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Pamphlet I: Account of the Reformato
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Pamphlet II: Report of the Commissi
of Prisons, and the
Directors of Convict Pr
1902-03.

MEMORANDUM

GIVING SOME

ACCOUNT OF THE REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN,

WITH APPENDICES

CONTAINING

SCHEMES, TIME-TABLES, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

IN

ILLUSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

1904.

9090.25
Educ 9095.25
MAR 1 1905
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REFORMATORY

AND

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, GREAT BRITAIN.

INTRODUCTION.

The Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Great Britain are administered by the Home Secretary. Between the two classes of schools there is a good deal of confusion in the public mind, and this is natural enough, for there is little difference between them in outward characteristics, and the system of management in the one is very much the same as that in the other. Indeed, the Departmental Committee of 1895 on these schools, stated in their Report that they proposed to treat Reformatory and Industrial Schools together; first, because as regards their management, their discipline and the life led within their walls, there is really no practical difference between them; secondly, because there is no more difference between the inmates of the schools than in the life they lead, the difference between them being not so much one of criminality as of age. There is, however, a clear technical distinction to be drawn, which may briefly be set out as follows:—

The senior schools, or Reformatories, are schools to which are sent juveniles, up to the age of 16, who have been convicted of an offence punishable with penal servitude or imprisonment, and such children must not, by the Act of 1899, serve a previous term in prison. The junior or Industrial Schools, on the other hand, are designed, broadly speaking, for children up to the age of 14 who may not actually have committed an offence, but whose circumstances are such that if left in their surroundings they are likely to join the delinquent population. Thus the senior schools are for actual, the junior schools for potential, delinquents, and the former contain children some three years older on an average than the latter. The two overlap to some extent, in that an actual delinquent, if under 12 and not previously convicted, may be sent to an Industrial School.

HISTORY OF THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT.

Furthermore, it is not without importance to recognise that the origin and history of the two classes of schools are different. The first organised efforts in this country in the direction of reformatory work, seem to have been those of the Marine

Society, founded in 1756, and the Philanthropic Society, founded in 1788 for the protection of the children of convicts and kindred purposes. To their care were committed from time to time, under conditional pardon, boys sentenced to transportation, or long periods of imprisonment. The Philanthropic Society was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1806, and its work prospered, so much so, that in 1837 the Government itself made an effort to apply reformatory treatment to juvenile offenders in Parkhurst Prison. Outdoor industrial employment was there combined with school instruction and religious teaching, with a view to the reformation of criminal boys, but the place remained technically a prison, and after a fluctuating career was closed in 1864. Many years before its final closing the authorities had recognised the superiority of the voluntary system, for in 1843 the Home Secretary of the day, Sir James Graham, suggested to the Philanthropic Society the establishment of a central reformatory under its auspices, aided by a subvention from the Treasury.

It is striking how, just about the time that the Home Office made its proposition, the conscience of the country generally seems to have been much exercised over the question of juvenile crime. From Aberdeen down to the South of England, people of position and influence among Sheriffs and County Magistrates were pouring out books and pamphlets treating of it. A graphic picture of the sort of organisation which was found to subsist in the low quarters of every large town is to be found in Dickens; his picture of Fagin's school is the classic representation of the subject, and it is not too much to say, that Dickens did not exaggerate the condition of things in the forties and fifties. The Philanthropic Society, fearing that too large a sacrifice of their voluntary constitution would be involved, did not accept the Government's proposal, but they did not stand still. A few years later an important step was taken in the despatch of the Warden of their school, the Rev. Sydney Turner—subsequently the first of H.M. Inspectors of Reformatory and Industrial Schools—accompanied by Mr Paynter, one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates, to vis the well-known farm colony established by M. Demetz a Mettray in France. They came back convinced of the soun ness of the principles upon which Mettray was based, and "the faith which those principles embodied in the power kindness to win confidence and of trust to generate tr worthiness," to quote the Rev. Sydney Turner's own wo The Society was induced by the Rev. Sydney Turner to l the crowded Metropolis and plant their colony of young cr nals out in Surrey, in one of the most beautiful parts of county. There, at Redhill, the Reformatory stands to day, more completely efficient, perhaps, than it ever wa certainly second to no other institution of the kind in the country. Its official description, as it appears in the G ment Blue Book, may be quoted: "The School premises

of five separate masters' houses, each for 60 boys, farm-like, homely, and picturesque, scattered over high and undulating country near Reigate. A centre is formed by the Warden's house, in close proximity to which are a handsome chapel, a large assembly room, the Infirmary, and the Secretary's house. Other detached buildings are the farm-steading, the workshops, the large, well-equipped gymnasium, the laundry, and various cottages occupied by officers. The estate consists of a farm of 280 acres, 173 of which are arable, 70 pasture, and 4 wood. The stock consists of 4 horses, 44 head of cattle, 73 sheep, and 24 pigs: both cattle and sheep are bred on the farm." Sydney Turner says, "the present experiences of Reformatory Schools can give but little idea of the difficulties which had to be surmounted in introducing M. Demetz's system, especially in enforcing the necessary rules as to internal order, industrial labour, and external restraint on an open farm, without walls or warders." It is interesting to note that, perhaps, his chief supporter all through his early difficulties was the Treasurer of the Philanthropic Society, Mr. William Gladstone, a cousin of the Liberal statesman.

But now the growing number of Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, Sheriffs, Stipendiary Magistrates, Town Clerks, and Head Constables who were interested in the Reformatory question, and who were convinced that the right methods had been found of dealing with juvenile offenders, were face to face with the necessity of impressing on the English public the value of the provision of the French penal code, which treats offenders under 16 as having acted *sans discernement*, that is to say, without sufficient knowledge of right and wrong, and as requiring correctional training rather than penal treatment. This took time. The late Lord Houghton was the first to bring in, as he did in 1846, a Bill for establishing Reformatory Schools. His Bill was not passed, but sufficient steam to set the legislative machine in motion was generated by two great Conferences held at Birmingham in 1851 and 1853. They were called by the then Town Clerk of Birmingham, Mr. William Morgan, and Mr. Joseph Hubback of Liverpool, who had devoted much personal service to reformatory and rescue work. Among the ladies who took part, foremost was Miss Mary Carpenter; and among Magistrates, Mr. Barwick Baker of Hardwicke Court, Gloucestershire. In 1854, Mr. Adderley, now Lord Norton, backed among Peers by Lord Leigh, introduced the Bill drawn up as a result of the Birmingham Conferences. This was adopted by Lord Palmerston, then Home Secretary, and triumphantly passed into law. The Act introduced into our jurisprudence the French principle enunciated above, and the main lines on which it went may be shortly described as follows, viz., the detention of the offender for a long period of corrective and industrial training, the introduction of the family system and domestic feelings and habits into the Schools, and the keeping the offender

upervision after leaving the School by placing him out
ployment on probation, under license, previous to his
discharge. But there were three important features
distinguished the British Reformatory system from that
rance, upon which is was based. The first, was the
gnition and enforcement of the duty of the parents of
ng offenders committed to Reformatories to contribute to-
rds their maintenance while under detention. The second,
as a provision that the sentence to corrective training and
etention should include the commitment of the offender for
short period of imprisonment prior to his being handed over
to the school. Sydney Turner's arguments in favour of this
provision are as follows:—

"Nothing has been more certainly demonstrative in the practical development of the Reformatory system than that juvenile crime has comparatively little to do with any special depravity of the offender, and very much to do with parental neglect and bad example. But on the other hand, it is most important as well for the moral impression to be made on offenders themselves as for the discouragement to crime, and the impression made on the public feeling of the community, that all wrong doing, however originally suggested, or afterwards encouraged by external influences, should be punished, and that vice and mischief should not seem to be rewarded and encouraged, or so treated as to place those guilty of them in a better position than the children of respectable and honest parents. The preliminary punishment of the offender, involving the disgrace of a public conviction, contributed materially to this object."

There is a good deal of force no doubt in Mr. Sydney Turner's contention, but, on the whole, the abolition of preliminary imprisonment by the Act of 1899 was a measure dictated by a wise policy, which does not lag behind the public opinion. An Act of 1893 had already modified the original provision of the law by leaving a preliminary term of imprisonment to the Magistrate's discretion, and that this modification corresponded with the general sense of the community is proved by the fact that so soon as 1896, four-fifths of the childre committed to Reformatory Schools were sent without passin through the avenue of the prison. The third distinguishin feature of the British system, and the one which has been t keystone of its success up to the present, is that while assis and superintended by the State, the schools are conducted controlled by a management largely voluntary, and h throughout retained an independent and partially charit character. "This," said Sydney Turner, "has secured essential advantages; on the one hand, it has opened to inmates of the schools means and opportunities of employ and openings for gaining an independent livelihood on discharge from detention, which no juvenile house of c tion under purely official management, whether Gover

or magisterial, could have given them, enlisting and interesting in their disposal private individuals of all classes, and allowing them to enter life without any brand or drawback from the character of the place they come from, substituting the school and benevolent asylum for what must always have had more or less of the character of a prison."

The Act of 1854 was amended in 1855, 1856, and 1857. The Act of 1857 was important in that it enabled for the first time local authorities, viz., Quarter Sessions in Counties, and Councils of Quarter Sessions Boroughs, to contribute towards the establishment of Reformatories and the maintenance of children in them. Further, the power was given to grant licences to the inmates of Reformatories. In the same year, the Rev. Sydney Turner was appointed to inspect on behalf of the Government. In 1866 previous Acts were repealed, and the great Amending and Consolidating Act of that year was passed. Amending Acts were passed in 1872, 1874, 1891, 1893, and 1899; while by the Prisons Act of 1877, which transferred local prisons to the State, the power of Prison Authorities to contribute to Reformatories was expressly saved. The principal modifications which these Amending Acts have effected are:—

(1.) The raising to twelve of the age up to which juvenile delinquents may be sent to Industrial Schools instead of to Reformatories—Acts of 1893, and Juvenile Offenders' Act, 1901.

(2.) The abolition of imprisonment prior to committal to a Reformatory School—Act of 1899.

(3.) The fixing of the period of detention at not less than three nor more than five years; the offender in no case to be detained beyond the age of nineteen—Act of 1893.

(4.) The granting of extensive powers to Managers to dispose of children without their parents' consent—Act of 1891.

HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS MOVEMENT.

The Industrial Schools had never any association with the prison, they grew out of the old Ragged Schools, and to John Pounds, the Portsmouth shoemaker, who laboured at the beginning of the last century, may be fairly attributed the honour of originating the system. By 1840 the Ragged School movement had grown to be one of the most important social enterprises of the country. At its head, were men and women like Lord Shaftesbury, in London; Mary Carpenter, in Bristol; Dr. Guthrie, in Edinburgh; the Baxters, in Dundee; and Sheriff Watson, in Aberdeen.

The first Industrial Schools' Act, introduced by Mr. Dunlop, was passed in 1854, and applied to Scotland exclusively. It enabled a Sheriff or Magistrate to commit up to fifteen vagrant children, though not charged with any offence. Amendment Acts were passed in 1855 and 1856, and in 1861 a consolidated Statute was passed. The classes of children admissible were enlarged so as to include not only mendicant and destitute children, but children under twelve, charged with offences, and refractory children under fourteen. The powers of supervision &c., which had by the original Act been given to the Committee of Education, were transferred to the Secretary of State. The first English Act was passed in 1857. Amending Acts were passed in 1860 and in 1861. These early English Acts closely followed the lines of the Scotch ones. In 1866 the English and Scotch Acts were consolidated by the principal Act now in force, the effect of which was to place the Industrial Schools of both countries on the same footing. The Local Authority was to be the Prison Authority in England, and the County Board in Scotland, and the Inspector of Industrial Schools and the Inspector of Reformatories were to be the same person, appointed by the Secretary of State. Amending Acts were passed in 1871 (the Prevention of Crimes' Act), 1872, 1874, 1880, 1891, 1894, and in 1901 (the Youthful Offenders' Act). The effect of these Amending Acts has been in the main as follows:—

(1.) To increase the powers of Local authorities to establish and maintain schools, and contribute towards the establishment or maintenance of schools (Acts of 1872 and 1874).

(2.) To add to the classes of vagrant, mendicant, destitute, criminal, and refractory children already admissible to the schools:—

(*a*) children under fourteen of a woman twice convicted for crime; and

(*b*) children under fourteen found lodging in disorderly houses (Act of 1880).

(3.) To give greater powers to Managers to dispose of children without their parents' consent (Act of 1891).

(4.) Though children could not be detained in an Industrial School after the age of sixteen, the period of supervision by the Managers was extended to eighteen (Act of 1894).

(5.) Courts of Assize have been given the same powers as Courts of Summary Jurisdiction to commit children to Industrial Schools, and a previous conviction, resulting merely in a whipping or in the benefit of the First Offenders' Act, is not to be a bar to the committal of a child under twelve to an Industrial School (Youthful Offenders' Act, 1901).

But the effect of these Amending Acts is small beside that of the parallel legislation affecting Industrial Schools to be found in the Elementary Education Acts. The English Elementary Education Act of 1870, providing for the establishment of School Boards, gave them much the same powers in relation to Industrial Schools as had been in the hands of Prison Authorities. In 1872, by the Elementary Education (Scotland) Act, School Boards in Scotland were enabled to establish and maintain Industrial Schools. The Elementary Education Act in 1876 carried the movement still further in England: that enactment made it obligatory on School Boards and School Attendance Committees to take steps to send children to Industrial Schools who were liable to be sent, unless the School Authority thought it inexpedient. Further, School Authorities were required to apply to the Justices for orders compelling the attendance at school of children over five and under fourteen, whose elementary education was habitually neglected, or who were found habitually wandering, &c. Justices on the breach of such a school-attendance order were enabled to commit a child to a Day Industrial School, or in default of that, to an ordinary Industrial School; though a license might be granted in Education Act cases after a lapse of one month instead of eighteen months as in other cases. The effect of these provisions on the Education Acts has been to increase greatly the number of children committed to the schools, and to induce the establishment of two subsidiary classes of Industrial Schools—the short detention or the Truant Schools, and the Day Industrial Schools in which children do not reside, but receive their meals, their elementary education, and a certain amount of industrial training. School Boards in Scotland have been placed in almost precisely the same position as School Boards in England, by the Day Industrial Schools (Scotland) Act, 1893. Besides these public Acts, there are a few local Acts in force; in Middlesex, the County Industrial Schools Acts, 1854 and 1875; the Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency Act, 1878; the Aberdeen Reformatory and Industrial Schools' Act, 1885; the Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Manx Children) Act, 1894; the Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Channel Islands' Children) Act, 1895.

Finally, there have been passed in England the Education Acts of 1902, affecting the country generally, and 1903, affecting London, which have municipalised education by taking its administration out of the hands of specially elected bodies and placing it in those of a Committee appointed by the County or Municipal Authority. The net result as regards local administration is that the County and Municipal Authorities have, as heirs to the old Prison Authorities, extensive powers and duties in relation to Reformatory Schools, and as heirs to the old School Boards, almost identical powers and duties in relation to Industrial Schools.

It may perhaps be useful to append a brief summary of the

powers and duties, in relation to Industrial Schools, of the new Education Authorities constituted by County and Town Councils, it being premised that these Councils have, as heirs to the old Prison Authorities, very similar powers and duties in relation to Reformatory Schools.

Industrial Schools.

Industrial Schools are of three kinds :—

(i.) Ordinary Industrial Schools, where children are detained for a term of years and then placed out in the world.

(ii.) Short detention or Truant Industrial Schools.

(iii.) Day Industrial Schools.

Children who may be sent.

The children who can be sent to Industrial Schools may be thus classified :—

(1) *Destitute children*, if orphans ; if found wandering ; if surviving parent is in prison ; if mother in prison having been twice convicted of crime. (2) *Mendicants*. (3) *Vagrants*, if destitute ; if not having proper guardianship. (4) *Paupers from workhouses*, if refractory ; if either of the parents has been convicted of crime punishable with imprisonment. (5) *Truants* from public elementary schools, if education neglected ; if found habitually wandering ; if found not under proper control ; if found in company of rogues ; also truants from day industrial schools. (6) *Incipient criminals*, viz. : those charged with offences or found associating with thieves. (7) *Children of bad parents*, viz. : children taken from disorderly houses ; children not having proper guardianship if found wandering ; children not under proper control ; children having a surviving parent in prison, if destitute ; children whose mother, having been twice convicted of "crime," is in prison, if they are destitute ; workhouse children either of whose parents has been convicted of crime punishable with imprisonment.

Chief enactments governing Committal.

The principal enactments governing the committal of these children are :—

(i.) The Industrial Schools Act, 1866, Sections 14 (as amended by Industrial Schools Acts Amendment Act, 1880), 15, 16 and 17.

(ii.) The Prevention of Crimes Act, 1876, Section 14.

(iii.) The Elementary Education Act, 1876, Sections 11, 12 and 13.

(iv.) The Youthful Offenders Act, 1901, Sections 1, 5, 6, 8, 9.

Truancy.

As the enforcement of school attendance is one of the main concerns of the local education authority, special attention should be directed to the provisions of the last named Act (as amended by Sections 6 (2) of the Elementary Education Act, 1900) with regard to the committal of children to Industrial Schools for breach of attendance order.

The liability of a child to have an attendance order made against it is thus fixed by the Statute :—

(*a.*) If the parent of any child above the age of five years (s. 48) who is under the Act prohibited from being taken into full-time employment (s. 5) habitually, and without reasonable excuse (s. 11), neglects to provide efficient elementary instruction for his child ; or,

(*b.*) If any child be found habitually wandering, *or* not under proper control, or in the company of rogues, vagabonds, disorderly persons, or reputed criminals,

it is the duty of the local (school) authority, after due warning to the parent, to complain to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, &c., which may

order the child to attend some certified efficient school. Then by Section 12, if without reasonable excuse (s. 11) any child neglects to attend school in pursuance of the attendance order, the Court may, on the complaint of the local (school) authority, in the first case of non-compliance impose a penalty not exceeding with the costs 20*s*., or if the parent satisfies the Court that he has used all reasonable efforts, may send the child to a certified industrial school ; only, however, to a certified *boarding* industrial school, if it appears to the Court that there is no certified *day* industrial school suitable to the child. In the second case of non-compliance, the Court may impose a like penalty, or (as above) send the child to an Industrial School, or do both (El. Ed. Acts, 1876 and 1900).

Power of Education Authority either to e lish Schoo their own use others

A local education authority may either (*a*) establish and maintain an Industrial School of its own (Section 28 of the Education Act, 1870, as amended by Section 15 of the Education Act, 1876), or (*b*) contribute on such terms as it thinks fit towards the maintenance of children sent from its district to an Industrial School managed by another local education authority or by a voluntary association, and towards the building or upkeep, &c., of such School (Section 27 of the Education Act, 1870, as amended by Section 14 of the Education Act, 1873 ; and the Elementary Education (Industrial Schools) Act, 1879).

CHARACTER OF THE SCHOOLS AND THEIR INMATES.

A word may now be said as to the character of the schools and their inmates. Technically, there are four classes of schools:—

(*a*.) Reformatory Schools;

(*b*.) Industrial Schools;

(*c*.) Truant or Short-detention Schools, primarily designed for the school truant, pure and simple; and

(*d*.) Day Industrial Schools, also designed for truant children, where food and education and industrial and physical training are provided, but from which the children return in the evenings to their homes.

It has already been pointed out that there is very little difference between Reformatory and Industrial Schools as regards buildings, appointments, discipline, training, &c. A classification of schools according to their essential features will result in some such division as the following:—Farm or country schools, town schools, suburban schools, ships, and girls' schools. A consistent effort has been made by the Home Office to keep the size of schools within reasonable limits; the ideal has been to keep Boys' Reformatory Schools as near 100 as possible; Girls' Reformatories at not more than 60; Boys' Industrial Schools at 150; Girls' Industrial Schools at not more than 70. It has been found to be as great an error to have schools too small as to have them too large. If they are too large, then personal supervision and care by the superintendent of each inmate becomes impossible; if they are too small, you have neither a family nor a school; you have a dwarf institution, resembling a real home no more than a dwarf does a child. It may be claimed that the most effective influence brought to bear on a child as he or she enters a school is not the personal influence of the superintendent, however strong;

not the spiritual influence of religion; not any of the abstract ideas which may be connoted by the term "reformation"; but a force, slowly and perhaps painfully built up by all these, the influence of the inmates already in the school—in other words—the influence of public opinion. If the system of isolation has been abandoned, that of association must have fair play. A sufficient number of inmates must be allowed to produce an effective body of public opinion, and if, as may be the case with certain classes of children, one is driven to utilise Boarding Schools, it is well to have them healthily grown, neither too big nor yet tied up like a Chinese lady's foot.

As regards the inmates, these may be described in part as the residuum of the population. It is a truism among social reformers that juvenile delinquency has little to do with any special depravity of the offender, but a great deal to do with parental neglect and bad example. An investigation was made in 1896 into the character and condition of the parents of the children in the Home Office Schools known personally to the Agents of the Department at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Birmingham, and Bristol, who collect moneys due for the maintenance of children. The results may be tabulated as follows:—

Name of Town.	Total number of cases inquired into.	Number of cases where there was a decent father in regular work.
Edinburgh	177	46
Glasgow	539	149
Birmingham	120	34
Bristol	100	28
Total	936	257

This little table is a forcible illustration of the argument that circumstances and not the child are to blame; but it would be a mistake to suppose that the Home Office Schools contain merely a number of miserable, half-starved, mentally deficient, under-sized, delicate children from the slums. Many such children enter them, but along with them there is the very cream of the juvenile street population of the country—little fellows with pluck and spirit who have never tamely allowed themselves to be caught by any School Attendance Officer, and who have done the actual piece of mischief—broken the window or stolen the apples—while other boys looked on. The Home Office Schools are full of little Esaus, while the smug little Jacobs compete for school attendance medals in the ordinary Day Schools. The great majority of boys and girls are committed to Reformatories for larceny. At the bottom of many of their offences there is often little more than thoughtlessness or the sporting instinct. Where a party of gentlemen

go out shooting and pick up what they can across the stubble or the turnip fields, a party of boys will go foraging around a market place with its tempting array of open stalls. Many a boy is committed to a Reformatory School for actions no worse than Public School boys have often enough been guilty of, but there is no father to correct him, no home guardian to keep watch over him for the future. Most sinister of all, are the cases where the child has been actually trained by its father or mother to steal.

Lastly, it must be admitted there is a class of child especially difficult to deal with, viz., the child, who through some abnormality of physical or mental development, is more likely than another to grow up a criminal; this class is not a large one, but it exists, and is the object of a good deal of careful thought and special treatment in any well-conducted school. It is an advantage for such a child to mix with children not so abnormal as itself, only infinite care must be exercised to prevent its abnormality exercising an injurious effect upon its associates.

NUMBERS OF SCHOOLS AND THEIR INMATES.

The total number of schools under inspection during 1902 was 223, viz.:—45 Reformatory Schools, 140 Industrial Schools, 14 Truant Schools, and 24 Day Industrial Schools. Of these, two were Reformatory and six Industrial School Ships. The number of certified Auxiliary Homes in connection with Industrial Schools was 18. Of the Industrial Schools, 18 were managed by Education Authorities; the remainder of them and of the Reformatories—save one in Glasgow—were under voluntary management. The Truant Schools and all the Day Industrial Schools were under the management of Education Authorities, or, in Glasgow, the Juvenile Delinquency Board.

The numbers of juveniles under detention in Reformatories on December 31, 1902, were:—

——	Boys.	Girls.
England:		
Protestant	3,481	406
Roman Catholic	845	168
Scotland:		
Protestant	502	98
Roman Catholic	267	—
Total	5,095	672
Of these were:—		
On licence	971	39
In prison	1	1
Absconded	35	2
Total	1,007	42
Giving a total actually in the schools of ...	4,088	630

The numbers of children under detention in the schools on December 31, 1902, were—boys, 13,970, girls, 4,546; total, 18,516; viz.:—

England.—Boys, Protestant, 8,034; Roman Catholic, 2,544; Jewish, 58. Girls, Protestant, 1,980; Roman Catholic, 1,176.

Scotland.—Boys, Protestant, 2,666; Roman Catholic, 668. Girls, Protestant, 907; Roman Catholic, 483.

Of these there were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On licence	1,047	292	1,339
Absconded and not recovered	23	1	24
In Working Homes	200	—	200

Thus the total number in the schools at the end of 1902 was 16,953, viz., 12,700 boys and 4,253 girls.

The diagram facing this page compares the movement of the population of Reformatory and Industrial Schools with that of the general population during the last 20 years. It will be seen that in neither Reformatory nor Industrial Schools has the number of committals kept pace with the growth of the general population. Since 1882, the number of committals to Reformatory Schools has positively diminished, while the number of those committed to Industrial Schools, after having rapidly gone up until 1893, has since then shown a slightly downward tendency.

FINANCE.

We now come to the financing of the schools. The buildings of the schools—all capital expenditure, in fact—have generally been provided by voluntary subscriptions or out of income in the case of the Reformatories; in the case of the Industrial Schools, by voluntary subscriptions in most cases, and by th rates in the case of schools established by School Boards, o with the help of the rates where schools are assisted by Schoo Boards. For each child sent to a Reformatory in Englan the Government contributes 6*s*. a week until the individ has been three years in the school, when this amount reduced to 4*s*. The borough or county rate for the dist from which the child is committed, contributes to the sc from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. a week. In the case of the younger chi committed to Industrial Schools, the Government contri

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weekly sums, varying from 2*s.* to 5*s.*, according to the nature of the charge upon which the child is committed. The more criminality, in the technical sense, involved, the higher the Government contribution, for this is the essential feature which brings the schools into relation to the Home Office, and throws upon the State the burden of partly maintaining the child. Thus, if a youngster is sent for stealing, the State pays 5*s.*; if he is merely a confirmed truant, or the parents state that they are unable to control their child, then the Government only contributes 2*s.* In no case does the Government pay anything for a child under six, and only 3*s.* while it is between the ages of six and ten, while all rates over 3*s.* are reduced to that amount when a child is 15 and has been three years in the school. In almost all cases, however, Industrial Schools in England expect the school authority for the district, from which the child is sent, to make up the Government contribution to 7*s.* per week. The net result of all this, is that, in round numbers, in 1902 the maintenance of some 5,800 inmates of Reformatories cost the Treasury £74,000, and local rates, £32,000. The maintenance of some 23,000 children in Industrial Schools (including Truant Schools) cost the Treasury £189,000, and local rates, £187,000. The share contributed by local authorities in Scotland is much less than in England—as a matter of fact, there are several schools in Scotland who endeavour, with doubtful success, to struggle along on the Government grant, and receive practically no subvention from the rates.

In considering comparative tables or diagrams for the years 1882, 1892, and 1902, it will be seen that while the share paid by the State has remained practically stationary, that of the rates has largely increased, and has to a considerable extent displaced voluntary subscriptions.

PARENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

It has been claimed that an important feature of the British system has been the recognition and the enforcement of the duty of parents to contribute towards their children's maintenance. The money thus collected is, in all cases save Day Industrial Schools, paid to the credit of the State, as an appropriation-in-aid of the vote from the Exchequer. The amount has increased satisfactorily of recent years. During 1902 it amounted to £29,318—the greatest amount hitherto collected in any one year. Even though numbers in the schools, as has been pointed out, show a slightly downward tendency, it may be confidently hoped that the level of the collection now reached will not be seriously lowered in the future, since more stringent powers of collection have been placed in the Department's hands by the Youthful Offenders' Act, 1901. One collection, indeed, is in the hands of local authorities, viz., that for children in Day Industrial Schools;

this has been showing a decrease of recent years. It amounted in 1902 to £2,966 on 3,423 cases. The Government collection thus comes to more than £1 5*s*. per head, as against 18*s*. per head realised by local authorities. The Department, it may be added, has but few agents of its own throughout the country; its agents are, generally, either the officers of education authorities or the police. There is no need to enlarge upon the advantage of a central Government thus working through local authorities.

REFORMATORY INFLUENCES AT WORK.

I.—Religion.

The Reformatory influence at work which should first be touched upon is that of religion. No one who is acquainted with these schools can fail to be struck with the high aims that animate the managers of almost all of them, and to appreciate the spirit in which they carry on their work, not a spirit sodden with emotion or quivering with excitement, but buoyant and robust. The law carefully provides that so far as possible a magistrate shall, when committing a child to school, commit it to one conducted in accordance with the religious profession of the parent; accordingly, in every school, the superintendent is assisted by ministers of appropriate denominations in the effort to inculcate the principles of religion and of morality. Many of the Roman Catholic Boys' Schools are managed by religious communities; nearly all the Roman Catholic Girls' Schools are managed by Sisters belonging to various religious orders. In almost all the Protestant Schools it is considered more satisfactory that the children should go out to attend neighbouring churches than that they should attend a private chapel of their own. This is in accordance with the salutary tendency to allow these children the widest possible liberty and to increase their opportunities of mixing with the world outside the school boundaries. In several of the county schools the inmates form the choir of the neighbouring church.

II.—Education and Industrial Training.

Next, perhaps, in importance come education and industrial training. In Reformatory and Industrial Schools the important fact that the children brought up in them will have to lead upstanding, not sedentary, lives, and will have to earn their bread rather by sweat of brow than stress of intellect, cannot be lost sight of; hence a consistent effort has been made to effect a compromise between the literary and the practical sides of education, and, so far as possible, to dovetail the one into the other. In one of the recently published special Reports to the Board of Education, attention is called to the interesting movement in Sweden and neighbouring countries

which has led to the establishment as auxiliaries to the Day Schools of Arbetsstugor or children's workshops. The introduction to that Report will bear quotation:—

"Throughout the history of education for more than two centuries we can see the struggle of two conflicting ideals. The upholders of the one ideal are inclined to an almost hierarchical organisation of society; regard it as essential that every means should be taken through education to increase the technical efficiency of those who by birth are destined in the mass to form the labouring population; and distrust any scheme of school training which throws the greater stress on the imparting of ideas through literature and the other constituents of what has conveniently been termed a liberal education. Those who sympathise with the other ideal regard it as of paramount importance in education to develop to the uttermost the moral and intellectual personality of each child; believe that such development cannot be fully accomplished except through long and careful instruction in the use of the mother tongue, and through acquaintance with the great tradition of human thought as embodied in history, science, and some great works of literature. There is nothing fundamentally incompatible between these two ideals. Many of those who lay stress on the first are earnestly desirous that every child in the nation should be given access to the intellectual and moral ideas which are enshrined in great books, and for the proper study of which some large measure of linguistic training is indispensable. Those, on the other hand, who incline to the second ideal are ready to admit that manual labour under present conditions will be necessarily the lot of the great majority of the human race, and that an education which actually disqualifies a child from fulfilling the duties of that lot is mischievous, however well intentioned. But each view is liable to a characteristic defect. The first may be applied in a reactionary and selfish spirit, so as to deprive the children of their share in the heritage of human culture; the other view may be so applied as to deprive the children of those opportunities of early training in and familiarity with handicraft which are the natural preparations for skill in manual labour. Consequently the history of education shows a constant reaction between one tendency and the other, and Sweden is at the present time the scene of an interesting compromise, or a working agreement, between the two tendencies. The fundamental aim of the people's school of the reformation period was to enable every boy and girl to read the Scriptures, to learn how to express themselves in writing, and to receive the moral impression which is conveyed by earnest religious teaching in an atmosphere of intense religious conviction. But the school is only part of education. Environment and atmosphere, far more than direct instruction, make up educational influence. It was in the home that the children received nine-tenths of their training for life. The home part of their education was largely practical and manual, for they were brought up in the midst of active home life and from their earliest years initiated into the various domestic arts and sciences. Thus the school was only a supplementary part of education; it supplied the greater part of the literary and some of the disciplinary part of the child's training. But it was found that, in order to make the most of the opportunities offered by the school, the work of the school should be systematised and deepened. It was not considered enough to give children the power of using the instruments of culture—*i.e.*, reading and writing; it was sought by thoughtful schoolmasters actually to teach them how to take the first steps in the understanding of literature. Gradually, therefore, the claims of the school upon the children's time and strength increased, and there was a tendency for the literary instruction to gain at the expense of that more practical training which was given chiefly at home or in the workshop. This rather one-sided development produced a reaction, and during the earlier part of the last century there was a decided movement to make popular education more practical and manual and less literary. But here again the pendulum swung too far, and the schools of industry became a by-word for narrow and stunting discipline, and for the absence of those elevating and invigorating ideals which are an essential part of true education. Then came the

revolutionary movement, with its strong impulse towards the recognition of the rights of each individual and the development of every human personality. In Pestalozzi the two complementary ideals of education found balanced support. He eloquently claimed for each child a measure of that true education which liberates from prejudice, ignorance and vice, but at the same time he maintained that this education ought to be given in close connection with manual training—and with definitely practical exercises resulting in the production of things actually useful in themselves. In spite of his advocacy and example, the two tendencies parted once again, and the revolutionary movement, identifying itself with the reaction against the schools of industry, began rapidly to develop a system of school training in which manual exercises were virtually non-existent. *Parri passu* the growth of the factory system, and the consequent decay of domestic arts and industries, dealt a serious blow at the counter influence of the home as safe-guarding the practical side of the child's education. Child labour in factories was not educative; the scandals attending it provoked the passing of the Factory Acts, and the impression made by these scandals has not yet been effaced. The school was regarded as an asylum from the factory, and every additional hour of school attendance, won at the expense of the factory, was greeted as a victory in the cause of humanity. Nevertheless, excess once more produced reaction, and an earnest endeavour was made by a number of distinguished leaders of educational thought in Finland and Scandinavia, in Great Britain and America, to introduce drawing and other manual exercises in carefully graded educational sequence as an essential part of the primary school curriculum. But it is always difficult to carry out with uniform success a great reform of this far-reaching character. It was difficult to correlate these practical subjects with other and more abstract topics of instruction; it was difficult to find instructors who were both skilful in the art of teaching and competent to give manual instruction of the kind desired. We know how successfully these difficulties have been surmounted in a great number of cases, but the place taken by manual training in the ordinary curricula of elementary schools is far from satisfactory to those who are strongly convinced that for a large number of children instruction through doing something useful is by far the most effective kind of education. The result is that there are signs in several countries of a strong movement of opinion which would provide at least an alternative to the ordinary day school for the large numbers who positively prefer a more practical training, and would graft on to the more strictly educational courses of manual instruction, handicrafts and even simple manufacturing processes, which are not without interest, are not laborious, but do introduce an element of skill."

The aim of the Department has been to encourage the golden mean between the two ideals described in this extract. So far as literary education goes, Reformatory and Industrial Schools follow as closely as may be the same lines as guide the ordinary Elementary Schools of the country. It is true that, at any rate, the older scholars only attend school half-time, but against this may be set the fact that they attend with regularity. The necessary modifications in the Elementary School Code are due not so much to the half-time system as to the difficulty of treating as infants children of 12 and 13 who do not even know their letters, and to the effort to bring into close relation the schoolroom and the workshop, or in the case of Girls' Schools, domestic employment. The industrial training has greatly improved of recent years, and will continue to improve as the principles of technical education are better understood. Not only is an effort made to

occupy children at agricultural work, tailoring, shoe-making, carpentry, blacksmith's work, and plumbing, &c., in order to inculcate habits of industry, but in addition, to explain to them the theory of what they are practising, so as to develop the intelligence. Above all, the value of drawing as the basis of technical education is now generally recognised. In many of the Girls' Schools not only do the girls assist in the school kitchen, but the older ones attend definite courses of cookery lessons, and, besides making and mending their own garments, receive lessons in cutting-out and in dressmaking. Though most boys go out to manual work, and most girls to domestic service, a few here and there are singled out for training as clerks, teachers, dressmakers, milliners, and any other occupation for which they show a special aptitude. In the Appendices to the present Report will be found a number of schemes of work actually in operation in these schools. It is interesting to note that the stress laid of recent years on the introduction of the elements of technical training in the workshops has not acted prejudicially on the literary side of the education. The following table compares the state of the schoolrooms in 1896 and 1901:—

1896.			1901.		
Number in Standard VI. and above.	Number in Standard IV. and above.	Number in Standard III. and below.	Number in Standard VI. and above.	Number in Standard IV. and above.	Number in Standard III. and below.
892	8,102	11,762	2,295	9,836	10,185

While in 1896 the percentage of children working in Standard IV. and upwards was 40, it rose in 1901 to close on 50. The percentage of children who in 1896 were working in Standard VI. and upwards was about 4, it rose in 1901 to 11. Furthermore, despite the fact that so many more children were working in higher standards in 1901 than in 1896, the percentage of classes assessed as "good" had risen from 62 to close on 64.

III.—Physical Training.

Almost as important as education and industrial training is physical training. On this, in Reformatory and Industrial Schools, money, time, and pains are lavished, and it is right that they should be. It has already been pointed out that the children entering these schools are physically the most poorly developed in the country. The fact was first brought to light by the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association in 1883, and subsequent researches have fully confirmed the conclusion of that Committee; but, small though the boys may be, they are good material to work upon, for of the juvenile population these boys are perhaps the most highly endowed

with such qualities as enterprise and courage; and the success with which the material is treated is attested—

(1) by the large proportion of the boys who find their way into the Army and Navy; and

(2) by the fact that in open competitions with the boys attending ordinary schools, they more than hold their own.

It can be stated most emphatically that the moral effects of a stringent course of physical culture are found to be no less noteworthy than the physical effects. The physical training in Girls' Schools has hitherto been mainly directed to improving the figures and gait of the girls. Early neglect is responsible for the singularly ungraceful carriage of many of the girls, but several schools can show the remarkable results to be obtained by the constant practice of well-designed walking exercises. There is, however, a growing tendency to recognise the advantage of physical training for girls on wider grounds, and in a fair proportion of schools the Swedish or other good systems of physical culture will be found in successful operation.

There are now five Athletic Leagues at work: in Scotland, the north of England, the Midlands, the West Country, and London and the South. These arrange for friendly competitions at cricket, football, swimming, and other athletic exercises, which not only tend to keep up the uniformly high standard, but help to remove the feeling of isolation, detrimental to all communities of the young, by giving frequent opportunities for masters and boys from all parts of the country to rub shoulders together.

Camp-life in the summer is now common. It was found in 1902 that of 26 Boys' Industrial Schools in England situated in towns, 18 made a practice of camping out during the summer, either on the sea coast or on some breezy upland; of the 21 Girls' Schools similarly situated, 10 afforded an annual change of air. Life under canvas is not so easily adapted in the case of girls as of boys. The method adopted for girls is two-fold: some managers take a large building in the country to which the whole school can migrate, others take a small house by the sea for the year or for several months, and send the girls down in batches. In Scotland, as in England, the movement is at work, Glasgow being a particularly active centre; its schools have indeed enviable camping grounds along the coast or on some island in the Firth of Clyde. But the advantages of the system are realised by farm and country schools as well as by town schools. Many of the former go into camp as regularly as the latter. It is well that they should, for change of scene is as valuable as change of air to the inmates of residential schools, and buildings profit by a rest as well as human beings.

MARK SYSTEMS.

A most important auxiliary in the maintenance of discipline to be found in almost every school is a mark system, to which privileges and rewards of various kinds are attached. These mark systems vary in different schools, and in one of the following Appendices will be found specimens of the two commonest systems. Their object is always the same, to decrease punishment to a minimum and to form character not only by stigmatising idleness and misbehaviour, but also by encouraging industry and good conduct.

HEALTH.

Consideration of a summary table for the years since 1895, leads to the conclusion that the conditions in these schools making for health are slowly but surely improving:—

Year.	General death-rate per 1,000.	Rate per 1,000 of discharges for unfitness.
1896	4·48	4·66
1897	5·70	3·96
1898	3·87	3·66
1899	4·64	4·64
1900	4·47	3·81
1901	4·17	3·78
1902	4·03	1·73

In view of the amount of pains and of money that have been expended on bringing buildings up to modern requirements as regards air-space, ventilation, and sanitary appliances, it would be strange if this result did not follow.

DISPOSAL AND AFTER-CARE.

The question may well be asked, what becomes of all the children who pass through Reformatory and Industrial Schools? Disposal and after-care are generally recognised to be amongst the most important functions of the managers (or superintendent) of a school, who are placed by law *in loco parentis*. As a matter of fact, however, it is impossible for them to act as if the parents of every child entrusted to them were dead. It has been pointed out that the parents of most children committed to Reformatory and Industrial Schools are not parents of good character or substantial means, and it is important to endeavour to prevent a child from returning to the

vicious or miserable circumstances from which it has once been rescued. Parents make the most determined efforts, once their children reach a wage-earning age, to get hold of them, and in consequence, there is often a fierce struggle between managers and parents. For three years after a child has left a school, either on licence or discharge, the managers have to keep an eye on them, and to report to the Inspector their address, their occupation, and character, so far as known. The results of these returns are published in the Annual Report of H.M. Inspector. The last published Reports were received in the beginning of the year 1903, and gave the position at the end of 1902 of every child who left the schools in the years 1899, 1900, and 1901. The following tables give a summary of the results:—

BOYS WHO LEFT SCHOOL IN 1899, 1900, 1901, AND THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES AT THE END OF 1902.

Circumstances.	No.	Circumstances.	No.
Army	1,894	Bricklayers and plasterers	50
Navy	473	Labourers:—	
Mercantile Marine ...	958	Builders	91
Fishermen	109	Corporation	36
Farm service	1,084	Dock	77
Gardeners	60	Shipyard...	40
Factory or mill	748	Factories or mills ...	224
Mechanics	300	Mechanics	34
Miners	522	General	409
Iron or steel workers ...	297	Trades' assistants	198
On railways	181	Messengers and porters ...	240
Shipbuilding	81	Errand boys	154
Carters	456	Others in regular employment.	1,083
Carpenters	159	Still at school outside ...	53
Shoemakers	173	Dead	235
Tailors	147	In casual employment ...	618
Painters	76	Reconvicted	875
Printers	94	Unknown	591
		Total	12,820

GIRLS WHO LEFT SCHOOL IN 1899, 1900, 1901, AND THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES AT THE END OF 1902.

Circumstances.	No.	Circumstances.	No.
Cooks	47	Dressmakers	45
Parlourmaids	29	Shop assistants	22
Housemaids	276	Charing	18
Kitchenmaids	83	Others in regular employment.	118
Nursemaids	98	Still at school outside ...	66
Ladies' maids	6	Married	116
Dairymaids	7	Dead	66
Laundrymaids: — Private ... ... 164 Public 84	248	In casual employment ...	170
General servants	1,112	Reconvicted	56
In factories or mills ...	236	Unknown	166
		Total	2,986

It will be seen that the energetic character and physical vigour of a large number of the boys made them enter the Army or the Navy; while the majority of girls entered domestic service.

Emigrants numbered 345, viz., 247 boys and 98 girls.

WORKING BOYS' HOMES.

One of the most hopeful developments of recent years has been the great increase of working-boys' homes. No more valuable auxiliary to an Industrial School can be imagined. When a boy has to go out from the Industrial School he is still a child, and, however well-trained, can only in exceptional circumstances secure a wage high enough to keep him. Thus a *home*, and not merely employment, has to be found for him, and the difficulty of disposal is doubled. In the working-boys' home of the right sort, and the country will some day be covered with them, a young lad finds more than lodging, he finds a friendly hand to guide him and an experienced head to advise him. The "charity" extended to the inmate of such a home is charity indeed, but of a kind at which no precisian in charitable administration can cavil, for it is the charity extended by a parent to his child on entry into the struggle for existence. The need of these homes is not so

marked for the girls leaving Industrial Schools as boys, since employment for most of the girls, viz., domestic service, brings the home with it, but the need does exist, and a beginning has been made in the effort to meet it.

RE-CONVICTIONS.

The percentage of re-convictions from Reformatory Schools has shown of recent years a gratifying decrease. Taking, for a basis, the same Return as that from which the above summary has been taken, we get these results:—

Period concerned.	Percentage of Re-convictions.	
	England.	Scotland.
1894–96	15·1	22·3
1895–97	16·5	25·6
1896–98	14·6	24·9
1897–99	10·2	19·2
1898–1900	9·6	17·3
1899–1901	9·8	17·1

On the general question of the movement of juvenile crime in England, a table compiled by the Judicial Statistics Department of the Home Office throws some light:—

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Year.	Number between ages 12 and 16.	Number between ages 16 and 21.
1894	6,604	9,568
1895	5,330	8,634
1896	5,773	7,834
1897	5,625	8,063
1898	6,104	8,489
1899	5,715	7,592
1900	6,550	8,046
1901	6,185	8,468

For what these figures are worth as a measure of juvenile crime, they certainly do not show any alarming tendency to its increase. And this may be said to be the general conclusion to be drawn from the elaborate discussion of the question contained in the introduction to the Judicial Statistics for 1899. A fair share from any credit resulting may be claimed by the Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE.

It may be well before concluding to give some account of various matters connected with the administration of these schools and kindred social enterprises which are beginning to exercise the public mind.

I.—Classification.

How to secure the classification of schools, is a problem no solution of which has yet been found. All are agreed that advantage is to be gained by a system under which a child shall be confined not to *any* school, but to the one specially suited to the particular case.

In two ways the law has done something to provide means of classification. There is first the distinction between the Reformatory and the Industrial School, the former being in theory a place to which should be sent the more hardened offenders or juveniles guilty of some actual breach of the criminal law, the latter a refuge to which can be consigned mere children guilty of petty offences who show vicious tendencies, or whose circumstances are such as to give reasonable presumption that unless removed they are likely to degenerate into crime—children, in a word, more sinned against than sinning. Second, we have the various sections of the Industrial Schools Acts, which give specific heads under which children can be committed, as it were, with a label indicating the character of their circumstances or the degree of their criminality. In practice, however, neither of these tests can be said to be worth much. It has already been pointed out that no one who has any knowledge of Reformatory and Industrial Schools and their conditions is able to recognise any practical difference between them; and the fear that the phraseology of particular sections of the Industrial Schools Acts may damage a child in later life, renders magistrates, policemen, and educational officials, who are for the most part humane, anxious, however serious the case before them, to take all possible advantage of the milder provisions of the Acts.

Two further elements of confusion call for mention. Subsection (2) of Section 11 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, enables almost every child in England who should more strictly come within the terms of Section 14 of the Industrial

Schools Act, 1866, to be dealt with nominally as a truant. Then there is the operation of the First Offenders' Act. This facilitates the committal to Industrial Schools of children who must otherwise have been consigned to Reformatories. Whatever the value of previous convictions as a test of criminality, the First Offenders' Act has certainly rendered the test less reliable. A boy who is committed to a Reformatory after having had the benefit of this Act is treated on paper as sent on first conviction. But no distinction, in fact, can fairly be drawn between such a case and the boy who goes to the Reformatory on second conviction, never having had the benefit of the Act. No doubt the Act has been generally beneficent in its operation, but from the Reformatory point of view it has this incidental drawback.

Administratively, the existing means of classification may be set out as follows:—There are boys' schools and girls' schools, schools for Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews, farm schools, town schools, and ships. As regards classification by age, there are the Reformatories for older children, and the Industrial Schools for younger ones. There are a few schools, notably, four Roman Catholic ones managed by Sisters, which are specially suited for very young boys. But objections may be raised to entirely separate junior schools. It cannot be good for a child, first of all, to wrench it from however an unsavoury bed in the slums and plant it in a junior school, and then later on, at 11 or 12, to pluck it up by the roots again and transplant it into a senior school. The hold that a school will get of a child is very much greater than is sometimes supposed: school ties may, and do, become like family ties, and it is desirable to interfere as little as possible with their natural growth. The passage from a junior to a senior department in the same school is an easy one, and there can be no objection to junior departments. They are to be encouraged.

Another mode of classifying by age which can be commended is the fixing of age limits in various schools, above or below which children are not to be admitted. As an illustration, the action of the London School Board with regard to girls' schools in London may be taken. Of the girls recently inmates of three of them, the following are the respective percentages of those who at the date of admission were over 11 years of age, viz., 75, 60, 10. The younger girls are thus being sent to one particular school. Classification on these sensible lines is making some headway, notably in Lancashire, and it may be hoped that the movement will ere long be accelerated.

A little is done in the way of classifying boys according to physique, for there is undoubtedly a tendency to send picked boys to ships. Not as much as some people would like is done in this direction, but a common mistake of the past has been to assume that nothing is done. It is proved by the comparative results of the statistics relating to the physique of boys of 11 to

12, that a discrimination (more noticeable in some centres than in others) is exercised by School Board Authorities, by the Police, and by Magistrates, and that bigger boys, as a rule, are sent to Industrial School Ships than to ordinary schools. The average height of the raw material on board ships is 51·61 inches, as against 50·55 inches in shore schools.

But the most common method of classification, and one by no means to be commended, viz., classification by locality, will long prove a stumbling block. Hope of reform largely depends on the influences of new associations, and, obviously, these influences must be weakened when a child on being removed from the court or alley in which he has hitherto spent his existence, finds himself in company with others who left the same court or alley, or neighbouring ones, a year or two before. The effect is as bad on the old hand as on the newcomer, and, difficult as it is to prevent a child on leaving school from reverting to the slum from which it came, the difficulty can only be aggravated when there is so much in the school to keep alive the memory and associations of the past. It is not surprising that one should find excessive the proportion of re-convictions yielded by schools packed with children from one locality. The children from one district should be well mixed with those from others, for to use a homely simile—a good school is like a good salad, and should be compounded of the most varied ingredients.

It will be a hard task to break down classification by locality, which, if not rooted in the nature of things, derives from the very origin of the system. In the case of Voluntary Schools, people aroused by the comtemplation of juvenile delinquency in their own district, have collected subscriptions and donations to found an Industrial School to cope with its needs, and they naturally find a difficulty in inducing subscribers to continue their subscriptions in favour of strange children from a distance. Similarly where County Councils and School Boards have founded schools, they have been anxious to keep in them the children for whom they are responsible. But there is reason to believe that as the conditions of the problem are better understood, the authorities in the various localities, whether voluntary managers or rating authorities, will see no hardship in a reasonable arrangement by which, adequate provision having been made for the needs of a particular district, some of it is devoted to children from other districts, for whom room is made by transferring to such other districts local children who ought to be separated once and for all from their native air.

II.—Is an Amalgamation of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts Desirable?

A question which has long been canvassed without much progress being made, is whether the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts should be amalgamated, and the schools simply

classed as senior and junior. On the one hand it is urged that there is now no real distinction between the inmates of the two classes of schools save that of age: this was pointed out by the Departmental Committee of 1895, and the subsequent abolition of preliminary imprisonment in Reformatory sentences has added weight to the contention. On the other hand, it is urged that there is a marked distinction between the inmates of the two schools, viz., that the inmates of Reformatory Schools have technically been *convicted*, while the inmates of Industrial Schools have not, and that to abolish this distinction by legislation would not be to relieve the Reformatories of a stigma, but to stamp one on the Industrial Schools. There is reason to doubt whether this result would follow. In neither case can it be claimed as exactly to a child's credit that it has been committed to a school, whether as the result of a technical conviction or no.

III.—Administration and Finance.

The two main questions that remain are the administration and finance of the schools. The immense majority of them are voluntary institutions, managed by committees of persons interested in rescue work. The first Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts were passed years before the first Education Act. The old Prison Authorities were given certain powers of founding or granting pecuniary aid to ragged schools, and similar institutions, and it should be noted that many of the individuals composing those prison authorities were the leaders in the great movement of the forties, directed to the provision of alternative means to the gaol of dealing with juvenile delinquency. As school boards and county councils were successively created they took over the duties (more clearly defined and extended) of the prison authorities, school boards with regard to Industrial Schools, and county councils with regard both to Reformatory and Industrial Schools. But no Reformatory School (unless we except the Glasgow Girls' Reformatory, managed by the Juvenile Delinquency Board of that city) and only a handful of Industrial Schools have been founded or directly maintained by either county councils (who in Scotland indeed have not had the power) or school boards. It has been generally recognised that the work is of a delicate nature, difficult to carry on as a machine, and therefore best intrusted to voluntary associations and persons of good-will.

To keep pace with the progressive spirit of the age, money has been called for in order to raise the Home Office Schools to the standard of efficiency held to be desirable. While the Government grant has remained practically stationary, the contributions of county councils and school boards have increased, and, as is natural, these contributing authorities have been inclined to make their increased grants conditional on a larger share in control, whether by inspection or otherwise. A

certain amount of friction has thus been engendered. Voluntary managers, conscious of the rectitude of their purpose and the public service they are rendering gratuitously, have on occasion resented what seemed to them surpercilious criticism or extravagant demands. But most have complied with the conditions of those who were ready to lend financial aid, even if their compliance has been based on the utilitarian principle: —"leur argent redresse les jugements de leurs esprits." On the whole, and considering the opportunities, there has been wonderfully little friction, less and less indeed as both parties have come to understand each other better; voluntary committees and contributing local authorities have worked together loyally for the efficiency of institutions in which both have a common interest. It is certain that the schools generally would not have reached their present standard in equipment, education, industrial and physical training, and even disposal without the criticism and financial aid of the London and other County Councils, the Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency Board, or the London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other School Boards.

The diagrams facing page 17 show clearly the varying proportions of the expenditure borne by the Exchequer and local rates at different periods. But the diagrams bring out more than the mere fact that, while the grants from the Exchequer have remained stationary, or have even receded, those from local rates have increased considerably; they show that the movement has been more marked of late, and that Industrial Schools have reaped a richer harvest from the rates than Reformatory Schools. Thus may be accounted for what must be conceded, viz., that while both sets of schools have improved much of recent years, the overt signs of improvement in buildings, equipment and education, matters requiring money, have been more marked in the former than in the latter class of schools. If the administration of these schools is allowed to remain largely in the hands of voluntary associations, a comparatively slight increase of money is all that will be required from time to time. Something may perhaps be done to ease the pressure by a *redistribution* of grants without much addition to their total amount. But the call for any more money and the persistence of the demand on the rates must force into prominence ere long the question of the voluntary principle as exemplified in these schools. The passing of the Education Act, 1902, which gives the rating authorities of England a statutory relationship to, and a definite share in the management of, the ordinary voluntary schools of the country must prevent the question from simply slumbering.

IV.—Central *v.* Local Management.

The arguments against the Government taking into its hands the direct administration of the schools are strong. No doubt the system as a piece of machinery might be made to run

more smoothly under a closely centralised administration. But the work could not be done so economically, and, above all, the salt of the system would lose its savour; there would be less of human sympathy in close touch with the officers and the inmates of each school. Even to-day, children leaving the schools have to encounter a certain amount of prejudice in the minds of a not altogether charitable public. The grounds of this prejudice are weaker in direct proportion to the distance of the management of a school from the central government; the Rev. Sydney Turner, the first of H.M. Inspectors, said in commending voluntary management:—

"It has opened to the inmates of the schools means and opportunities of employment and openings for gaining an independent livelihood on their discharge from detention which no juvenile house of correction under purely official management, whether Government or Magisterial, could have given them, enlisting and interesting in their disposal private individuals of all classes."

Experience shows that keen personal interest in a school cannot be secured without giving local managers a certain amount of financial responsibility and considerable power, particularly in the selection of officers.

The principle, indeed, on which rests opinion in favour of administration by local authorities as against the central government, is well illustrated by Disraeli's lively description of a breakfast at Brentham, "served on half a dozen or more round tables, which vied with each other in grace and merriment; brilliant as a cluster of Greek or Italian republics, instead of a great metropolitan table, like a central government absorbing all the genius and resources of the society." But while it may be hoped that the trend of legislation will be in the direction of increasing the powers and duties of local authorities rather than of the central government, it is right to point out that there are strong reasons why local authorities in their turn should hand over to voluntary committees, leavened by their own representatives, as much of the work as possible. These reasons may be set out under three heads:—(*a*) Economy of money; (*b*) Economy of labour; (*c*) Efficiency.

(*a.*) *Economy of Money.*—The more educational and social work undertaken by a local authority, the more the money that has to be found by the ratepayer. Such work as the establishment and maintenance of a Reformatory or Industrial School can be proved to be more economically done by a voluntary association than by a local authority. As an illustration, the heaviest item of expenditure, viz., building, may be brought under review; the concrete instances of four schools lately built, two by voluntary associations, two by local authorities, will drive the point home. The two schools built by voluntary committees, cost each, £106 per bed, the two built by school boards cost £155 and over £220 per bed respectively. All four buildings are substantial and should last their time; all give the

necessary air-space in dormitories; for internal arrangement, the two cheaper buildings are probably to be preferred; how has this cheapness been secured? By the close supervision of individuals who have a direct personal interest in getting the work done as well as possible and for as little money as possible. Ornament has been eschewed, but proportions and setting have been carefully studied; the schools stand plain in their neatness. As a result persons who have or profess a taste in buildings will probably be better pleased with them than with the more expensive buildings.

In other details of expenditure the comparative economy of the voluntary management of these boarding schools reveals itself, and that in schools of the highest efficiency where there is no pinching or screwing.

Furthermore, the ratepayers will do well to consider whether it is wise to repel private generosity altogether. It can be shown that on the fabric of the Home Office Schools existing in 1895 there has been spent in the years 1896 to 1901 no less a sum than £410,000, of which but one-fourth or £108,000 was found by the rates. The voluntary subscriber does not in these days figure as prominently as of old. But the bird has still some golden eggs to lay. Their value for the last five years has averaged £32,500.

(*b.*) *Economy of Labour.*—This is effected in two ways; (*a*) there need be no increase in the number of officials in the service of local authorities; (*b*) the duties of a Reformatory and Industrial Schools Committee, instead of absorbing the time and energy of the committee as a whole, can be delegated to two or three of their number, acting either as visitors to, or representatives on the management of schools with which the authority has agreements. The point is not an unimportant one, for complaints are heard of the multiplication of committees and the difficulty of finding a sufficiency of persons who have time enough to undertake public duties involving much travelling and committee work. The complaints will not decrease as more work is devolved upon local authorities, and any rational means of avoiding the congestion that threatens is to be welcomed.

(*c.*) *Efficiency.*—The chief end of the working of the Home Office Schools is effective disposal. The Rev. Sydney Turner's emphatic pronouncement in favour of voluntary management as affording greater facilities for this than any other form of management has already been quoted. It stands to reason that absorption in the general population, which after all is what disposal means, should be easier from a farm or town school managed by private individuals than from one in the hands of officials whose identity is not merely known but positively, by the very nature of their employment, advertised.

So much may be claimed without denying that intelligent criticism of disposals by the local authorities interested in a school is bound to secure the greater efficiency of the work.

Another consideration under this head is connected with the vexed question of religious training. Religious instruction in ordinary day-schools has long been the subject of hot debate, but it is interesting, and so far reassuring, to find a general admission on the part of those in favour of undenominational teaching, that Reformatory and Industrial Schools are exceptional, and that as in these the Managers stand in *loco parentis*, their duty is, so far as possible, to provide for each child entrusted to their care the precise form of religious teaching and worship suited to the persuasion to which it ostensibly belongs. There is no extravagance in the claim that this duty can be more efficiently performed by a body of Voluntary Managers than by a Rating Authority. Though, here again, the Rating Authority may have a useful part to play in seeing that, so far as the application of the rates is concerned, all interests are treated fairly.

V.—Special Institutions.

A few further points may briefly be touched upon. It has been stated that the radical defect of the present system is that there is no provision for securing Reformatory accommodation for all children sentenced. This is a defect, no doubt, but it is not *the radical defect*. To insist upon it as such, indicates rather the radical defect of looking at things exclusively from the official's point of view, which tends too often to regard an arrangement that gives trouble as in its nature bad. If a local authority has definite agreements with a fair number of schools, all except the imbeciles and seriously crippled can be found accommodation. In the last resort, a communication to the Department will generally settle any difficulty. Something may be done to mitigate the trouble thus occasioned, but the committal of a lad to a Reformatory can never be made quite as simple as the posting of a parcel. A few schools in various districts might be recognised as depôts, to which children for whom accommodation in an ordinary way is difficult to find, might be sent for a time, until the proper destination is found. Imbeciles, including those who are abnormally defective in the moral sense, and the seriously crippled can only be dealt with in special institutions. A special institution too, is desirable, perhaps, for the few cases which are found persistently to abuse the liberty and trust allowed in existing schools, and which are essential to the proper discharge of their functions. Not many of these special institutions are required, and there should be great freedom of transfer between them and the ordinary schools. But they will be comparatively expensive, and it is matter for discussion whether they

should be established and managed by voluntary associations, by local authorities, or by the State. If the arguments set out above against State management of ordinary Industrial Schools have any weight in connection with special institutions the burden should only be assumed by the State in the last resort.

CONCLUSION.

In the Appendices will be found a number of documents illustrating, so far as tables and schemes of work will serve, a day's work in Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

JAMES G. LEGGE,
H.M. Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

February, 1904.

APPENDIX 1.

DIETARIES.

BOYS' INDUS-

DIETARY SCALE

—	6.30 a.m.	Breakfast, 8.15 a.m.						Dinner, Week									
	Biscuits.	Bread.	Margarine.	Dripping.	Treacle.	Eggs.	Tea.	Roast Beef.	Boiled Beef and Bacon.	Pea Soup.	Roast Mutton.	Cornish Pie.	Fish.	Stewed Meat and Haricot Beans.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Stewed Fruit.
SUNDAY ..	—	7	½	—	—	1	½	4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	—	3
MONDAY ..	1	7	—	—	1	—	½	—	4½	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	—
TUESDAY ..	1	7	—	½	—	—	½	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
WEDNESDAY	1	7	—	—	1	—	½	—	—	—	5½	—	—	—	2	4	3	—
THURSDAY..	1	7	½	—	—	—	½	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	2	—	3	—
FRIDAY ..	1	7	—	—	1	—	½	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	4	—	—
SATURDAY..	1	7	—	½	—	—	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	—	3	—

6.30 a.m. Biscuits issued on mornings on which the boys have work or school before

BREAKFAST:—

½ oz. coffee, ½ pint milk, ⅝ oz. sugar=½ pint coffee.
⅛ oz. tea, ½ pint milk, ½ oz. sugar=½ pint tea
Bread increased to 7 ozs in Winter.

DINNER:—

7½ ozs. uncooked Beef=4½ ozs. cooked, increased to 10 ozs. uncooked=6½ ozs. cooked
Roast or boiled pork to be at times substituted for roast or boiled beef or mutton, &c.
4 ozs. meat, 2 ozs. split peas, ½ oz. oatmeal, 2 ozs. carrots, &c., &c.=1 pint pea soup.
4½ ozs. meat, ½ oz. pearl barley, 1½ ozs. onions, 1 oz. carrots, 11½ ozs. potatoes, &c.=1 pint
5 ozs. meat, 5 ozs. potatoes, ½ pint milk, 2 ozs. flour, ½ oz. dripping, &c.=14 oz. Cornish pie.
5 ozs. meat, 1½ ozs. rice, 1 oz. onions, &c.=10 ozs. stewed meat and rice.
5 ozs. meat, 2 ozs. haricot beans, 1 oz. onions, &c.=10 ozs. stewed meat and haricot
Flour, dripping, &c., as necessary to be used with fish.
2 ozs. cheese, 8 ozs. bread to be given in case of failure of fish supply.
Meat without bone=7½ ozs.=4½ ozs. cooked.
Meat with bone=8½ ozs.=5½ ozs. cooked.
2⅛ ozs. fruit, ½ oz. sugar with water=3 ozs. stewed fruit, rhubarb, apples, plums, apple or orange may, at certain seasons, be given in place of stewed fruit.
½ oz. jam, raisins, dates or figs, 1½ ozs. flour, ½ oz. suet=4 ozs. pudding substituted for

SUPPER:—

1 oz. sugar, ½ oz. peel, ½ oz. caraway seeds, 5 ozs. flour, 1 oz. dripping, yeast, potatoes, ⅛ oz. tea, ½ pint milk, ½ oz. sugar=½ pint tea.
Onions, lettuce, stewed fruits, &c., to be given when in season.
Coffee and cocoa to be issued discretionally.

TRIAL SCHOOL.

(GIVEN IN OUNCES).

1 p.m.														Supper, 6.15 p.m.						
A.	Week B.																			
Jam, &c., Pudding.	Cheese.	Roast Beef.	Boiled Mutton.	Irish Stew.	Roast Mutton.	Cornish Pie.	Stewed Meat and Rice.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Stewed Fruit.	Jam, &c., Pudding.	Cheese.	Cake.	Bread.	Jam.	Margarine.	Dripping.	Cheese.	Tea.
—	—	4½	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	—	3	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	¾
4	—	—	5½	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	—	4	—	—	7	—	—	½	—	¾
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	½	—	—	¾
4	—	—	—	—	5½	—	—	3	4	3	—	4	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	¾
—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	½	—	¾
4	—	4½	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	4	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	¾
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	½	—	—	¾

breakfast.

when no second course is given.

Irish stew.

beans.

prunes, &c., to be substituted at times of the year when it can be done to advantage. An rice, sago or tapioca puddings=1½ ozs. rice, &c., 1½ ozs. sugar, ⅛ oz. suet, ⅛ pint milk. and salt=¼ lb. cake.

BOYS' INDUS-

DIETARY

(150

—	Breakfast.				Dinner.	
	Coffee.	Oatmeal Porridge and Milk.	Bread.	Sweet Porridge.	Cold Roast Beef.	Pea Soup.
	pt.	pt.	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.
Sunday	¾	—	8	—	4	—
Monday...	—	1	4	—	—	1
Tuesday	—	1	4	—	4	—
Wednesday	—	1	4	—	—	—
Thursday	—	1	4	—	—	—
Friday	—	—	4	1	—	—
Saturday	—	1	4	—	—	—

INGREDIENTS

Porridge and Milk—150 pints, containing 21 lbs. Oatmeal, 3 lbs. Salt, 75 pints of Milk.

Sweet Porridge—150 pints, containing 21 lbs. Oatmeal, 3 lbs. Salt, 14 lbs. Sugar.

Pea Soup—150 pints, containing 21 lbs. Peas, 36 lbs. Beef without bone, 3 lbs. Salt, 21 lbs. Potatoes, 2 st. Fresh Vegetables, seasoning to taste.

Meat Pie—36 lbs. Beef without bone, 3 st. Potatoes, Dripping, 56 lbs. Pie Crust, Pepper, Salt, &c.

Barley Soup—150 pints, containing 20 lbs. Fresh Beef, 21 lbs. Pearl Barley, 21 lbs. Potatoes, 2 st. Mixed Vegetables.

TRIAL SCHOOL.

TABLE.

Boys).

Dinner.							Supper.			
Meat Pie with Crust.	Barley Soup.	Rice Milk.	Potato Hash.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Coffee.	Tea.	Cocoa.	Seed Cake.	Bread and Treacle.
oz.	pt.	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.	pt.	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.
—	—	—	—	8	4	¾	¾	—	8	—
—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	¾	—	8
—	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	¾	—	8
10	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	¾	—	8
—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	¾	—	8
—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	¾	—	8
—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	¾	—	8

USED.

Rice and Milk—150 pints, containing 21 lbs. Rice, 14 lbs. Sugar, 8 gallons Milk, 8 lbs. Salt.

Potato Hash—20 lbs. Fresh Meat, 1½ st. Fresh Vegetables, 1½ st. Peas, 10 lbs. Pearl Barley, Salt and Pepper.

Coffee—113 pints, containing 1½ lbs. Coffee, 16 pints of Milk, 9 lbs. Sugar.

Tea—113 pints, containing 1½ lbs. Tea, 16 pints Milk, 9 lbs. Sugar.

Cocoa—113 pints, containing 6 lbs. Cocoa, 16 pints of Milk, 9 lbs. Sugar.

C.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

DIETARY TABLE.

a.m.		p.m.	
6.0	Each boy 3 ozs. bread.	1.0	DINNER.
8.0	BREAKFAST.	SUNDAY ...	5 ozs. roast beef, 4 ozs bread. 8 ozs. vegetables, pastry, or rice pudding.
	1 pint porridge, milk and sugar; 4 ozs. bread and butter; ½ pint cocoa or coffee.	MONDAY ...	1 pint pea soup with mutton dumplings and bread.
		TUESDAY ...	5 ozs. corned beef, 8 ozs. bread.
p.m.			
1.0	DINNER.	WEDNESDAY ...	1 pint soup with mutton, vegetables and bread
5.30	TEA.	THURSDAY ...	10 ozs. suet dumpling, with treacle, 4 ozs. bread.
	8 ozs. bread, with butter, jam, or treacle, ½ pint tea.	FRIDAY... ...	(As Wednesday).
8.0	SUPPER.	SATURDAY ...	Bread and cheese, ½ pint of coffee.
	Each boy 3 ozs. bread.		

D.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

DIETARY TABLE.

DAYS.	
	BREAKFAST.
EVERY DAY	6 ozs. bread, with ¼ to ½ oz. butter or dripping; or 1 oz. treacle, and ½ pint of coffee or cocoa, with milk and sugar.
	DINNER.
SUNDAY	*Winter*—Soup, 1½ pints, with bread *ad lib.* *Summer*—(1) eggs with bread and butter; (2) bread and cheese and salad; (3) stewed fruit and bread. *Autumn*—Leg of mutton with bread.
MONDAY	Roast beef with ½ to ¾ lb. of potatoes, greens and bread.
TUESDAY	Fresh meat stewed, with potatoes, onions, haricot beans and bread.
WEDNESDAY	*Winter*—Soup, as on Sunday, or bread and cheese. *Summer*—Boiled rice with milk and sugar.
THURSDAY	Fried fish with potatoes or bread.
FRIDAY...	Rabbits or fresh meat stewed, potatoes, greens and bread.
SATURDAY	Boiled suet pudding with treacle or sugar.
	SUPPER.
EVERY DAY	6 to 9 ozs. of bread with ¼ to ½ oz. of butter or dripping, tea with sugar and milk.
	Occasional treats are given for dinner, *e.g.*, apple dumplings (baked) or meat puddings.
	On Bank and other holidays cold boiled ham or corned beef is provided, and jam teas.
	Monitors have special breakfasts on Sunday mornings: dried fish, bacon, sausages, &c.
	Cake is provided always on birthdays for the girl and her friend.

E.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

DIETARY TABLE.

Day.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Tea.
Sunday	¾ pint cocoa, 6–9 ozs. bread and butter or dripping.	*Winter*—1 pint pea or lentil soup, 4 ozs. bread. *Summer*—¾ pint rice milk, 1 oz. cheese, 4 ozs. bread, or stewed fruit in place of cheese.	*Every day*—6–9 ozs. bread with butter, dripping, treacle or jam; ½ pint tea, coffee or cocoa, with milk and sugar.
Monday	¾ pint boiled bread and milk, 4 ozs. bread.	6–8 ozs. meat stew, 4 ozs. bread.	
Tuesday	¾ pint porridge, ½ pint milk, 4 ozs. bread.	8–10 ozs. currant pudding, with sweet sauce or stewed fruit, 4 ozs. bread.	
Wednesday	¾ pint barley, ½ pint milk, 4 ozs. bread ..	4 ozs. cooked meat with haricot beans, 4 ozs. bread.	
Thursday	¾ pint cocoa or coffee, 6–9 ozs. bread and dripping.	6–8 ozs. meat pie and potatoes, and 4 ozs. bread or ¾ pint rice milk with stewed fruit, and 4 ozs. bread or sometimes 1 oz. cheese in place of stewed fruit.	
Friday	¾ pint porridge, ½ pint milk, 4 ozs. bread	¾ pint pea or lentil soup, 4 ozs. bread.	
Saturday	¾ pint boiled bread and milk, 4 ozs. bread.	*Alternate weeks*—4 ozs. roast beef, 6–8 ozs. meat pie with fresh vegetables and potatoes, and 4 ozs. bread.	

In Summer, cocoa and coffee are used in place of boiled bread and milk, with 6–9 ozs. bread and dripping for breakfast.
A great deal of fruit and salads are used.

F.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

DIETARY TABLE.

—	Breakfast, 7.30.	Dinner, 12.30.	Tea, 5.30.	Lunch, 10.45. Supper, 7.45.
Sunday	Bread and butter ... ... Coffee.	Beef (stewed) ... ... Potatoes and bread.	Bread and jam	Bread.
Monday	Porridge and milk and bread ...	Corned beef, potatoes, baked onions or other vegetables.	Bread and syrup	Bread.
Tuesday	Bread and butter and cocoa ...	Bacon (fried), potatoes and bread.	Bread and butter	Bread.
Wednesday	Bread and butter and coffee ...	Pea soup, beef (boiled) and bread.	Bread and syrup	Bread.
Thursday	Bread and butter and cocoa ...	Haricot meat, potatoes and bread.	Bread and dripping	Bread.
Friday	Porridge and milk and bread ...	Fish, bread and butter and coffee.	Bread and syrup	Bread.
Saturday	Bread and butter and coffee ...	Rice pudding, stewed fruit, bread and butter.	Bread and butter	Bread.

Vegetables, stewed fruits in their season. Dietary subject to change according to season.

Quantities for 60 girls per day :—Bread 68 lbs.; beef 14 to 16 lbs.; potatoes 35 lbs.; fish 30 lbs.; bacon 10 lbs.; milk 18 quarts (30 quarts when rice pudding is provided).

DAY INDUS-

DIETARY

PART I.

DAY.	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	TEA.
MONDAY ...	¾ pint coffee with sugar and milk, and 5 to 8 ozs. bread and margarine.	8 to 4 ozs. compressed meat, 10 ozs. mashed potatoes, and 2 ozs. bread, or rice and milk and 4 ozs. bread.	¾ pint tea with sugar and milk, and 5 to 8 ozs. bread with ⅛ lb. jam or stewed fruit.
TUESDAY ...	Porridge and milk and 2 ozs. bread.	4 ozs. stewed meat, 10 ozs. potatoes, or 8 ozs. other fresh vegetables, and 2 ozs. bread.	¾ pint coffee with sugar and milk, and 5 to 8 ozs. bread with treacle.
WEDNESDAY ...	¾ pint coffee with sugar and milk, and 5 to 8 ozs. bread with dripping or treacle.	Barley broth with vegetables, and 8 to 4 ozs. bread, or ¾ pint cocoa with sugar and milk, 5 to 8 ozs. bread and 2 oz. cheese.	¾ pint tea with sugar and milk, and 5 to 8 ozs. bread and margarine.
THURSDAY ...	Porridge and milk and 2 ozs. bread.	4 ozs. cooked meat with ½ lb. haricot beans, or ⅛ lb. marrow fat peas, and 2 ozs. bread.	¾ pint cocoa with sugar and milk, and 5 to 8 ozs. bread with ⅛ lb. jam or stewed fruit.
FRIDAY ...	Sago, milk, and 6 ozs. bread.	Fish, 10 ozs. potatoes, and 8 ozs. bread.	¾ pint tea with sugar and milk, and 5 to 8 ozs. bread and margarine.
SATURDAY ...	Bread and milk with sugar.	Pea soup and 4 ozs. bread, or suet pudding with treacle or with raisins and sugar.	

TRIAL SCHOOL.

SCALE.

PART II.

DISH.	INGREDIENTS.	QUANTITIES.
Tea, coffee, and cocoa...	Coffee and cocoa ...	3 ozs. per 10 children.
	Tea	1 oz. per 10 children.
	Sugar	5 ozs. per 10 children.
	Milk	As per note at foot.
Porridge	Oatmeal...	1½ lbs. per 10 children.
Broth or soup	Ox head or bones ...	1 per 100 children.
		50 lbs. bones per 100 children.
	Peas or barley ...	1½ lbs. peas per 10 children.
	Vegetables	1 oz. barley or vegetables each child.
Stewed meat	Meat	2½ lbs. per 10 children.
	Onions	½ lb. per 10 children.
Fish	Fish	¾ lb. each child.
Suet pudding	Suet	¾ lb. per 10 children.
	Flour	3 lbs. per 10 children.
	Treacle...	10 ozs. per 10 children.
Raisin pudding ...	Suet	¾ lb. per 10 children.
	Flour	3 lbs. per 10 children.
	Raisins	6 ozs. per 10 children.
	Sugar	6 ozs. per 10 children.
Sago or rice milk, and bread and milk.	Sago	3 lbs. per 100 children.
	Rice	24 ozs. per 10 children.
	Bread	6 ozs. each child.
	Sugar	6 ozs. per 10 children.

Milk.—½ pint per child per day, to be divided between the meals at the discretion of the Superintendent.
Treacle.—For bread, 10 ozs. per 10 children.
Dripping or Margarine.—5 ozs. per 10 children.

APPENDIX 2.

"CONDUCT MARK" SYSTEM.

A.

The "Marks" and Banking System in use at an Industrial School for Boys.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The "Marks" and Banking System at work in this School is based on experience gained and results obtained from 20 years' successful working under the hands of the present Superintendent, and is found to be of good effect in reducing corporal punishment and instilling in the minds and hearts of the boys the satisfaction that arises from careful habits and good conduct. Each boy receives six good conduct marks daily, viz.:—One for good conduct at prayers, one for good conduct at school, one for good conduct at work, one for good conduct in the bedroom, one for good conduct at play, one for good conduct throughout Sunday; making 42 marks weekly (seven days). These 42 marks are valued at one penny, twopence, threepence, fourpence, fivepence, sixpence, and sevenpence, according to the time he has been in the school and his rank. He buys all his clothes, and for this receives 8*d.* per week. Each boy receives 1*d.* per week for one month, 2*d.* per week for five months (making six months), 3*d.* per week for the next six months, at the end of twelve months he receives 4*d.* per week. If his conduct continues good he is appointed Sergeant, and for this receives 5*d.* per week. He goes on by good behaviour to be a Captain, receiving 6*d.* per week, and if given the post of Chief Captain (the highest post in the School) receives 7*d.* per week.

Thus a boy can earn according to his rank as much as 7*d.* per week (Chief Captain), and with the 8*d.* per week allowed him to pay for clothes, making 1*s.* 3*d.* per week. As before stated, each boy pays for all his clothes. He also pays for all repairs to his clothes. He pays for all crockery—windows or articles broken or damaged by him—at the fair market price of replacement or repair. He is thus encouraged to exercise care in the wearing of his clothes and in the handling and treatment of all articles that may be damaged by his carelessness.

The loss of marks is adjudicated by the Superintendent only, from the Reports of the Officers and from his personal observation, and according to the gravity of the offence the boy suffers in the loss of good conduct marks. For the loss of one good conduct mark the boy loses all the money he is earning (according to his rank) for one week. For the loss of two marks he loses all his money for two weeks. For the loss of three marks he earns no good conduct money for three weeks and so on. For a serious offence a boy of the rank of Sergeant, Captain, &c., loses his marks, and is also reduced to a lower rank.

Further, if a boy damages his clothes, or breaks anything in temper or from bad conduct, he loses good conduct marks (in addition to paying for damage).

At the end of each quarter a Balance Sheet is made up and exhibited; thus each boy is able to see how his Banking Account stands.

The boy receives no money from the balance to his credit until after he leaves the School. It is given to him in instalments each year, generally about Christmas time, when by writing or calling for it about that time we keep in touch with many boys who seldom write, and thus we often get to hear about them. The boys understand that they have no right to this money if they misconduct themselves after they leave us. On all points we find this arrangement in disposing of the boy's balance to him works well.

Thus finally each boy gains by good conduct and careful habits, and loses by bad conduct and careless, wasteful behaviour (just as he would in the outside world), and we find in the working of the marks system explained here that we most nearly approximate to this happy result, and we realise that a boy can (and often does) leave us with a good balance to his credit after paying his way, and with a feeling of manly self-support accruing therefrom.

A—— P ——(102) School No.
275 Bank No.

1901.	£	s.	d.
Aug. 19			1
26			1
Sept. 2			1
9			1
16			2
23			2
30			2
7 weeks at 8d.		4	8
Total		5	6
Oct. 7			2
14			2
21			2
28			2
Nov. 4			2
11			2
18			2
25			2
Dec. 2			2
9			2
16			2
23			2
30			2
13 weeks at 8d.		8	8
Total		10	10
1902.			
Jan. 6 *2 Marks Forfeited*			—
13			2
20			2
27			2
Feb. 3			2
10			2
17			3
24			3
Mar. 3			3
10			3
17			3
24 *2 M.F.*			—
31			—
13 weeks at 8d.		8	8
Total		10	7
April 7			3
14			3
21			3
28			3
May 5			3
12			3
19			3
26			3
June 2			3
9			3
16			3
23			3
Forward		3	0

1902.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward		3	0
June 30		3	3
13 weeks at 8d.		8	8
Total		11	11
July 7			3
14			3
21 *1 M.F.*			—
28			3
Aug. 4			3
11 *1 M.F.*			—
18			4
25			4
Sept. 1			4
8 *1 M.F.*			—
15			4
22			4
29			4
13 weeks at 8d.		8	8
Total		11	8
From Expenses		10	8
Balance		1	0
Oct. 6			4
13			4
20			4
27			4
Nov. 3 *1 M.F.*			—
10			4
17			4
24			4
Dec. 1			4
8 *1 M.F.*			—
15			4
22			4
29			4
13 weeks at 8d.		8	8
Total		13	4
From Expenses		5	0
Balance		8	4
1903.			
Jan. 5			4
12			4
19			4
26			4
Feb. 2			4
9			4
16			4
23			4
March 2			4
9			4
16			4
23			4
30			4
Forward		12	8

1903.	£	s.	d.
Brought forwar			
13 weeks at 8d.			
Total			
From Expenses			
Balance			
April 6			3
13			3
20			—
27			3
May 4			3
11			—
18			4
25			4
Jan. 1			4
8			—
15			4
22			4
29			4
13 weeks at 8d.			8
Total			8
From Expenses			8
Balance			0

B.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

MARK SYSTEM

Total Number of Marks credited to each Boy at the beginning of every Month, 144—being at the rate of 6 per day, or 36 per week.

Value of Marks.

First Division—12 Marks—One Penny; *Second Division*—12 Marks—One Halfpenny; *Third Division*—12 Marks—One Farthing; *Fourth Division*—12 Marks—Nil.

Forfeiture of Marks.

1. For ordinary trivial offences, not exceeding the day's marks to be forfeited.

2. In any case where a boy has lost 72 Marks during the Month, the case to be brought under the immediate notice of the Superintendent.

3. Offences committed by any boy after he has lost 72 Marks, forfeiture of Marks to be increased in proportion to the repetition or gravity of the offence.

4. When a boy has lost all his Marks for the Month, any subsequent misconduct to be dealt with by degradation in rank and by Fine or by corporal punishment, or by both, as the case deserves; and any Boy losing all his Marks two months in succession, to be deprived also of all other privileges he may otherwise have been entitled to during the Quarter.

5 Classification of Offences—Trivial and Minor—Indolence, Untidiness, Carelessness, Neglect of Duty.

Offences of Gravity.	Punishment, First Offence (During Month).	Punishment, Second Offence (During Month).	Punishment, Third Offence (During Month).
Dishonesty.. .. .. Falsehood .. .. .. Indecent Conduct .. Destruction or Damage of Property.	108 Marks Forfeited.	All Marks Forfeited and 6 Strokes with Birch.	10 Strokes with Birch.
Disobedience .. .. Impertinence .. .. Bad Language	72 Marks Forfeited	All Marks Forfeited and 6 Stripes on hands with Cane.	8 Strokes with Birch.
Beating or Illtreating another Boy. Absconding	All Marks Forfeited and 6 Strokes with Birch.	10 Strokes with Birch.	12 Strokes with Birch.

6. Boys on admission into the School will be placed in the Fourth Division and three months' good conduct (*i.e.* not losing more than One-Fourth of the total number of Marks during that period) will be advanced to Third Division ; and six months in this or the Second Division, as the case may be, without forfeiture of more than One-Fourth of the total number of Marks during that period, will entitle them to advancement to next higher division.

7. Boys who have been in the first Division six months without forfeiture of Marks, to be placed in Merit Class and distinguished by two Good Conduct Badges on the left arm, each Badge to carry with it 12 additional Marks per month.

8. Monitors to be selected from Merit Class and First Division, those from the First Division to be distinguished by one Good Conduct Badge.

9. Any Boy not retaining Three-Fourths of his total number of Marks during the six months, to be reduced to the next lowest Division ; such reduction to carry a fine with it if necessary, according to Boy's means.

10. Each Officer to enter offence or offences committed by any Boy under his care during the day in a Book supplied for that purpose, and to hand in his Book every evening to the Superintendent or his principal Assistant, in order that all Trivial offences can be summarily dealt with and duly recorded, together with the punishment, in the "Offence Register."

N.B.—Boys who have retained Three-Fourths of the total number of Marks during the Month to be allowed to spend for that Month—Merit Class, 2*d.* ; First Division, 1½*d.* ; Second Division, 1*d.* ; Third Division, ½*d.* (see Rule 7, Supplementary Rules, Boys').

(From Supplementary Rules.)

4. Any Boy who is reported for committing any of the offences set forth in the "Mark System," or who otherwise offends against the good order or Rules of the School, shall be dealt with under that System.

5. All offences committed, marks forfeited, and punishments received, shall be duly entered in a Register to be kept for that purpose, and at the beginning of every month the name of each boy in the School, together with the number of Marks he has retained during the month, shall be made public on a large slate fixed on the wall of School-room, thus shewing the exact position each Boy occupies in the School.

6. The money due to any Boy under the "Mark System" shall be placed monthly to his credit. Boys will be required to make good from these allowances property wilfully or carelessly damaged or destroyed by them, and any balance or portion of balance due to any Boy may be given him either on his discharge or after he has left School, at such time or times as to the Superintendent appears best for the Boy.

7. Boys who have retained Three-Fourths of the total number of Marks during the month to be allowed to spend for that month—Merit Class, 2*d.* ; First Division, 1½*d.* ; Second Division, 1*d.* ; Third Division, ½*d.* ; they may also have the additional privilege of receiving a parcel from their relatives or friends.

10. Boys retaining Three-Fourths of the total number of Marks for the whole year shall be allowed, on the Superintendent being satisfied as to the condition of the Boys' homes, to visit their friends—those from the Pottery and neighbouring districts for one night ; those further away, involving journey by rail, for two nights ; but no Boy will be allowed to go who has not sufficient money standing to his credit to pay his railway fare, or who has not the requisite amount sent by his relatives or friends. And any Boy misconducting himself while so away, or who does not return to the School at the time specified, or otherwise abuses the privilege, will be punished as the case deserves, and be liable to the forfeiture of similar privilege during the remainder of his stay in the School. This privilege of visiting friends and all other privileges may be granted or withheld at the discretion of the Managers.

Note.—1903.—*Holidays are and have been for the last two or three years extended to a week.*

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

MARK SYSTEM

Good conduct shall be recognised and encouraged by a Mark System, of which the following are the chief features :—

On the first day of the month each boy shall be credited with 144 good conduct marks. A portion of these shall be forfeited as the result of misconduct, such as dishonesty, disobedience, and untruthfulness, &c. At the end of each month the number of marks standing to the credit of each boy shall be carried to his account in the Mark Register, and the balance of marks retained shall be entered in the Merit Ledger at the following rates :—

10 doz. and over	at	1*d.*	per	dozen.
8 „ to 10 doz.	at	¾*d.*	„	„
7 „ to 8 „	at	½*d.*	„	„
Less than 7 „	at	¼*d.*	„	„

Boys who have saved not fewer than 600 marks shall have a holiday at the end of six months.

Boys are allowed to spend their merit holiday at home if the report concerning their home circumstances is satisfactory. The parents must send the return train fare on receiving notice from the Superintendent.

Stripes.

A red stripe shall be given to each boy who keeps 700 marks in each six months.

3 red stripes shall be exchanged for one silver stripe.

3 silver stripes shall be exchanged for one gold stripe.

Merit Money, etc.

The merit money credited to any boy shall be retained until after he has left the Home, when it shall be given to him in three yearly instalments on hearing that his conduct has been satisfactory in his situation or situations. This proviso is made to encourage Old Boys to keep up their connection with the Home after leaving, and to act as an incentive to future good behaviour.

Pocket Money.

Every boy in the Institution receives pocket-money varying in amount from 1½*d.* to 6*d.* per fortnight, according to the work that he does and his position in the department.

This money may be spent where the boy pleases, inside or outside the Institution. Carelessness with clothes and all breakages have to be paid for by the boy out of this pocket-money.

FORM OF BOOKS KEPT.

No. 1.—Mark Register.

J. Jones.

Date.	Reported by.	Offence.	Fine.	Balance.	Carried Forward.
November 1	Marks	Credited.	144		
November 5	Mr. Love	Slovenly appearance	18		
„ 18	Mr. Goble	Bullying ...	86	90	3¾

No. 2.—Merit Account.

J. Jones.

		£	s.	d.
1903.—September ...	Balance forward	0	5	7½
September 30—September,	Merit Money ...	0	1	0
October 31—October	„ „ ...	0	0	6
November 30—November	„ „ ...	0	0	3¾
	November Balance	0	7	5¼

APPENDIX 3.

SCHEMES OF WORK.

GREAT SCOTLAND YARD,
LONDON, S.W.,
30th September, 1903.

MEMORANDUM ACCOMPANYING ARITHMETIC SCHEMES.

This alternative Scheme does not differ widely from that of the Code, but gives prominence, especially in the Senior Group, to such practice in Arithmetic as will be useful for those who will enter domestic life or follow an industrial rather than a commercial career. Exceptions in favour of those pupils who are suited for a commercial career can always be made. The Scheme is also designed to facilitate classification by wide groups instead of narrow standards. The rules to be taught in either division of a group are practically the same, but the upper section handles larger figures or amounts than the lower.

The Junior Group with its two divisions will rank in written work with the old Standards I. and II. It will deal only with numbers, but concrete terms should be freely used and reference should be made to surrounding objects; thus children should be taught to find out the number of desks, the number of children seated at each, and the consequent total of occupants; also the number of windows, of panes in each, the total number of panes and so on; the object being to make Arithmetic real and practical as soon as possible. Speed may well be aimed at from the very first. In mental calculations, pupils of this group should be able to answer questions in money up to half-a-crown, length up to a yard, and show ability to measure fairly accurately with the eye a yard, a foot and an inch.

The Intermediate Group with its two divisions will correspond to the old Standards III. and IV. The work of this group will be mainly concerned with money, but pupils should be familiarised with the concrete terms—Ozs., lbs., cwts., tons, pints, quarts, gallons, as well as inches, feet and yards. Mental Arithmetic will include the aliquot parts of one pound and the dozen and score rules.

For Boys the Senior Group will correspond to old Standards V., VI., and VII., but Practice will be dropped and also Stocks and Shares; in place thereof the calculation of certain areas, and, in case of the upper section, extraction of square root will be taught. Simple Interest on small amounts is included with a view to the encouragement of Savings Bank accounts. The Mental Arithmetic will cover the whole ground of the Scheme with some drill in the terms "average" and "per cent."

For Girls the Senior Group will correspond to the Old Standards V. and VI., but the requirements of these are, as will be seen, immensely simplified. Little more is demanded than a facility in calculations involving money and weights and measures, a knowledge of the current prices of such commodities as are required daily or weekly in an ordinary household, and an ability to keep small household accounts. Simple interest is included for the reason already given.

It is hoped that the effect of the Scheme will be not only to render instruction more practical, but also to relieve rather than add to the burden on both pupils and teachers. The tests set will be neither long nor elaborate : later on in the autumn specimens will be circulated in order that teachers may see precisely the sort of sums that will be set.

In all school rooms measures of distance should be clearly painted or exposed on the walls, and specimens of the chief coins and weights and measures of capacity should be constantly available to be seen and handled by the pupils. Price lists should be circulated among the senior pupils, and inspection of shop windows and visits to shops under proper regulations are to be encouraged. Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of giving children an absolute mastery of, first, the multiplication and division tables, next, money calculations, then of weights and measures, and, along with all, the value of things.

The Corresponding Manager,

School.

HOME OFFICE SCHOOLS.

SCHEME OF ARITHMETIC.

(Boys.)

JUNIOR GROUP.		INTERMEDIATE GROUP.		SENIOR GROUP.	
Lower Section.	Upper Section.	Lower Section.	Upper Section.	Lower Section.	Upper Section.
The four simple rules. **Notation, in the questions, not exceeding 100.** **Multipliers and divisors not exceeding six.**	**The four simple rules.** **Notation, in the questions, not exceeding four figures.** **Multipliers not exceeding 99.** **Divisors not exceeding 12.** (Use should be freely made of such **terms as:** **Pairs, couples;** **Half-dozens, dozens, scores;** **Half-pence, pence, shillings;** **Days, weeks, months.)**	**Simple multiplication (advanced) and long division.** **The four compound rules (multipliers and divisors not exceeding two figures; and sums of money, in the question, not exceeding £100).** **Knowledge of the terms, as expressed in tables, of:** **Ounces, pounds, hundredweights, tons;** **Pints, quarts, gallons;** **Inches, feet, yards.**	**The four compound rules (not involving, in either question or answer, simple numbers of more than six figures, nor amounts of more than £100,000).** **To read and write numbers involving millions.** Bills of parcels (numbers and money only). To find the value of simple fractional parts (*e.g.*, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{10}$) of simple sums of money. **Addition and subtraction of simple fractions having common denominators. (Denominators not exceeding 10.)**	The four rules in vulgar and decimal fractions (but involving no great amount of elaboration or difficulty). Simple proportion worked by means of simple fractions, or by the method of unity in full. Calculation of simple interest on amounts not exceeding Post Office Savings Bank limit, viz.: £200. The four rules, with multipliers and divisors not exceeding 12, applied to the following weights and measures:— *Long measure:* (Inches-Miles). *Square measure:* (Inches-Yards). *Capacity:* (Pints-Quarters). *Weight:* (Ounces-Tons). *Time:* (Seconds-Years). Calculation of area of rectangular figures, the sides being given; and of circumference of circle (at 3½ diameter) the latter being given, and *vice-versâ*.	Vulgar and decimal fractions (general). In addition to the work of the lower section, the following measures:— *Square measure:* (Inch-Acre). *Cubic measure:* (Inch-Yard). *Hay and straw measure:* (Trusses and loads). Extraction of square root, and its application to the finding of the length of the side of a square of given area. To find areas of right-angled or equilateral triangles, and the cubical contents of rectangular solids. Long tots.

Mental Arithmetic.

In each section the mental arithmetic of the later half of the year should prepare for the rules of the next higher section; and in the upper section of the senior group, cover the whole ground. Also, practice should be given in such features as those set out below:—

Money up to half-a-crown. *Length* up to the yard. The pupils should also be practised in measuring with the eye distances up to a yard.	Division of distances up to a yard into halves, thirds, quarters, sixths, eighths, and twelfths. The aliquot parts of £1. Method of calculating costs of articles at such prices as 1s. 11½d. and 7½d. The "dozen" and "score" rules.	Meaning and use of the terms "average" and "per cent."

HOME OFFICE SCHOOLS.

SCHEME OF ARITHMETIC.

(GIRLS.)

JUNIOR GROUP.		INTERMEDIATE GROUP.		SENIOR GROUP.	
Lower Section.	**Upper Section.**	**Lower Section.**	**Upper Section.**	**Lower Section.**	**Upper Section.**
The four simple rules. Notation, in the questions, not exceeding 100. Multipliers and divisors not exceeding six.	The four simple rules. Notation, in the questions, not exceeding four figures. Multipliers not exceeding 99. Divisors not exceeding 12. (Use should be freely made of such terms as: Pairs, couples; Half-dozens, dozens, scores; Half-pence, pence, shillings; Days, weeks, months.)	Simple multiplication (advanced) and long division. The four compound rules (multipliers and divisors not exceeding two figures; and sums of money, in the question, not exceeding £100). Knowledge of the terms, as expressed in tables of: Ounces, pounds, hundredweights, tons; Pints, quarts, gallons; Inches, feet, yards.	The four compound rules (not involving, in either question or answer, simple numbers of more than six figures, nor amounts of more than £100,000). To read and write numbers involving millions. Bills of parcels (numbers and money only). To find the value of simple fractional parts (*e.g.*, ½, 1/10) of simple sums of money. Addition and subtraction of simple fractions having common denominators. (Denominators not exceeding 10.)	The four rules in vulgar fractions (but involving no great amount of elaboration or difficulty). Calculation of simple interest on amounts not exceeding Post Office Savings Bank limit, viz.: £200. The four rules, with multipliers and divisors not exceeding 12, applied to the following weights and measures:— *Long measure:* (Inches–Miles). *Square measure:* (Inches–Yards). *Capacity:* (Pints–Quarters). *Weight:* (Ounces–Tons). *Time:* (Seconds–Years). To know the normal prices of butchers' meat, groceries, greengroceries, bread, flannel, cloth, calico, linen, &c. (according to quality, and by single and double width). To be able to add up columns of small sums quickly, and to know how to keep household accounts methodically.	Vulgar fractions (general). Simple proportion, worked by means of simple fractions, or by the method of unity in full.

Mental Arithmetic.

In each section the mental arithmetic of the latter half of the year should prepare for the rules of the next higher section; and in the upper section of the senior group, cover the whole ground. Also, practice should be given in such features as those set out below:—

Money up to half-a-crown. *Length* up to the yard. The pupils should also be practised in measuring with the eye distances up to a yard.	Division of distances up to a yard into halves, thirds, quarters, sixths, eighths, and twelfths. The aliquot parts of £1. Method of calculating costs of articles at such prices as 1*s.* 11½*d.* and 7½*d.* The "dozen" and "score" rules.	Meaning and use of the terms "average" and "per cent."

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN VARIOUS TRADES PRACTISED IN THE ARMY.

ARTIFICERS.

PART I

(Six months) common to all boys, is intended to give an elementary knowledge of the following trades :—

1. Fitting ...	...	...	...	...	about	6½	weeks.
2. Smithing	...	...	...	...	„	„	„
3. Woodwork	...	...	...	...	„	„	„
4. Painting	...	...	...	...	„	„	„

1.—FITTING.

(*a.*) The use, care of, and method of sharpening tools.
(*b.*) Chipping and filing metals to given sizes.
(*c.*) The care and use of lathes and other machines.

2.—SMITHING.

(*a.*) Making fires for various kinds of work.
(*b.*) The best kinds of fuel, and treatment of the same for fires.
(*c.*) The use of tools.
(*d.*) The selection and treatment of iron, steel, &c.
(*e*) Making simple articles, such as staples, rivets, bolts and nuts ; also screwing and tapping the latter.

3.—WOODWORK.

(*a.*) The use, care of, and method of sharpening tools.
(*b.*) Preparation of timber for joint making.
(*c.*) Methods of "marking out" work.
(*d.*) Making simple joints and articles.

4.—PAINTING.

(*a*) Mixing colours.
(*b.*) Care and treatment of brushes.
(*c.*) Preparing articles for painting.
(*d.*) Surface painting, and lettering in block and roman types.
(*e.*) Removing old paint by Paquelin lamp and other methods.
(*f.*) Glass cutting and glazing.

Upon the completion of the above course, the boys are selected to follow the trade for which they show the greatest aptitude, viz., fitter, smith, or wheeler.

SADDLERS AND COLLAR MAKERS.

PART I.

1. Stitching (plain).—Single-handed, double-handed, and closing ; stitching single and double loops on single straps.
2. Preparing, shaping, edging, rubbing, creasing, punching, pricking, channelling, racing.
3. Finishing, paring off, blocking and creasing loops.
4. Cutting out and making ties.

SADDLERS AND COLLAR MAKERS—*cont.*

5. Making point pockets, small straps, shoe case, head collar, wallets, breast-piece, and saddle-crupper.
6. Repairing and relining sheep skins.
7. Repairing miscellaneous small strapping.
8. Re-making drivers' leggings.

An elementary knowledge of the above would be expected.

TAILORS.

The following is what might be expected of a boy submitting himself for examination in tailoring in a Government workshop :—

1. A thorough knowledge of the various kinds of stitches and their application.
   - (*a.*) Back stitching.
   - (*b.*) Half back stitching.
   - (*c.*) Back and fore stitch.
   - (*d.*) Side stitch.
   - (*e.*) Basting and marking stitch.
2. A knowledge of stoating and rantering.
3. Ability to make button holes.
4. A good general knowledge of the different parts of garments.

A boy with this knowledge thoroughly grounded should soon become a useful tailor in a military workshop.

SHOEMAKERS.

The sectional parts of boot and shoe making which should be taught are as follows :—

1. Making threads of different substances suitable for the work required.
2. Stabbing and felling, closing flat seams (both inside and outside), closing welt seams, and ploughing off and finishing the welt with welt set.
3. Pattern cutting, clicking, skiving and fitting the upper.
4. Blind stabbing.
5. Fitting stiffenings and rubbing down back seams.
6. Rough stuff cutting.
7. Blocking, rounding and feathering of insoles.
8. Lasting the uppers.
9. Feathering and sewing in welts.
10. Fitting seat rands, sewing and bracing.
11. Fitting shank pieces and filling up bottoms.
12. Fitting and blocking, tacking on and rounding outsoles
13. Building and sewing heels.
14. Shaping and fronting heels.
15. Stitching with square awl.
16. Skiving and turning split lifts.
17. Finishing and ironing foreparts and heels.
18. Sole bradding with steelbills.
19. Knife sharpening suitable for the purpose required.

Nos. 3, 6, 7 and 8 are suitable for lads who have had some little experience of work in a shoemaker's shop.

With these exceptions all the operations should be taught even in the most elementary class.

A.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Woodwork.

The course of instruction in Woodwork is given to all boys over eleven years of age who are physically capable of benefitting by it. In the series of exercises set forth the following objects are kept well in view :—

(*a*.) To secure the most suitable toolwork exercises calculated to give strength, skill, and suppleness to the hand without causing undue fatigue.

(*b*) To connect and graduate the toolwork with the drawings of the standards so that the two are interwoven, the instruction in the one progressing simultaneously with that in the other.

(*c*) To impart clear and accurate ideas respecting the various kinds of hard and soft woods, the growth and structure of wood, its fibre and grain.

First Year.

Trueing up wood to a given size, sawing with and across the grain, the use of the chisel in trenching, mortising, and chamfering, the use of the saw in halving, notching, and scarfing.

Second Year.

The various joints used by carpenters. The method of sharpening tools used in the lessons, together with an elementary knowledge of the principles of construction.

Third Year.

The construction of small articles of furniture as—pen-racks, wall brackets, watch stands, money boxes, stools, &c.

All work with tools is taken from drawings prepared by the scholar, the dimensions being taken from this drawing in the workshop.

B.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

JOINERY AND CABINETMAKING DEPARTMENT.

SCHEME OF WORK.

PRACTICAL TRAINING.

First Year.

STANDARDS IV. TO VII.—Practice in working face and edge, gauging, trueing up, setting up, oblique sawing, use of chisel, making octagonal prisms, bevel joints, halving joints, chamfering, halving joints at different angles.

Second Year.

Mortising, combination mortising, mortise and tenon, bridle joints, dovetail halving, box dovetailing, haunched tenon, double mortise and tenon, lock mortise, drawer dovetailing.

Third Year.

Making tables, chest of drawers, trunks, dressers, wardrobes, and doing general work of the institution.

LECTURES.

Current prices of goods required in workshop, names and uses of tools, names and characteristics of woods, meaning of such terms as log, baulk, plank, deal, batten, and board.

SYSTEM.—"*Home Office Syllabus.*"—27.10.03.

C.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION CLASS.

Woodwork.

SYLLABUS.

The work of the Manual Instruction Class consists of a graduated course of disciplinary exercises, which are compulsory for every boy, in order to ensure a given minimum amount of skill in the use of tools.

They are so arranged that as far as possible each exercise includes the repetition of previous work, together with some amount of new work. The boys attending the Manual Instruction Class are boys in Standards IV. and upwards, and they attend for one lesson each week.

The exercises are divided into a *First and Second Years' Course.*

The First Year's Course consists of such exercises as :—Trueing up the *first or working face* of a piece of wood and testing it by means of *the eye, straight-edge, edge of try-square*, and *winding strips;* trueing up *working face* and *working edge* of a piece of wood; the use of *face-marks*; practice in *gauging lines, parallel to working face* and *working edge*; trueing up a piece of wood on all four sides to given dimensions; sawing to line (*a*) with the grain, (*b*) across the grain; a setting-out exercise, and practice in planing on a broad side, and on a narrow edge; practice in making longitudinal, transverse, and oblique saw cuts; cutting out with the chisel trenches at right angles and obliquely to a given side; making an octagonal prism; further practice in measuring, lining, and sawing in various directions by the cutting out of geometrical figures; the construction of simple halving joints; practice in halving a square and triangle.

The Second Year's Course consists of such exercises as :—Preliminary practice in mortising; combined practice in cutting out mortise, open mortise, tenon, and parts of bridle joint; simple mortise and tenon joint; bridle joint, dovetail halving, box dovetailing; haunched tenon; double mortise and tenon, double in length; double mortise and tenon, double in breadth; double mortise and tenon, double in length and breadth; trussed bracket; drawer dovetailing.

Also various simple objects, involving the previous practices, such as:—Try-square; T-square; letter H; set-square, 45°; set-square, 60°; straight edge; ink-well stand; bench-hook; boot-jack; marble-board.

Various geometrical solids :—Mitre template; mitre bevel; sliding bevel; mitre box; levelling rule.

Modelling exercises, such as :—Pin tray; pen tray; spoon; scoop.

Varied objects :—Flower-pot stand; card case; nail and screw tray; box (butt jointed); box (dovetailed); protractor; knife-board; plumb-line board; star-halving; flower-pot stand (two kinds); fire screen; model of single-panel door; model of four-panel door; obelisk; model of gate; foot stool; tray (parqueterie).

Drawing

The working of all the exercises and objects must be preceded by drawings of the same, made by the boys.

The drawings should be done one or two exercises ahead of the woodwork, so as to provide against bringing the woodwork to a standstill for want of drawings to work from.

It is of the greatest importance that the drawings should be neatly drawn to scale, the dimensions being accurately set off and properly indicated by dotted lines and arrow heads.

These drawings may be plans and elevations or isometric projections, or a combination of these two forms of drawing as may best suit the work in hand.

Object Lessons.

The bench work should be supplemented by oral instruction on tools and timber, somewhat along the following lines :—

Tools.—General form of the various tools, their separate parts and uses ; materials used in the construction of the tools, *e.g.*, beech for plane stock ; ash for hammer handle ; method of handling the tools, with reasons.

Timber.—The timbers in common industrial use, *e.g.*, oak, ash, elm, birch, beech, walnut, mahogany, pine ; places and conditions of growth ; ports of shipment ; distinctive properties and uses ; relative commercial values ; recognition of the different timbers—(*a*) in the tree, (*b*) as cut timber ; heartwood and sapwood ; seasoning.

Specimens of the various timbers in longitudinal and cross sections, and both planed and polished, are kept for illustration of the lessons and for examination by the boys.

Lessons in the uses and manipulation of nails, screws, and glue also form part of the course of work.

D.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

CARPENTRY AND JOINERY CLASS.

SYLLABUS.

Practical Work.

Class I.—The practical work of this class consists of the making of window sashes, doors, roofs, gates, tables, forms, desks, cupboards, and all the various kinds of woodwork connected with the building trade.

Class II.—The work of this class consists of the making of joints such as halving, mortise and tenon, dovetail, housing, and making simple articles not so advanced as Class I.

Class III.—Planing, sawing, and chiselling exercises to given dimensions.

Theoretical Work.

The theoretical work of the above class consists of lectures on the various tools used in carpentry and joinery work, their names, shapes, and uses.

Division of straight lines into parts, and elementary problems in practical plane geometry. Construction and use of scales. Construction of plan, elevation, and section of simple solids. Representation of oblique and isometric projection of solid figures, and also of the simple joints such as housing, mortise and tenon, halving, &c.

The practical setting out of simple pieces of joinery. Setting out rods. Working drawings of panelled and framed and braced doors, door frames and casings, double hung sashes, roofs and floors.

Nature and properties of the various kinds of timber used in carpentry and joinery, the ports or places from which they are obtained.

Methods of seasoning and preservation of timber. Proportions of stiles, rails and muntins in doors and sashes, height of rails in doors to suit knobs or latches, the usual size of doors and windows, the kind of material and strength to be used. Growth, peculiarities, and defects of timber.

E

TRAINING SHIP.

CARPENTRY.

Repairs, &c.—The boys are instructed by and assist the Master Carpenter in the general repairs and ordinary requirements in the ship.

Boat building.—Boat-building has recently been added to the work in the carpenter's shop on the river bank, and has resulted in economy to the managers and beneficial instruction to the boys.

During the past year (1902–3), one large cutter and two cutter gigs have been built.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

TENTATIVE SCHEME OF METAL-WORKING.

(Adopted from the Liverpool City Education Authority's Scheme.)

Ex. Nos.	Exercises.
1	To turn a cylinder.
2	Practice in filing, drilling, and tapping.
3	To turn a cone.
4	Practice in turning (various cuts).
5	To make a hexagonal nut.
6	To make an octagonal nut.
7	Practice in forging (various).
8	To turn a plain circular-headed bolt.
9	To make a hexagonal-headed bolt. (The thread to be cut with chaser.)
10	To make a stud (*a*). (The thread to be cut with chaser.)
11	To forge a staple.
12	To make a stud (*b*). (The thread to be cut with stock and die.)
13	To make a collar.
14	To turn a model of a speed-cone.
15	To forge a figure "8."
16	To make a washer, and drill countersunk screw-holes.
17	To fit a solid cylinder into a hollow cylinder, and fasten with set-screw. (The thread of set-screw to be cut with screw-plate; head to be milled.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

BRICKLAYING AND BRICKCUTTING CLASS.

SYLLABUS.

CLASS 1.—Method of measuring brickwork, tiling, concrete, paving, &c.; the principles involved in brickwork; the resistance to crushing; average weight per foot cube, &c.

CLASS 2.—Brickcutting; setting out work from drawings; obtaining templets, moulds, &c., of gauge work, arches, moulded and plain cornices, caps, &c.; names and modes of construction of same with names of various parts; method of constructing fireplaces, coppers, ranges, and arrangement of flues; bond in brickwork, plans of alternate courses of walls of different thicknesses in various bonds, also at acute and obtuse angles.

CLASS 3.—Foundations, width and height of footings; damp courses, the materials used for these; air bricks; dry areas; lime, nature and properties of different kinds and their use; cements, sand and concrete, &c.

CLASS 4.—Names of the various tools and method of using them; bricks; names, natures and properties of various kinds and their various uses; mode of laying drain pipes, &c.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

PAINTERS' AND HOUSE DECORATORS' WORK.

SYLLABUS.

Methods of working; practice in painting and in getting up of various surfaces; varnishing, enamelling, and hand polishing; the hanging and treatment of wall papers and coverings; sign writing, graining, and marbling; gilding, bronzing, stencilling, and lining; matching and mixing tones of colour; finished decorative work and its preparation; the study of materials and tools; measuring and estimating painters' work.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

GARDENING DEPARTMENT.

Scheme of Work.

Practical Training.

Standards IV. to VII.—Spade husbandry ; digging with fork ; manuring ; sowing seeds ; planting ; weeding ; hoeing ; pruning ; rearing plants from cuttings ; grafting ; seed culture ; harvesting.

Lectures.

With Illustrations.

Names and uses of tools ; nature of soils ; rotation of crops ; properties of manures ; uses of roots, stems, leaves, and blossoms ; how plants defend themselves ; lessons from botanic and seed gardens as to peculiarities of different orders, and how readily to distinguish them ; diseases of plants and treatment.

A.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Boot and Shoe Making.

Scheme of work for the instruction of boys in bootmaking :—

Stage I.—Rules of workshop and how to sit correctly at work; how to make a wax thread, pointing and putting on bristle; the use of stabbing and closing awls; stitching; patching by stabbing, closing and leading; putting in facings, counters, top bands, side linings, vamps, backs and tongues; names of tools and their uses; making sewing and stitching threads—strength, length, pointing, twisting and bristling.

Stage II.—Fitting bottom stuff—soles, top-pieces, shank-pieces, lifts, split-lifts, stiffeners, side-linings, welts, insoles and slips; repairs—length of nails and rivets, soling, healing, side-pieces, toe-pieces, toe-caps, patches, half-heels; finishing—rasping, filing, scraping, sand-papering and inking, ironing with single and double fore-part irons, and glazing; use of sewing awl, square awl and peg awl, peg-cutter, hammer and knife.

Stage III.—Soling and healing; stitched work with round and square awls; rivetting, grafting, single and double bottoms; blocking, rounding, feathering and boring insoles; lasting uppers, pleat stretch and draft; sewing in welts; how the insole is prepared for a broad, medium or close welt, bevel or square waist.

Stage IV.—Square awl stitching with flax in colours; levelling, fitting, forming and building heels; how to take the measure of a foot-joint, instep, heel and leg; judgment of foot, whether hard, soft, fleshy; making work to given measurements, noting shape of heel, strength of sole and width of waist; how to measure and fit lasts; judging leather—the nature of upper leathers—quality, stout or light, grain, colour, finish of rough stuff—the shape of butts, bends and sides; how to detect wasteful leather; cutting stuff for making rivetted, stitched or pegged work, pumps and general repairs; making a boot from own measurements.

Conversational and Object Lessons.

B.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

SHOEMAKERS' CLASS

SYLLABUS.

Practical.	Technical.
Class I.—Making threads, putting bristles on plain and blind stabbing, learning the names and uses of the tools, and practice in driving nails.	Conversational lessons on the meaning of the words cordwainer, shoemaker, &c.; on English history of the trade; materials used; animals' skins for plain and fancy leathers, and the different countries they are obtained from.
Class II.—Plain repairing.	Conversational lessons on the manufacture of findings for the shoe trades, &c.
Class III.—Making and repairing the rough work.	Conversational lessons: anatomy of the foot; measuring the foot and lasts; the different ways of fitting and machining uppers; rough-stuff cutting and finishing.
Class IV.—Making and repairing the best work.	Conversational lessons: the anatomy of the foot; construction of lasts; cutting out tops; rough-stuff cutting; fitting and machining; the different ways of making, whether rivetted, pegged, machine-sewn or hand-sewn; the different systems of finishing; the measurements of the foot and last-fitting; the difference between chemical and vegetable tanning.

a

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

SHOEMAKING.

Scheme of Work.

Practical Training.

Standard I.—Preparing thread for sewing ; fitting and sewing counters, and back seams.

Standard II.—Sewing fronts and toe-caps ; general repairing, and first stage bench work.

Standard III.—Bench work and finishing ; customer work—making and repairing ; taking measurements of foot ; drawing to scale ; cutting out and last fitting.

Lectures.

With Illustrations, Diagrams, Specimens, &c.

Standards II and III.—Skins of animals which form the most of leathers ; sources from which the most of skins are obtained ; tanning ; kinds and properties of leathers ; current prices of goods in workship ; tools used in boot and shoemaking ; anatomy of human foot ; course of instruction in army.

System.—"*Thompson's.*"

D.

TRAINING SHIP.

SHOEMAKING.

Course I.—Elements of shoemaking; breaking hemp into required lengths; to make a wax-thread complete; awls and clamps—how to hold; closing—stitching; seams—stabbing, hemming or whipping, blind-stabbing, flat seams.

Course II.—Finishing—sand-papering, rasping, setting-up edges, inking, finishing off.

Course III.—Bench-work—tools—hammer, driver, stirrup; pulling on and off last; driving rivets and nails; repairing—soling, heeling, underlays, overlays, patches; new work—bottoming and lasting.

Course IV.—Cutting-out, fitting, machining; knowledge of skins; pattern placing.

Evening Course.—Conversational lessons according to Home Office syllabus.

Drawings—to illustrate measurements, skins, tools, &c.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

SADDLERY.

I.—(*a*) Tanning and the preparation of leather; (*b*) the different kinds of leather; (*c*) the different uses of leather.

II.—*Stitching.*—Plain stitching, paying particular attention to the position of head and body; the making of garters, braces and various small straps, leggings, headstalls, cruppers, &c.

III.—The measurement of a horse for harness (from a sketch or sketches illustrating the measurements).

IV.—The stitching of face pieces, nose pieces, brow bands, &c., saddle girths, traces, back bands and tugs, breeching seats and reins, &c.

V.—Collar and saddle making; the making of heavy (cart) harness.

VI.—Cutting out the various parts of harness, taking these in the same order as the stitching.

A.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

TAILORING.

Scheme of work for the instruction of boys in tailoring :—

STAGE I.—Cleanliness ; correct position in sitting on board ; how to hold and thread needle, and use of thimble and shears ; stitches—back, side, cross, felling, basting ; placing and sewing on buttons ; placing and making button holes.

STAGE II.—Patching, including material with pattern ; the use of sewing machine ; first lessons in cutting ; cutting out paper patterns of parts of trousers from given measurements ; pressing and opening of seams ; assisting in making up trousers ; measuring for trousers—the measurement of leg, waist, hips, knee, ankle ; cutting out trousers from given measurements.

STAGE III.—Measurements for vest ; cutting out paper patterns of parts of vest from given measurements ; assisting in making up vests ; cutting out trousers from own measurements and making up same ; placing pockets, waist lining and fly ; cutting out vest from own measurements ; making vest—marking up, fitting up, pockets, canvas, lining, making up of edges, stitches of edges and button holes ; different styles of vests—double and single breasted, step and roll collars.

CONVERSATIONAL AND OBJECT LESSONS.

Conversational and object lessons are taken daily for half an hour in the following :—

Clothing materials—wool, cotton, linen, silk ; woollen cloths—serge, tweed, worsted, vicuna ; patterns handed round and prices given ; how and where obtained, and how manufactured.

Sewing cotton, thread, tape, buttons, needles and other tools used in the workshop.

Each boy is given a book in which he enters notes of lessons received, and these books are reviewed weekly.

Cutting out.—Weekly lessons are given in this subject. A drawing book is provided for each pupil in which he records notes of all lessons together with a diagram of the part or garment under consideration.

B.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Scheme of Work.

Practical Training.

Standard I.—Sitting attitude; holding needle in position; different forms of stitching; making caps and repairing institution clothing.

Standard II.—Sewing and finishing trousers and vests for institution.

Standard III.—Making Sunday and work-a-day suits; band uniform; Highland costumes, gymnastic and football clothing.

Standard IV.—Cutting out various kinds of garments; executing customer work; taking measures and drawing to scale.

Lectures.

With Illustrations, Diagrams, Specimens, &c.

Standards II., III. and IV.—Sources from which clothing is obtained; peculiarities of vegetable, animal and mineral materials used for clothing; qualities required in manufactured goods; current prices of materials used in workshop; anatomy of human body; tools required in cutting out; manipulation of garments; course of instruction in army.

System.—"*Vincent's.*"

C.

TRAINING SHIP.

TAILORING.

Course I.—Correct use of needle and thimble; simple repairing, sufficient to enable a boy to keep his own clothing in repair; various kinds of stitching; general repairing work.

Course II.—New work—a gradual course from the easy portions of a garment until able to make the article of clothing complete.

Course III.—Machining—to be able to take the machine to pieces, clean it, and put it together again.

Evening Course.—Theoretical instruction in general; illustration of the various stages in the process of manufacture by means of samples. Subjects—cotton, flax, wool, silk, buttons; knowledge of various kinds of cloth from samples shewn.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

PRINTING.

The following is the course of instruction given to the boys in printing :—

Cleanliness and order.

Machine Work.—Assisting, feeding, pulling proofs, making ready and finally taking charge of Platen and Cylinder machines.

Compositing.—Case thoroughly well learned, sizes and names of types; setting reprints, display work, &c.

General.—Information and instruction on the materials and processes used in the manufacture of paper, and of type, stereos, zincographs, &c.

Sizes and names of the various classes of printing papers and stationery.

TRUANT SCHOOL.

BAKERY.

SCHEME OF WORK.

Three Months' Course.

Lesson.	Notes.	Date of Lesson.
1. Wheat	Specimens of wheat; how and when gathered; wheat-producing counties and countries; describe how it is ground into flour; its value above other cereals.	
2. Flour...	Flour suitable for bread making; testing; blending and mixing; chief countries that import flour.	
3. Yeast...	What it is; how it grows or works in the *ferment* or *sponge*; why *salt* or *fat* checks or destroys its working; distillers, brewers and patent yeasts; how and what made from; washing and cleansing brewers' yeast.	
4. Ferments	How to set with potatoes and patent and brewers' yeast; potatoes and distillers' yeast; malt extract and distillers' or brewers' yeast; their uses.	
5. Sponges	To sponge with potatoes and yeast, either patent, brewers', or distillers'; three-quarter and half sponges; ferment and sponge; sponge only, without fruit; the time it should lay when ready.	
6. Doughs	With sponge; right off from ferment; without sponge or ferment; long and short doughs; undersellers or cheap bread; farmhouse or home-made bread.	
7. Milk bread	With sponge; with ferment; the way of adding malt extract, sugar, fat and milk.	
8. Shapes of bread	Cottage. Household, Tin, Brick, Twist or Colla's—Coburg—Split Tin; how made and set in oven.	
9. Brown or wholemeal bread	How the wholemeal is prepared; to make it from broken sponge, from ferment, small sponge and dough; malted brown bread; Hovis and Bermaline bread.	
10. Vienna bread and rolls ...	Flour suitable for Vienna bread; from sponge and ferment; making and setting Vienna rolls in oven; description of Vienna oven.	

Lesson.	Notes.	Date of Lesson.
11. Holes in bread	How they are caused and how to prevent them.	
12. Ovens	Side flue oven; continuous or patent oven; wood oven; how to heat and work them; baking temperature.	
13. Machinery	Dough mixer and kneader; dough divider; moulding machine; flour sifter and blender; motive powers used for machinery; tools for bakery.	

TRAINING SHIP

GENERAL SCOPE OF WORK.

This ship has accommodation for 400 boys, and its primary object is to prepare boys for the sea service, viz., the Mercantile Marine and the Royal Navy. The band boys, however (who are instructed on the methods of the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall), with few exceptions, enter Army or Navy bands.

School is conducted on the half-time system, in watches port and starboard, the port watch being in school while the starboard watch is under outside instruction, and *vice versâ*. Each watch goes to school or to outside instruction for the day, so that a boy gets three days' schooling one week, and two days' the next.

The school syllabus includes reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, drawing, object lessons, and a special course of practical navigation, designed to fit boys for the mate's examination of the Board of Trade.

Out of school instruction embraces seamanship, gunnery, rifle and cutlass practice, gymnastics, sail-making, tailoring, shoemaking, cooking, stoking, band practice, carpentry, and boat building.

Attached to the ship is the tender, a topsail schooner of 145 tons. During the summer months, with three officers and thirty boys, it cruises about, and a voyage is generally made down the English Channel, touching at various ports as far as Plymouth.

TRAINING SHIP.

SCHEME OF NAVIGATION.

Designed to meet the requirements for the Mate's Examination of the Board of Trade.

Course I.—Elementary magnetism preparatory to navigation; general principles, deduced from experiment; to be able to magnetise a steel needle and affix same to compass card; variation and deviation of the compass, and application of same to a compass course.

Course II.—Navigation.—The globe; definitions; course and distance, and how calculated; the mariner's compass; practice with common and patent logs; to correct a course of the effects of variation, deviation, and leeway; latitude and longitude, and application of the difference of latitude and longitude; use of logarithms and nautical tables; to solve a plane sailing by—1 construction; 2 inspection; 3 computation; problems relating to the log-line and glass.

Course III.—The previous courses, and traverse sailing; parallel and middle latitude sailings; the day's work—latitude and longitude (position) by account; introduction to sextant work; definitions relating to above.

Course IV.—The previous courses; use of the sextant; to read off; to find index error; general observation of angles; to observe the altitude of a celestial body; to convert longitude into time; use of the nautical almanac; to deduce the latitude from a meridian altitude of the sun or a star; principle and use of Mercator's chart—1, given latitude and longitude to prick off the position of the ship on the chart; 2, given position of the ship to determine latitude and longitude by the chart; 3, to find course and distance between two places on the chart.

TRAINING SHIP.

SEAMANSHIP.

Fourth Class.—Slight knowledge of names of spars, rigging, and parts of sales; boat duty; making clothes-stops; compass; lead and line; hammock drill; coiling ropes; bends and hitches.

Third Class.—A good knowledge of first instruction; bends and hitches; models and sail drill; names of international code; signal flags; reeving running rigging.

Second Class.—A good knowledge of first and second instruction; knots and splices; anchor and cask; grummets and cringles; pointing and whipping ropes; loosing and furling sails; sending top-gallant masts and yards up and down; reefing top-sails; reeving running rigging; signalling by flags and semaphore.

First Class.—A good knowledge of previous instruction; fitting rigging and setting up the same; use of palm and needle; sailmaking; making mats; rule of the road at sea; use of log-line; heaving the lead; steering by compass and sail; sailing a boat and the tender; bending and unbending sails; figures to denote the force of the wind; letters to denote the state of the weather.

NOTE.—Promotions are made from class to class every three months.

TRAINING SHIP.

SAIL-MAKING.

Course I.—Names and use of tools; sewing with old canvas; to sew a seam—round and flat seams; to table round a piece of canvas, false tabling; to work a hole with and without grummet; to patch a hammock; to make a round-buttoned clothes-bag.

Course II.—From work cut out and prepared—to make a hammock; double and single butt in a cloth; patch a sail; make and repair a variety of things, such as clothes-bags, hammocks, awnings, sails, gymnasium mattresses, boat covers, &c.

Course III.—To prepare their own work; to crease and rub down seams; make a hammock and work the holes; work a cringle, eye splice, confined splice, long and short splice; sail-maker's whipping; sewing in reef points.

Theory Course.—Canvas—its origin, make, width, and particular use; head, foot, luff of sail; gores, how to measure for; general construction of sails, lining, strengthening pieces, reef-bands, clew-pieces, chafing pieces, bolt rope, roping a sail, parts of greatest strain.

Illustrations by means of sail plans, drawn to scale.

TRAINING SHIP.

GUNNERY INSTRUCTION.

Course lasting three months, consisting of :—

Rifle Drill.—The rifle exercises and physical drill with arms

Cutlass Drill.—As laid down in Gunnery Manual for Royal Navy.

Field-Gun Drill.—Seven-pounder muzzle-loading gun (taught as nine-pounder) ; the various exercises laid down in Gunnery Manual for Royal Navy.

Squad Drill.—As many exercises as space will permit.

Signals—Semaphore—(With flags) ; to make and take in short sentences ; Morse alphabet.

TRUANT SCHOOL.

MAT MAKING.

Scheme of Work.

Three Months' Course.

Lesson.	Notes.	Date of Lesson.
1. Cocoa-nut palm	Describe palm, 60 ft. to 90 ft. high; scars on trunk, left by fallen leaves; large leaves, 12 to 15 in number, bunch or tuft at top; 80 to 100 nuts annually.	
2. Cocoa-nut ...	Scars on end; two hard and one soft; soft one can be pricked; milk; flesh surrounded by fibre, covered by sheath; use of fibre and sheath.	
3. Coir	Outer coating of nut; weighs about 2 lbs; stripped off lengthways; spun also into ropes and cables; skeins; compressed into bales; India and Ceylon.	
4. Looms ...	Two kinds; hand and power; describe principal parts—(1) frame, holding yarns, forming the warp, (2) leashes or harness; explain use of needle.	
5. Weaving ...	Describe process; various common terms, viz., warp, weft or woof; towns in England engaged in mat trade; mats and matting.	
6. Plaiting ...	How made; hand and steam power; made by different number of threads; unravel pieces of string and rope.	
7. Shearing ...	For trimming and finishing off; illustrate use; great cutting power.	
8. Warping ...	What it is; chains upon which the mat is woven; stretched out upon bars; length, 50 yards.	
9. Mats	Different kinds made from coir yarn and fibre; loose fibre for diamond backs and wool borders; yarn used for common and extra doubles, also for matting weaving.	
10. Brushes ...	Explain how best and longest fibre is sorted out; dyed and passed off as horsehair.	
11. Spinning ...	Explain process; spun by Cingalese.	
12. Binding ...	Use of plait; how it protects and strengthens edge; show needle and thread.	
13. Fibre dust ...	Explain uses; gardening purposes and land fertilising.	

Practical Mat Making.

A.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

COOKERY SYLLABUS.

Lessons.		Subjects.
Lesson	I.—Dem. ...	Cleaning knives, tins, silver; scrubbing, &c.
	Prac. ...	In same.
	p.m. ...	Theory. Baking and different methods of cooking.
„	II.—Dem. ...	Plain dinner. Baked meat, potatoes, Yorkshire pudding.
	Prac. ..	In same.
	p.m. ...	Theory. Joints of meat and prices.
„	III.—Dem. ...	Short pastry. Fruit pies and jam tarts.
	Prac. ...	In same.
	p.m. ...	Theory. Reasons for cooking food.
„	IV.—Dem. ...	Cake making.
	Prac. ...	In same and revision.
	p.m. ...	Theory. Three kinds of food required by the body.
„	V.—Dem. ...	Suet pastry. Steak pudding.
	Prac. ...	In same and revision.
	p.m. ...	Theory. Boiling.
„	VI.—Dem. ...	Revision of steak pudding.
	Prac. ...	In same and revision.
	p.m. ...	Theory. Fat as food.
„	VII.—Dem. ...	Boiling meat and vegetables.
	Prac. ...	In same and revision.
	p.m. ...	Rules for boiling joints and prices of meat.
„	VIII.—Dem. ...	Revision of boiling meat.
	Prac. ...	In same.
	p.m. ...	Theory. Milk a perfect food.
„	IX.—Dem. ...	Season dishes.
	Prac. ...	In same.
	p.m. ...	Theory. Revision of previous work.
„	X.—Dem. ...	Cleaning generally.
	Prac. ...	In same.
„	XI.—Dem. ...	Pastry making. Meat pies.
	Prac. ...	In same.
	p.m. ...	Theory. Flesh-forming foods; where found.
„	XII.—Dem ...	Revision of pastry making.
	Prac. ...	In same and revision.
	p.m. ...	Theory. Heat-forming foods; where found.
„	XIII.—Dem. ...	Steamed suet puddings.
	Prac. ...	In same and revision.
	p.m. ...	Theory. Mineral foods.
„	XIV.	Revision of previous work.
„	XV.	Examination.

B.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

SYLLABUS OF COOKERY LESSONS.

	LESSON I.	LESSON V.	LESSON IX.
	Cottage pie.	White bread.	Breakfast dishes.
	Vegetable marrow.	Brown bread.	Fried bacon and dry toast.
	Potatoes.	Tea cakes.	Buttered and poached eggs.
RULES FOR COOKING.	Rice pudding.		Tea and coffee.
	LESSON II.	LESSON VI.	LESSON X.
	Boiled mutton.	Roast beef.	Vegetable soup.
Stock.	Onion sauce.	Yorkshire pudding.	Boiled cod fish.
	Suet dumpling.	Cabbage and potatoes.	Beef steak pudding.
Roasting.	Stewed fruit.	Open tart.	Genoese pastry.
Boiling.	Cornflower mould.		
Frying.			
Baking.	LESSON III.	LESSON VII.	LESSON XI.
Stewing.	Lentil soup.	Xmas pudding.	Hot pot.
Breakfast dishes.	Fried plaice.	Mincemeat.	Boiled turnips.
	Stewed tomatoes.		Apple tart, rock buns.
Dinner.	Rolled jam pudding.		
Tea cakes and scones.			
Invalid cookery.	LESSON IV.	LESSON VIII.	LESSON XII.
	Stewed rabbit.	Invalid cookery.	Roast fowl and bread sauce.
	Boiled onions and potatoes.	Grilled chop, beef tea.	Cauliflower, potatoes.
	Baked custard.	Steamed custard.	Steamed pudding.
		Gruel, arrowroot, barley water.	

A.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Scheme of Housework

How the Work is Graduated.

1. Little girls (16) are initiated by scrubbing dormitories.
2. Two girls are each given charge of a small dormitory.
3. Elder girls become :—
   (*a.*) Housemaids (6).
   (*b.*) Waitresses (2).

Dormitory Cleaners.

18 girls scrub dormitories once a week
4 girls scrub paths twice each week.

Dormitory Monistresses are responsible for :—

(*a.*) Cleaning small dormitory.
(*b.*) Keeping it in order.

Housemaids (6) work alternately morning and afternoon each week.

1. *Morning work :* each girl :—
   (*a.*) Keeps clean and tidy three bedrooms
   (*b.*) Polishes landing and staircase.
   (*c.*) Cleans brasses and baths.

   1*st housemaid* :—
   (*a.*) Assists in weighing and giving out stores.
   (*b.*) Cleans store room.
   (*c.*) Spends an hour in workroom (11–12 a.m.).

2. *Afternoon housemaids*, each :—
   (*a.*) Clean a sitting room before breakfast.
   (*b.*) Attend school 9–12 a.m., and workroom 2–5 p.m.
   (*c.*) Turn down beds and light gas in teacher's rooms.

Waitresses work alternately (2).

(*a.*) Laying tables and waiting at table.
(*b.*) Keeping clean pantry, silver and crockery.
(*c.*) Taking in meals and cleaning superintendent's room.

B.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

HOUSEWIFERY COURSE—STANDARD II. AND III.

Lessons.		Subjects.
Lesson	I.—Dem. ...	The home nurse, qualifications and dress; need of cleanliness in home.
	Prac. ...	Scrubbing wood, cleaning windows, blackleading grate.
	p.m. ...	Finishing work and needlework.
„	II.—Dem. ...	Tidying dresser, washing china and glass, cleaning knives.
	Prac. ...	In above.
	p.m. ...	Finishing work and needlework.
„	III.—Dem. ...	How to choose a sick room, furniture, &c.
	Prac. ...	Revision of previous work.
	p.m. ...	Finishing work and needlework.
„	IV.—Dem. ...	Cleaning silver, pails, tidying cleaning boxes.
	Prac. ...	In above and revision.
	p.m. ...	Finishing work and needlework.
„	V.—Dem. ...	Ventilation of sick room, roller bandage, treatment of burns and scalds.
	Prac. ...	In above and revision.
	p.m. ...	Finishing work and needlework.
„	VI.—Dem. ...	Cleaning and tidying a sick room every day.
	Prac. ...	Revision of any previous work.
	p.m. ...	Finishing work and needlework.
„	VII.—Dem. ...	How to prepare a bed for a patient; revision of roller bandage.
	Prac. ...	In above and revision.
	p.m. ...	Finishing work and needlework.
„	VIII.—Dem. ...	Cleaning materials, prices and use; cleaning baths.
	Prac. ...	In above and revision.
	p.m. ...	Finishing work and needlework.
„	IX.—Dem. ...	How to prevent bed sores; changing sheets.
	Prac. ...	In same and revision.
	p.m. ...	Finishing work and needlework.
„	X.—Dem. ...	Revision of all previous work.
	Prac. ...	„ „ „ „
	p.m. ...	Finishing work and needlework.
„	XI.—Dem. ...	Making mincemeat.
	Prac. ...	In above.
	p.m. ...	Finishing work.
„	XII.—Dem. ...	Invalid cookery.
	Prac. ...	In above and revision.
	p.m. ...	Finishing work and needlework.
„	XIII.—Dem. ...	Turning out cupboards and kitchen; finger bandage.
	Prac. ...	In same.
	p.m. ...	Finishing work.
„	XIV.—Dem. ...	Household stores; salad cream.
	Prac. ...	In same and revision.
	p.m. ...	Finishing work and needlework.
„	XV.—Dem. ...	Making furniture polish, cleaning paint.
	Prac. ...	In above.
	p.m. ...	Finishing work and needlework.

Lessons.		Subjects.
Lesson XVI.—Dem. ...		Turning out a bedroom.
	Prac. ...	In above and revision.
„ XVII.—Dem. ...		Revision of previous work.
	Prac. ...	In above.
	p.m. ...	Finishing work and needlework.
„ XVIII.—Dem. ...		Cleaning windows, sills; revision of roller bandage.
	Prac. ...	In above.
	p.m. ...	Finishing work and needlework.
„ XIX.—Dem. ...		Common ailments and remedies.
	Prac. ...	Revision of previous work.
	p.m. ...	Finishing work and needlework.
„ XX.		Examination.
	Prac. ...	Revision of previous work.
	p.m. ...	Finishing work and needlework.
„ XXI.		Practical examination.
	p.m. ...	Revision of papers.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

SEA COOKING CLASS.

SYLLABUS.

Class III.

Juniors.

The various galley utensils and their uses.
The management and cleaning of the stove and flues.
The names of various fresh vegetables and how to prepare them
The various preserved vegetables and method of preparing them
The methods of cooking—baking, boiling, stewing, frying.
How to keep, kill, and dress poultry.
How to preserve fresh vegetables for sea use.
The making of soups—salt beef, barley, and pea soup.
The names of various joints of meat.

Class II.

2nd Grade.

Baking meat, batter pudding and potatoes.
Making and baking milk puddings, rice, tapioca, bread and butter, &c.
Boiling meat—fresh and salt.
Boiling vegetables—potatoes, cabbage, beans, carrots, &c.
Making and boiling puddings—meat and fruit, fresh and dried.
Cleaning and cooking fish—salt and fresh, boiled and fried.
Killing and trussing poultry—making curry.
Cooking poultry—boiling and baking.

Class I.

Seniors.

Making yeast and ferment.
Making bread with ferment, sponge, and off the dough.
Making sauces—sweet, bread, onion, brown, egg and fish.
Making fritters—currant, fresh fruit and savoury.
Making pancakes, porridge and gruel.
Making pastry, meat pies and fruit tarts.
Making hashes—dry hash, brown hash, cracker hash, &c.
Making scones, buns, rolls, fruit and seed cakes.

SYLLABUS FOR NEEDLEWORK AND KNITTING IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

GRADE I.

SEWING.

(i.) Clean hands.

(ii.) Use of scissors, folding and cutting strips of paper.

(iii.) Threading and using bodkin.

(iv.) Needle drill, correct position :—

(*a.*) For holding needle and wool or cotton.
(*b.*) For threading needle with wool or cotton.
(*c.*) For wearing thimble and for holding threaded needle and material to be worked upon.

(v.) Stitches :—

(*a.*) Running, hemming and stitching on canvas in coloured wool.
(*b.*) Running, hemming and stitching on calico with coloured cotton.
(*c.*) Darning and herringboning on canvas.

(vi.) Turning down a broad hem and tacking it.

(vii.) (*a.*) Finding the selvedge way and right side of material.
(*b.*) Matching simple colours and materials.

KNITTING.

Strip of plain knitting on two needles, casting on and casting off.

GRADE II.

SEWING.

(i.) Folding, tacking and hemming a hem.

(ii.) Fixing a seam :—

(*a.*) In flannel, running and herringboning.
(*b.*) In calico, sew and fell seam, run and fell seam.

(iii.) Sewing on tapes, binding flannel, blanket stitch.

(iv.) Marking in cross-stitch.

(v.) Buttons and button-holes :—

(*a.*) Placing and sewing on buttons—unpierced linen buttons and pierced buttons (stemming), buttons with shanks.
(*b.*) Placing and sewing button-holes, round corner, eyelet corner, braced corner.
(*c.*) Sewing on hooks and eyes and making flat loops.

(vi.) (*a.*) Darning a stocking.
(*b.*) Patching in flannel.
(*c.*) Fixing a straight apron band.
(*d.*) Pleating or gathering and setting into a band.

(vii.) (*a.*) Making up simple garment, *e.g.*, apron with bib and pocket, petticoat, chemise.
(*b.*) Cutting out simple paper patterns from measurements given.

(viii.) Matching more complex colours and materials.

KNITTING.

(*a.*) Knitting on four needles, plain and purl.
(*b.*) Knitting a stocking, pair of cuffs.

GRADE III.

SEWING.

(i.) In finer material, suitable for outfits :—
(*a.*) Folding and completing hem.
(*b.*) Fixing and completing all seams in common use.
(*c.*) Gathering, stroking, and sewing into a band.
(*d.*) Gaging.
(*e.*) Patching, including patching a material with a design.
(*f.*) Tucking.
(*g.*) Making and fixing gussets.
(*h.*) Placing and making button-holes.

(ii.) Darning tears and holes of different shapes in different materials.

(iii.) (*a.*) Feather-stitching and scalloping.
(*b.*) Trimming with embroidery and lace.
(*c.*) Whipping on a frill.
(*d.*) Piping.

(iv.) Course of drawing patterns to scale in copy-books from any recognised text-book.

(v.) (*a.*) Cutting out simple garments from given measurements.
(*b.*) Making up such garments as boy's shirt or girl's night-dress.
(*c.*) Assisting in making up dresses.

(vi.) (*a.*) Assisting in cutting out dresses under direction.
(*b.*) Cutting out simple garments, such as a child's chemise or overall, from own measurements.

(vii.) The use of the sewing-machine.

KNITTING.

(*a.*) Knitting stockings, pair of mittens.
(*b.*) Crochet-work, tatting.

CONVERSATIONAL AND OBJECT LESSONS.

(*Patterns to be shown and handled and prices to be given.*)

CLOTHING MATERIALS.

I. *Clothing Materials.*—Animal and vegetable, qualities of each.

II. *Wool.*—Sheep (merino), alpaca, where and how obtained, where and how manufactured.

III. *Woollen Stuffs.*—Flannel, cloth, frieze, cashmere.

IV. *Silk.*—Silkworm, where and how silk manufactured.

V. *Silk Stuffs.*—French and English silks, Japanese and Indian, poplin, surat, pongee, tussore, glacé, brocade, ribbons, satin, velvet.

VI. *Cotton.*—Cotton plant, where and how cotton manufactured.

VII. *Cotton Stuffs.*—Calico, muslin, longcloth, sheeting, sewing cotton, stuffs where cotton mixed with wool or silk.

VIII. *Linen.*—Flax plant, where and how linen manufactured.

IX. *Linen Stuffs.*—Shirting, sheeting, damask, towelling, cambric, lawn, holland.

TRIMMINGS AND ACCESSORIES.

X. *Trimmings.*—Lace, Swiss embroidery, insertion, frilling, braid, fur, feathers.

XI. *Lace.*—Manufacture: Venetian, Brussels, Valenciennes, Honiton, Irish, Maltese.

XII. *Fur and Feathers.*—Ermine, sable, mink, seal, fox, bear; ostrich, swansdown.

HABERDASHERY.

XIII. *Tools.*—Needles and pins, knitting needles, crochet hook, bodkin, scissors.

XIV. *Materials.*—Sewing cottons and silks, tapes, elastic, buttons, hooks and eyes, darning wool, twist.

DRESS.

XV. *Hygiene.*—Loose, warm, light, danger of tight clothing and heavy skirts, our climate, chills.

XVI. *Style.*—Quietness and neatness, durability, money to be put into material and fit (not trimmings), suitable dresses for different occasions and different employments, mourning (sometimes exaggerated).

XVII. *Outfit for Service.*—What to get and where to buy it.

XVIII. *A Washing Dress.*—Materials, quantities and cost.

XIX. *A Stuff Dress.*—Materials, quantities and cost.

XX. *Treatment.*—Mending, folding, brushing, airing, moth and the way to prevent it, removing stains.

UNDERCLOTHING.

XXI. *Summer.*—Calicoes (bleached and unbleached), linens, flannelette, frequent changes, cleanliness.

XXII. *Winter.*—Wool, high to the neck.

HEAD COVERINGS.

XXIII. *Hats and Bonnets.*—Straw, felt.

XXIV. *Caps.*

FOOT GEAR.

XXV. *Hosiery.*—Woollen, cotton, silk.

XXVI. *Boots and Shoes.*—Boots, shoes, sandals.

Gloves.

XXVII. *Gloves.*—Kid, suède, cotton, woollen, silk, mittens

Home Work.

XXVIII. *Home Work.*—Husband's and boys' shirts; baby and the way to dress him.

N.B.—To dress a baby doll is a useful and recreative exercise.

Shopping.

XXIX. *Shops.*—Draper, milliner, haberdasher.

XXX. *Stores.*—Departments and counters, shop-walker, paying desk.

XXXI. *List of Wants.*—Where to go and what to ask for.

XXXII. *A Pound.*—What it will buy, cash and credit.

History and Foreign Dress.

(*Illustrate with Pictures.*)

XXXIII. *History.*—Roman, Greek, Egyptian, periods in Europe.

XXXIV. *Foreign Dress.*—Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Turkish, Norwegian, various National costumes.*

XXXV. *Historical and Foreign Names in Use.*—Elizabethan collar, Louis XV. heels, Bolèro, Zouave, Watteau pleat, Gainsborough hat, Empire gown, Russian blouse, Norfolk jacket.

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* The peasant costumes of Europe afford an interesting series of illustrations.

A.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

SEWING ROOM.

GRADE I.

Hemming, running, darning, herringboning, turning down broad hem.

GRADE II.

Making up simple garments :—

(*a.*) Apron with bib, gathered or pleated.
(*b.*) Petticoat, vest.
(*c.*) Marking in cross stitch.
(*d.*) Patching in flannel.
(*e.*) Darning a stocking.

GRADE III.

(*a.*) Assisting in making dresses for outfits.
(*b.*) Making night gowns, combinations, aprons.
(*c.*) Tucking, making and fixing gussets.

Lessons are given once a week in—Cutting out patterns by measurement, *e.g.*, nightdresses, chemise with yoke and sleeve, under bodice, circular band, dress bodice, shaped skirt.

Usual routine. Each day new work, in addition to—

Monday, mending stockings and combinations.
Tuesday, mending working dress and pinafores.
Wednesday, mending nightgowns and aprons.
Thursday, mending pinafores.

Two wardrobe keepers work alternately. They—

(*a*) Clean workroom and wardrobe.
(*b*) Give out needles, cotton, &c.
(*c*) Set clean clothes and take washing to laundry.
(*d*) Arrange outdoor clothes ready for girls to put on.
(*e*) Keep the pigeon-holes for each girl tidy.

Elder girls are taught to use the *sewing machine.*

B.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

SEWING SCHEME.

The School is divided into three Divisions :—

Division I.—Standards 4, 5, and 6.
Division II.—Standards 2 and 3.
Division III.—Standard 1 and Infants.

SUMMARY OF LESSONS FOR DIVISION I.

A. Needlework.

I. *Cutting Out*—

(*a.*) How to work machine, and with it to do, generally, the hems, seams, and backstitching of garments made.
(*b.*) To cut out outfit garments and make them up :—

(1.) Combinations.
(2.) Nightdresses.
(3.) Petticoats with circular bands.
(4.) Print dresses.
(5.) Serge dresses.
(6.) Aprons, linen and muslin.
(7.) Knickers.

II. *Stitches required in making up above garments*—

(*a.*) Pleating.
(*b.*) Tucks.
(*c.*) How to press and oversew seams of frocks.
(*d.*) Placket holes in skirt and petticoat.
(*e.*) False hem on the straight.

All other stitches have been taught in previous Divisions.

B. Knitting.

To knit own stockings, plain and purl.

C. Mending.

(*a.*) To patch all their own clothes.
(*b.*) Hedge tear darn.
(*c.*) Cross cut darn for tablecloths.
(*d.*) Use of fish-bone stitch in mending slits.
(*e.*) How to mend frayed foot hem in skirt.
(*f.*) How to lengthen a skirt.
(*g.*) How to darn a thin place in garments, tablecloths, and towels.

The calico patch, print patch, and flannel patch were all taught in previous Division.

D. Darning.

(*a.*) Strengthening darn for heels, toes, and knees of new stockings
(*b*) To darn a thin place in a stocking.
(*c.*) Darning of holes in own stockings.
(*d.*) How to mend a slit in a stocking by Swiss darn.
(*e.*) How to fill in a small hole by Swiss darning.

SUMMARY OF LESSONS FOR DIVISION II

A. NEEDLEWORK.

I. *Needlework Implements—*

(*a.*) How to manipulate scissors.
(*b.*) Lesson on the inch tape.
(*c.*) How to measure material.

II. *Cutting Out—*

(*a.*) To cut out pinafores and aprons.
(*b.*) To cut out combinations.
(*c.*) To cut out nightdresses.

III. *Stitches required in making up above garments—*

(*a.*) To make a buttonhole.
(*b.*) To make an eyelet hole.
(*c.*) To sew on an unpierced linen button.
(*d.*) To sew on a metal hook and eye.

All other stitches required have been taught in previous Division

B. KNITTING.

IV. *To Knit a Pair of Plain Stockings—*

C MENDING OF GARMENTS.

V. *Patching—*

(*a.*) A calico patch.
(*b.*) A print patch.
(*c.*) A flannel patch.

D.

VI. *Darning.*

(*a.*) To thicken toes and heels of new stockings.
(*b.*) To darn a thin place.
(*c.*) To darn a hole in stocking.

SUMMARY OF LESSONS FOR DIVISION III.

I. *Hemming—*

(1.) Needle-threading drill.
(2.) Work-holding drill.
(3.) How to make the stitch.
(4.) Conversational lesson on a hem and how to lay it.
(5.) Commencement of thread, joining on of new thread, finishing off.

II. *Top-sewing, Felling—*

(1.) Conversational lessons on use of seam and fell.
(2.) How to lay in edges of material.
(3.) The stitch, commencement of thread, joining on new thread, finishing off.
(4.) Felling.

III. *Gathering and Setting into Band—*

(1). Conversational lesson on uses of gathers.
(2.) Preparation of band.
(3.) Gathering.
(4.) Setting into band.

IV. *How to Sew on a Tape—*

(1.) Conversational lesson on uses of tape.
(2.) Preparation of tape.
(3.) Sewing on.

V. *A Strengthening Tape—*

(1.) Conversational lesson on different methods of strengthening.
(2.) How to put on a strengthening tape.
(3.) Sewing on of tape.

VI. *To Sew on a Pierced Linen Button.*

VII. *To Knit a Pair of Cuffs, Plain and Purl, with Four Needles.*

VIII. *To Darn a Thin Place in a Stocking—*

(1.) Conversational lesson on appearance of (*a*) right side and (*b*) wrong side of stocking.
(2.) Working of darn.

IX. *To Make a Pinafore illustrating Stitches Taught in this Division.*

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

KITCHENWORK.

Number of Girls Employed, 6—

4 girls in kitchen alternatively.
2 girls in dining room alternatively.
Other girls are chosen to scrub the dining room three times a week.

Kitchenmaids—

1st is responsible for cleanliness of kitchen and larder.

She assists to—

(*a.*) Prepare girls' food, *i.e.*, pies, puddings.
(*b.*) Cook the laundress's dinner.
(*c.*) Weigh tea, coffee, cocoa, meal, &c.
(*d.*) Cook the officers' dinner.
(*e.*) Make bread.
(*f.*) Darn towels and mend cooking dresses.

2nd is responsible for—

(*a.*) Washing of saucepans and teachers' dishes.
(*b.*) Cleaning out boilers.
(*c.*) Attending making of porridge.
(*d.*) Assisting with preparation of girls' food.
(*e.*) Helping to clean larder and kitchen floor.

Dining Hall Girls—

(*a.*) Clear tables.
(*b.*) Keep room neat.
(*c.*) Darn tablecloths.
(*d.*) Repair dresses used for cleaning.
(*e.*) Clean brasses.

Knives, Forks, and Spoons are cleaned by two girls, specially appointed.

A Special Cookery Lesson is given to about eight elder girls, on Monday evenings, 6.30–7.45 p.m.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

LAUNDRY WORK SCHEME.

Number of Girls Employed—

16 girls work alternately.
4 girls work alternately washing.
12 girls work alternately ironing.

Amount of Work Done—

Clothes are washed for—
Boys' school (275 boys).
Girls' school 100 girls and staff.
A little private washing.

Apparatus Used—

Machinery driven by steam is in use.

Weekly Routine—

Monday ... (*a.*) *Washing.* Baby linen, collars and cuffs, print dresses washed by hand; house linen, girls' pinafores, aprons, towels, &c.
(*b.*) *Ironing.* Girls' pinafores, aprons, table linen, handkerchiefs.

Tuesday ... (*a.*) *Washing.* Flannels (by hand); body linen, print dresses, handkerchiefs, table linen, muslins, collars and cuffs (washed by machine after Monday by hand).
(*b.*) *Ironing.* Flannels, staff and private body linen, pillow cases, aprons, &c.

Wednesday (*a.*) *Washing.* Prints, girls' pinafores, and tablecloths, boys' sheets and pillow cases.
(*b.*) *Ironing.* Muslin aprons, girls' table linen.

Thursday (*a.*) *Washing.* Girls' sheets and pillow cases.
(*b.*) *Ironing.* White shirts, collars, print dresses, white skirts and blouses, girls' pinafores.

Friday ... (*a.*) *Washing.* Girls' pinafores; ties, vest, nightdresses, brush and comb bags alternate weeks.
(*b.*) *Ironing.* The above.
Cleaning. Wash-house.
Morning, wood work.
Afternoon, floor.

Special *class* in washing and ironing on Friday afternoon.

Saturday... (*a.*) *Washing.* Boys' shirts and socks (collars and wristbands washed first by hand), girls' stockings (by hand), combinations, ironing sheets, and aprons used in laundry.
(*b.*) *Ironing.* Superintendent's body linen, and girls' ironing aprons.

DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

GENERAL SCHEME OF WORK.

(See detailed schemes following.)

ARITHMETIC, MENTAL AND PRACTICAL, SCHEME "B," IN ALL STANDARDS.

READING ... { General, Historical, Geographical } Readers in all Standards.

GEOGRAPHY ... Standards:
- I. Size and shape of the earth. Simple definitions.
- II. Definitions with reference to British Isles and Europe.
- III. England in detail.
- IV. British Isles and Canada.
- V. and VI. Europe.

COMPOSITION ... { Oral, Written } in all Standards.

OBJECT LESSONS
- Lower Standards. Simple science lessons.
- Upper Standards:
  - Nature study.
  - Current events in: Making of history. Geography. Inventions. Discoveries.

DRAWING ... { According to Illustrated Syllabus, Natural objects and free arm } in all Standards.

SINGING ... Tonic Solfa in 3 groups.
- I. Simple scale and easy time tests.
- II. Modulator exercises, time and ear tests.
- III. Modulator exercises, with change of key. Time and tune combined. Ear tests.

Songs taught by Tonic Solfa in all Standards.

DRILL ... ...
- Boys. Physical exercises with and without arms. { marching and military } movements.
- Girls. Physical exercises, free gymnastics and calisthenics.

DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

STANDARD I.

SCHEME OF WORK

Term.	Arithmetic, "Scheme B."	Mental Arithmetic.	Reading.	Recitation.	Writing.	Geography.	Object Lessons.	Kindergarten.
First Quarter.	Numeration to 50. Simple addition. Problems on same. 2 & 3 times tables.	Simple exercise on rules of addition of numbers and money.	First twelve lessons in reader. Word-building on same.	First two verses of selected poem with meanings.	Formation of letters. Small words from B. B.	Shape and size of the earth. Use of plan and map.	Animal life. Plant life. Minerals.	Mat-weaving. Embroidery.
Second Quarter.	Numeration to 100. Simple subtraction. Problems on rules. 4 & 5 times tables.	Exercises on rules already given in arithmetic, also on money.	Next twelve lessons. Word-building on same.	Next two verses with meanings.	Easy words from dictation. Easy sentences from B. B.	Points of the compass. Revision of above.	Animal life. Plant life. Minerals.	Paper-folding. Clay-modelling.
Third Quarter.	Simple multiplication. Simple division. Problems on all rules. 6 times table.	Exercises on all rules. Easy money tables.	Last lessons in reader, with word-building.	Finish poetry with meanings.	Short sentences from dictation. Formation of sentences from given words.	Simple definitions of land and water.	Animal life. Plant life. Minerals.	Ball-making. Crayon work. Paper-flow making.
Fourth Quarter.	Recapitulation of above in all subjects.							

DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

STANDARD II.

SCHEME OF WORK.

Term.	Arithmetic, "Scheme B."	Mental.	Reading and Word-building.	Recitation.	Writing and Composition.	Geography.	Object Lessons.
First Quarter.	Numeration and notation to 1,000. Recapitulation of Standard I. work. Addition and subtraction of money in simple form with easy problems.	Exercises on new work. Multiplication, farthings, pence, and shillings tables.	First third of literary and historical readers with meanings. Word-building on same portion.	Poetry from reader with meanings.	Writing of words from B. B. Dictation from first third of literary reader. Oral composition.	Definitions of land with reference to map of England.	Phenomena of nature. A lighthouse and lightship. The cotton plant. The whale. The seal.
Second Quarter.	Recapitulation of foregoing work. Compound multiplication in problematic form. Reduction of money.	Exercises for new rules in arithmetic.	Second third of two readers taken as above.	Repetition of above. General idea of selected poem.	Dictation from second third of reader. Formation of sentences from given words.	Definitions of water with reference to map of England.	Rivers and canals. Dockyards and ships. Coal. { Properties. How obtained. How transported and used. Iron.
Third Quarter.	Recapitulation of former work. Compound short division.	Exercises for new rule in arithmetic.	Last third of two readers as above.	Selected poem in detail with meanings.	Dictation from third portion. Formation of sentences.	General geography, with reference to map of B. Isles.	Sugar. Fruits. Paper-making. The bear.
Fourth Quarter.	Revision of all rules in form of problems.	Revision of whole work taken.	Revision of most difficult lessons.	Revision.	Dictation. Short compositions on easy subjects.	Revision.	The camel. Sources of food. Sources of clothing. Revision of whole.

STANDARD III.

SCHEME OF WORK.

Term.	Arithmetic, "Scheme B."	Mental Arithmetic.	Reading and Word-building.	Recitation.	Writing and Composition.	Geography.	Object Lessons.
First Quarter.	Numeration to one million. Simple and compound division by factors. Continue work of previous Standard. Easy problems.	Exercises on rules being taught, and on tables.	First third of historical and literary readers with meanings of words and phrases.	Poetry from readers. Recapitulation of poetry of previous year.	Writing of words from B. B. Dictation from readers. Oral composition.	Physical features of England and Wales. Special attention to rivers and watersheds.	Parts of a plant. Manufacture of leather. The grape vine.
Second Quarter	Simple long division. Multiplication by equal factors. Revision of work of first quarter. Problems on each rule.	Exercises on addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of money in easy problems.	Second third portion of the two readers taken as above.	Poetry from readers. General idea of selected poem.	As above. Formation of sentences for composition.	Products in general. Chief manufactures, with their centres. Exports and imports of England and Wales.	Manufacture of cotton. Products of England. The coffee plant.
Third Quarter.	Compound long division. Multiplication (more difficult). Problems.	Exercises as above.	Last portion of readers in same manner.	Words, meanings, style, and expression of selected poem.	As above.	Government and railways of England and Wales.	Castles of England. Government of England. Taxation.
Fourth Quarter.	Revision of all rules. More difficult problems.	As above. Begin tables for Standard IV.	Most difficult lessons.	Revision of all poetry taught.	As above, with short compositions on simple subjects.	Recapitulation.	Recapitulation.

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BOYS' REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

DAILY ROUTINE.

Time.	Duties.	Time.	Duties.
a.m. 6.0	Rise; dress and wash.	p.m. 2.0 to 4.25	Work at trades, &c.
6.30	School.	4.30 to 5.0	Wash and recreation.
7.40 to 8.0	Make beds and recreation.	5.0 to 6.0	School.
8.0 to 8.30	Breakfast and recreation.	6.0 to 6.30	Supper and recreation.
8.30	Prayers.	6.30 to 7.45	School.
8.45 to p.m. 12.25	All boys at work.	7.45	Prayers.
12.30 to 1.55	Dinner and recreation.	8.0	Retire to bed.

An extra hour's recreation on Wednesday evening.

Half holiday on Saturday

BOYS' REFORMATORY.

SCHOOLROOM TIME-TABLE.

Day.	Standards.	A.M.	P.M.		
		6.30 to 7.30.	5.0 to 6.0.	6.30 to 7.0.	7.0 to 7.30.
Monday	VII. VI. V. IV. III. II. I.		Drawing.	History. History. History. Recitation. Recitation. Dictation. Reading.	Grammar. Grammar. Grammar. Geography. Geography. Geography. Writing.
Tuesday	VII. VI. V. IV. III. II. I.	METIC.	Composition. Composition. Reading and spelling. Reading and dictation. Reading and dictation. Word-building. Word-building.	Recitation. Recitation. Copy books. History. History. History. Reading.	Grammar. Grammar. Recitation. Grammar. Recitation. Recitation. Writing.

BOYS' REFORMATORY.

STATEMENT OF HOURS OF WORK, RECREATION, DRILL, &c., &c.

DAY.	SCHOOL.	WORK.	RECREATION.	DRILL.	MEALS.	WASHING AND INSPECTION.
Monday ...	3½ hours	7 hours	1 hour	Nil	1½ hours	1 hour
Tuesday ...	3½ hours	5¾ hours	1 hour	1¼ hours	1½ hours	1 hour
Wednesday ...	1 hour	7 hours	3½ hours	Nil	1½ hours	1 hour
Thursday ...	3½ hours	5¾ hours	1 hour	1¼ hours	1½ hours	1 hour
Friday ...	3½ hours	7 hours	1 hour	Nil	1½ hours	1 hour
Saturday ...	1 hour	5 hours	5½ hours	Nil	1½ hours	1 hour
Totals ...	16 hours	37½ hours	18 hours	2½ hours	9 hours	6 hours

(i.) Chief employment: cultivating our own land, and, in addition, we take all the work from neighbouring farmers that we can get, viz., haymaking, hoeing couching, and harvesting.

(ii.) *Stock Keeping and Rearing.*—A herd of pedigree Jersey cows are kept; these want much careful attention. We also have pigs and poultry.

(iii.) *Large Kitchen Garden.*—All the vegetables for house officers and boys grown.

(iv.) *Tailors' Shop.*—All boys' clothes made, and, in addition, outfits, bedding, &c., sheets, pillowslips, nightshirts, towels; socks darned; and also a good bit of private work is done during the year.

(v.) *Shoe Shop.*—Making and repairing boots and leggings. Two sets of boots in use throughout school.

(vi.) *Laundry.*—All washing and starching, &c., done for the officers and boys. A skilled laundrywoman is kept.

(vii.) *Bakehouse.*—All the baking done by the boys for the whole school.

(viii.) *Kitchen.*—Cooking for officers and boys by boy cooks.

(ix.) *Dairy.*—Butter made for sale and use by boys.

(x.) *Band Practice.*—Brass band practice daily, 2 to 4.30 p.m.

(xi.) *Bugle Band.*—Occasional practice, same hours as band. Cleaning throughout school by boys.

(xii.) *Horses.*—A consid rable amount of hauling done by school horses in charge of boys

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BOYS' REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

DAILY ROUTINE.

Time.	Duties.	Time.	Duties.
a.m. 6.0	Rise; dress and wash.	p.m. 2.0 to 4.25	Work at trades, &c.
6.30	School.	4.30 to 5.0	Wash and recreation.
7.40 to 8.0	Make beds and recreation.	5.0 to 6.0	School.
8.0 to 8.30	Breakfast and recreation.	6.0 to 6.30	Supper and recreation.
8.30	Prayers.	6.30 to 7.45	School.
8.45 to p.m. 12.25	All boys at work.	7.45	Prayers.
12.30 to 1.55	Dinner and recreation.	8.0	Retire to bed.

An extra hour's recreation on Wednesday evening.

Half holiday on Saturday

BOYS' REFORMATORY.

SCHOOLROOM TIME-TABLE.

Day.	Standards.	A.M.	P.M.		
		6.30 to 7.30.	5.0 to 6.0.	6.30 to 7.0.	7.0 to 7.30.
Monday	VII. VI. V. IV. III. II. I.		Drawing.	History. History. History. Recitation. Recitation. Dictation. Reading.	Grammar. Grammar. Grammar. Geography. Geography. Geography. Writing.
Tuesday	VII. VI. V. IV. III. II. I.	METIC.	Composition. Composition. Reading and spelling. Reading and dictation. Reading and dictation. Word-building. Word-building.	Recitation. Recitation. Copy books. History. History. History. Reading.	Grammar. Grammar. Recitation. Grammar. Recitation. Recitation. Writing.

WEDNESDAY	VII. VI. V. IV. III. II. I.	ARITH	Reading, recitation, and copy books. Composition. Reading and spelling. Reading and spelling. Reading and spelling. Reading.	History. History. History. Recitation. Recitation. Dictation. Writing.	Singing
THURSDAY	VII. VI. V. IV. III. II. I.		Geography. Geography. Geography. Reading and dictation. Reading and dictation. Reading. Reading.	Mapping. Mapping. Mapping. History. History. History. Writing.	Reading and spelling. Reading and spelling. Geography. Geography. Geography. Geography.
FRIDAY	VII. VI. V. IV. III. II. I.	Word-building.	Drawing. Drawing. Drawing. Drawing. Reading and dictation. Word-building. Word-building.	Spelling. Spelling. Spelling. Grammar. Grammar. Recitation. Writing.	Singing.

TRAINING SHIP INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

SCHOOL TIME-TABLE.

—	9.0 to 9.30.	9.30 to 10.30.	10.30 to 10.40.	10.40 to 11.30.	11.30 to 12.0.	2.0 to 2.40.	2.40 to 3.20.	3.20 to 3.30.	3.30 to 4.0.	4.0 to 4.30.
MONDAY TUESDAY	Scripture.	Arithmetic.	Recreation.	Reading, Recitation, Word-building.	Dictation, Writing, Composition.	Drawing.	Drawing.	Recreation.	Drawing.	VII. Science. V.-VI. Science. I.-IV. Arithmetic.
—	9.0 to 9.30.	9.30 to 10.0.	10.0 to 11.0.	11.0 to 11.10.	11.10 to 12.0.					
WEDNESDAY	V.-VII. Science. I.-IV. Mental Arithmetic.	.. .. ..

ACCOMMODATION, 200.

GENERAL TIME-TABLE.

A.M.	
5.40	Boys rise.
6.0	Lavatory and surgery.
6.30	Work, cleaning premises. / Band practice (juniors), school and reading for lower standards.
7.20	Recreation.
7.40	Breakfast.
8.0	Prayers.
8.10	Parade, clothing, &c., drill and recreation.
9.0	School and work.
10.30	Recreation for school section.
10.45	School (continued).
12.0	Recreation for school section. / Band practice (seniors), gymnastics (special school section).
12.45	Cease work.
P.M.	
1.0	Dinner.
1.30	Recreation.
2.0	School and work.
3.30	Recreation for school section.
3.45	School (continued).

SUMMER.		WINTER.
5.0 Recreation for school section.	4.50	Cease work.
5.20 Cease work.	5.0	Tea.
5.30 Tea.	5.20	Prayers.
5.50 Prayers.	5.30	(*See* evening time-table.)
6.0 (*See* evening time-table.)	8.0	Boys retire.
8.15 Boys retire.		

SATURDAY.

A.M.	
8.10	Fire drill (occasional alarms at irregular times).
8.40	Work (no school).
12.45	Cease work.
	Half holiday (cricket, football, and athletics)

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BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

ROUTINE TIME-TABLE.

6.0 a.m.	Rise; make beds (winter 6.30).
6.15 to 7.30.	Dormitories and other rooms cleaned; boot cleaning, &c.; washing.
7.30 to 8.0.	Breakfast.
8.0 to 8.30.	Prayers and recreation.
8.30 to 9.0.	General inspection.
9.0 to 10.45.	School and work.
10.45 to 11.0.	Recreation.
11.0 to 12.0.	School and work.
12.0 to 12.30.	Physical exercises or recreation.
12.30 to 1.0.	Dinner.
1.0 to 1.30.	Recreation.
1.30.	Band until 2.45; working sections commence work.
1.30 to 1.55.	Recreation for school section.
2.0 to 3.30.	School and work.
3.30 to 3.45.	Recreation; on Thursdays 4.0 to 4.15.
3.45 to 5.0.	School and work.
5.0 to 5.30.	Lavatory.
5.30 to 6.0.	Tea.
6.0 to 6.30.	Recreation.

Monday.

6.30 to 7.45.	Drawing.

Tuesday and Thursday

6.30 to 7.45.	Full band practice; gymnasium, recreation, reading, games, &c.

Wednesday

6.30 to 7.45.	Singing and gymnastic class.

Friday.

6.0 to 7.45.	Bathing; tea at 5 o'clock.
7.45 to 8.0.	Recreation.
8.0 to 8.15.	Prayers (winter); summer 8.30.
8.15.	Bed (winter); summer 8.45

SUNDAY.

6.30. Rise, wash; breakfast 7.45 to 8.15; superintendent's inspection 10.0; church and chapel parade 10.30; dinner 12.45; walk (weather permitting) or reading 2.15; tea 4.45; service by city missionary 5.30 to 6.30; recreation or hymn singing 7.0.

THURSDAY.

Religious service 3.0 to 4.0 for school section; excursion or recreation 4.0 to 5.0.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Half holiday; country ramble, or cricket or football according to season.

THURSDAY.

Swimming instruction under special instructor all day, including instruction in life-saving.

FRIDAY.

Manual instruction under special instructor all day.

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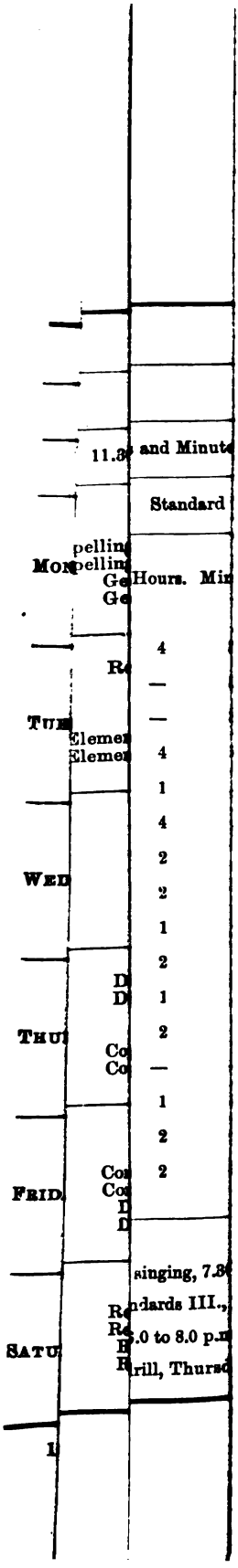
BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

DEPARTMENTAL TIME-TABLE.

Occupations.	Standards.	Time.
1. Gardening, 24 boys	IV., VI., and VII.	Forenoon, 6.0 to 7.30 and 9.0 to 12.0.
	III. and V.	Afternoon, 2.0 to 5.0.
2. Tailoring, 40 boys	IV., VI., and VII.	Forenoon, 6.0 to 7.30 and 9.0 to 12.0.
	III. and V.	Afternoon, 2.0 to 5.0.
3. Shoemaking, 24 boys... ...	IV., VI., and VII.	Forenoon, 6.0 to 7.30 and 9.0 to 12.0.
	III. and V.	Afternoon, 2.0 to 5.0.
4. Joinery and cabinet making	IV., VI., and VII.	Forenoon, 6.0 to 7.30 and 9.0 to 12.0.
	III. and V.	Afternoon, 2.0 to 5.0.
5. Cooking, 12 boys	IV., VI., and VII.	Forenoon, 6.0 to 7.30 and 9.0 to 12 0.
	III. and V.	Afternoon, 2.0 to 5 0.
6. Knitting, 20 boys	IV.. VI., and VII.	Forenoon, 6.0 to 7.30 and 9.0 to 12.0.
	III. and V.	Afternoon, 2.0 to 5.0.
7. Band, 35 boys	IV. to VII.	Forenoon.
	IV. to VII.	Afternoon, 1.0 to 2.0.

All occupations on Saturdays from 6.0 to 7.30 a.m. and from 9.0 to 12.0 a.m.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DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

GENERAL TIME-TABLE.

6.0 to 8.0.	School open for reception of children. Winter lavatories open from 7 a.m. Summer { Swimming lessons and plunge bath. Physical exercises.
8.0 to 8.30.	Breakfast.
8.30 to 9.0.	Lavatories. Industrial work.
9.0 to 9.30.	Religious instruction.
9.30 to 9.50.	Class register. Recreation.
9.50 to 12.10.	Class subjects, according to Time-table.
12.10 to 2.0.	Dinner and Recreation. Industrial work.
2.0 to 4.30.	Class work, according to Time-table.
4.30 to 4.40.	Interval.
4.40 to 5.0.	Religious Instruction.
5.0 to 5.30.	Tea.
5.30 to 6.0.	Industrial Work. Dismissal.

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ROUTINE OF DRILL AND INSTRUCTION.

—	—	Seamanship.		Gunnery.	Gymnastics.	Physical Drill.	Manual Instruction, Scale Drawing, &c.	Advanced Tailoring, Cutting-out, &c.	School
		Advanced.	Elementary.						
MONDAY AND TUESDAY.	9.0–11.30 a.m.	1st Nautical Class	2nd Nautical Class	—	Band, 1st Class	DAILY—8.30 A.M. TO 9.0 A.M.—ONE WATCH.	—	Tailors, 1st Class.	
	1.20–3.0 p.m.	—	2nd Nautical Class	1st Nautical Class	Band, 2nd Class				
	3.0–4.30 p.m.		Wash Clothes.						
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.	9.0–11.30 a.m.	1st Nautical Class	Band	—	2nd Nautical Class		Carpenters.	—	Watches go to School for the whole day alternately.
	1.20–3.0 p.m.	—	2nd Nautical Class	—	1st Nautical Class		—		
	3.0–4.30 p.m.	—	—	2nd Nautical Class	1st Nautical Class				
FRIDAY	9.0–11.30 a.m.	1st Nautical Class	2nd Nautical Class	—	Shoemakers and Tailors, 2nd Class.				
	1.20–4.30 p.m.		Clean Decks.						
SATURDAY ..	9.0–11.30 a.m.	1st Nautical Class	Shoemakers and Tailors, 2nd Class.	Band	1st Class Tailors and Carpenters.				

	Port.	Starboard.	Subjects. Advanced.	Elementary.	
1st Nautical Class	50	50	Flag Signals.	Compass.	Rifle Drill.
2nd Nautical Class	70	70	Morse Signals. Semaphore Signals.	Bends and Hitches.	Morris Tube.
1st Class Band ..	20	20	Log and Lead.	Parts of Ship.	Field Gun.
2nd Class Band ..	20	20	Anchors and Cables.	Masts and Spars.	
1st Class Tailors ..	10	10	Knotting and Splicing. Wire Splicing.	Names of Sails.	
2nd Class Tailors..	10	10	Steering Model.	Names of Ropes.	
Shoemakers ..	6	6	Sail Making. Rope Making.	Mending Clothes.	
Carpenters	14	14	Swimming.	Swimming.	
	200	200	Practical Work at Sea in warning Brig.		

1st Nautical Class provides boats' crews.
2nd Nautical Class provides sweepers, duty boys, &c. } Changed weekly.

Boys land for exercise and play once a week in winter, daily in summer.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

TIME-TABLE FOR WHOLE-TIMERS (GIRLS OVER 14 YEARS).

Occupation (during School Hours).	Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.
	9.30 to 12.30.	2 to 5.	9.30 to 12.30.	2 to 5.	9.30 to 12.30.	2 to 5.	9.30 to 12.30.	2 to 5.	9.30 to 12.30.	2 to 5.	9.30 to 12.30.
Laundry	9	3	2	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	5
House	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Parlour	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Kitchen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*6	1	1	2
Scullery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	2
Monitress ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1
Needlework ...	1	8	—	11 (2 div.)	3	8	3	—	2	5	2 Miscellaneous work.
School	—	—	8 Ex. V.	—	—	—	6 Ex. III., IV.	—	8 Ex. V.	6 Ex. III., IV.	—
Total	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	7	15	15	15

WALK: Thursday afternoon.
BATHING: Friday afternoon and evening.
RECREATION: Saturday afternoon.
STOCKING MENDING: Tuesday, 6.0 to 7.0 p.m.
CLOTHES MENDING: Thursday, 5.30 to 7.0 p.m.

* Demonstration and practice lessons given by certificated teacher of cookery.

DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

GENERAL TIME-TABLE.

6.0 to 8.0.	School open for reception of children. Winter lavatories open from 7 a.m. Summer { Swimming lessons and plunge bath. Physical exercises.
8.0 to 8.30.	Breakfast.
8.30 to 9.0.	Lavatories. Industrial work.
9.0 to 9.30.	Religious instruction.
9.30 to 9.50.	Class register. Recreation.
9.50 to 12.10.	Class subjects, according to Time-table.
12.10 to 2.0.	Dinner and Recreation. Industrial work.
2.0 to 4.30.	Class work, according to Time-table.
4.30 to 4.40.	Interval.
4.40 to 5.0.	Religious Instruction.
5.0 to 5.30.	Tea.
5.30 to 6.0.	Industrial Work. Dismissal.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SHIP.

ROUTINE OF DRILL AND INSTRUCTION.

—	—	Seamanship.		Gunnery.	Gymnastics.	Physical Drill.	Manual Instruction, Scale Drawing, &c.	Advanced Tailoring, Cutting-out, &c.	School
		Advanced.	Elementary.						
MONDAY AND TUESDAY.	9.0–11.30 a.m.	1st Nautical Class	2nd Nautical Class	—	Band, 1st Class	DAILY—8.30 A.M. TO 9.0 A.M.—ONE WATCH.	—	Tailors, 1st Class.	
	1.20–3.0 p.m.	—	2nd Nautical Class	1st Nautical Class	Band, 2nd Class				
	3.0–4.30 p.m.	Wash Clothes							
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.	9.0–11.30 a.m.	1st Nautical Class	Band	—	2nd Nautical Class		Carpenters.	—	Watches go to School for the whole day alternately.
	1.20–3.0 p.m.	—	2nd Nautical Class	—	1st Nautical Class		—		
	3.0–4.30 p.m.	—	—	2nd Nautical Class	1st Nautical Class				
FRIDAY	9.0–11.30 a.m.	1st Nautical Class	2nd Nautical Class	—	Shoemakers and Tailors, 2nd Class.				
	1.20–4.30 p.m.	Clean Decks.							
SATURDAY ..	9.0–11.30 a.m.	1st Nautical Class	Shoemakers and Tailors, 2nd Class.	Band	1st Class Tailors and Carpenters.				

	Port.	Starboard.	Subjects. Advanced.	Elementary.	
1st Nautical Class	50	50	Flag Signals.	Compass.	Rifle Drill.
2nd Nautical Class	70	70	Morse Signals. Semaphore Signals.	Bends and Hitches.	Morris Tube.
1st Class Band ..	20	20	Log and Lead.	Parts of Ship.	Field Gun.
2nd Class Band ..	20	20	Anchors and Cables.	Masts and Spars.	
1st Class Tailors ..	10	10	Knotting and Splicing. Wire Splicing.	Names of Sails.	
2nd Class Tailors..	10	10	Steering Model.	Names of Ropes.	
Shoemakers ..	6	6	Sail Making. Rope Making.	Mending Clothes.	
Carpenters	14	14	Swimming.	Swimming.	
	200	200	Practical Work at Sea in warning Brig.		

1st Nautical Class provides boats' crews.
2nd Nautical Class provides sweepers, duty boys, &c. } Changed weekly.

Boys land for exercise and play once a week in winter, daily in summer.

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REPORT,

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PRISOI

AND (THE)

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRIS(

WITH

APPENDICES.

(For the Year ended 31st March 1903.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His M
1903.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, 1
and 32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.;
or OLIVER & BOYD, EDINBURGH;
or E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1903.

[Cd. 1800.] *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

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REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS

AND THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

FOR THE

YEAR 1902–1903.

Prison Commission,
Home Office, July, 1903.

SIR,

WE have the honour to present our Report for the year ended 31st March, 1903, with the statistical and other information respecting the Local and Convict Prisons in England and Wales, as required by statute; together with our Report on State Inebriate Reformatories established under the Inebriates Act, 1898.

2. The number of prisoners received into local prisons during the past year under sentence of the ordinary courts was 176,557, besides 1,572 soldiers and sailors sentenced by courts-martial. There were also 16,312 persons imprisoned as debtors, or on civil process, and 1,703 in default of sureties, making a total of 196,144. Number of receptions during the year (Local prisons).

3. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were, respectively, convicted by the ordinary courts, 166,996; by courts-martial, 3,193; debtors and civil process, 14,039; in default of sureties, 1,415; total, 185,643. Number of receptions during previous year.

Population and daily average in Local prisons.

4. The population of the local prisons on the 31st March, 1903, was 17,753, having been 15,817 at the end of the previous year. The average daily population in 1902–3 was 16,614, viz., 13,564 males and 3,050 females. In the previous year it was 16,267, viz., 13,290 males and 2,977 females.

Population and daily average in Convict prisons.

5. The population of the convict prisons on the 31st March, 1903, was 2,909, having been 2,679 at the end of the previous year. The average daily population in 1902–3 was 2,799 viz., 2,669 males and 130 females. In the previous year it was 2,695, viz., 2,572 males and 123 females.

Number of convicts received during the year.

6 The number of convicts received into local prisons under fresh sentences of penal servitude during the year was 1,141, of whom 378 had served previous sentences of penal servitude, a proportion of 33·1 per cent., as compared with a proportion of 26·3 per cent. during the previous year, when the number received was 978, ot whom 257 had served previous sentences of penal servitude.

Yearly average number of sentences to penal servitude.

7. The following table shows the yearly average number of prisoners sentenced to penal servitude, and their proportion to the population of the country, since the year 1859 :—

Yearly Average Number of Persons Sentenced to Penal Servitude in England and Wales.		Estimated Average Population of England and Wales.	Number of Persons Sentenced per 100,000 of Population.
During 5 years ended 31st December 1859 ..	2,589	19,267,000	13·4
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1864 ..	2,800	20,370,000	13·7
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1869 ..	1,978	21,681,000	9·1
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1874 ..	1,622	23,068,000	7·0
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1879 ..	1,633	24,700,000	6·6
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1884 ..	1,427	26,313,000	5·4
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1889 ..	945	27,830,000	3·3
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1894 ..	858	29,392,000	2·9
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1899 ..	770	31,061,000	2·5
„ the year ended 31st December 1900	738	32,264,667	2·2
„ „ „ 1901	869	32,526,075	2·6
„ „ „ 1902	1,101	32,997,636	3·3

Average length of sentences of imprisonment.

8. The average length of sentences to imprisonment during the year, including both indictable and summary cases, was 35·65 days in the case of male prisoners and 23·67 in the case of female prisoners, as compared with 34·82 days for males and 23·37 days for females in the previous year.

9. Thirty-six per cent. of the males and 40 per cent. of the females were sentenced to one week or less; 61 per cent. of the males and 66 per cent. of the females to two weeks or less;

94 per cent. of the males and 98 per cent. of the females to three months or less.

10. Of the longer sentences, representing more serious offences, the proportions were :—

Six months and over... ...	4·57 per cent. of the males and 1·25 per cent. of the females.
One year and over six months	1·89 per cent. of the males and ·40 per cent. of the females.
Over one year	·77 per cent. of the males and ·10 per cent. of the females.

Average length of sentences o penal servi tude.

11. The average length of the sentences of all the convicts received into local prisons under fresh sentences of penal servitude during the year was 4·71 years for males and 4·53 for females. During the previous year it was 4·87 years for males and 4·61 years for females.

Daily average prison pop lation.

12. The following figures show the daily average population of the local and convict prisons since 1893 :—

	Local Prisons.	Convict Prisons.
Year ended 31 March 1893	13,178	3,832
„ „ 1894	13,850	3,674
„ „ 1895	13,604	3,523
„ „ 1896	14,394	3,220
„ „ 1897	13,987	3,089
„ „ 1898	14,225	2,826
„ „ 1899	14,957	2,730
„ „ 1900	14,494	2,716
„ „ 1901	14,739	2,696
„ „ 1902	16,267	2,695
„ „ 1903	16,614	2,799

Prison Population

13. *Prison Population.*—The following table will show the proportion which the number of prisoners received into prison from ordinary courts, and convicted, on indictment and summarily, of

offences against the law, bears to the general population of the country since the year 1880–1. It will give a better idea of the volume of crime than the daily average population, which might be the result of longer sentences, and not necessarily of a larger number of prisoners convicted of offences against the law :—

	Total number of persons received on conviction from Ordinary Courts.	Number per 100,000 of population of England and Wales.
Year ended 31 March 1881 ...	149,074	579·8
" " 1882 ...	161,438	621·5
" " 1883 ...	163,714	621·6
" " 1884 ...	160,836	604·0
" " 1885 ...	159,982	594·2
" " 1886 ...	147,632	542·3
" " 1887 ...	154,600	561·7
" " 1888 ...	147,779	531·0
" " 1889 ...	153,963	547·2
" " 1890 ...	145,268	510·6
" " 1891 ...	140,632	488·9
" " 1892 ...	137,260	473·2
" " 1893 ...	145,538	494·9
" " 1894 ...	156,466	526·2
" " 1895 ...	147,827	491·7
" " 1896 ...	153,952	506·5
" " 1897 ...	148,113	482·1
" " 1898 ...	153,965	495·7
" " 1899 ...	160,059	509·7
" " 1900 ...	153,460	483·4
" " 1901 ...	148,600	460·7
" " 1902 ...	166,996	513·4
" " 1903 ...	176,557	535·0

14. If the aggregate convictions are considered, both on indictment and summary, it will be seen that there has been a decrease of 45 per 100,000 since 1880–1, and an increase of 46 since 1890–1 and of 74 since 1900–1.

15. If we compare the prison population for the commencing year of the last three decennial periods with the year now under report, distinguishing offences tried on indictment from those tried by summary process, the following is the result :—

Year.	Tried on indictment.		Tried summarily.	
	Actual number.	Number per 100,000 of population.	Actual number.	Number per 100,000 of population.
1880–1	9,528	37·0	139,546	542·8
1890–1	7,843	27·2	132,789	461·7
1900–1	7,091	21·9	141,509	438·7
1902–3	8,271	25·0	168,286	509·9

16. There is in each category a considerable decrease per population since 1880–1, but the tendency to rise during 1901–2, to which we referred in our Report for last year, continues. We stated in our Report for last year that it was impossible to assign any specific cause for this rise, and recorded our opinion that it would be sanguine to anticipate, having regard to many circumstances, *e.g.*, the growth of the large industrial centres, involving, in many cases, an extension of borough limits and thus a greater activity and efficiency of police, a multiplication of statutes and bye-laws involving penal consequences, and an increase of population pressing against the means of subsistence, that the average numbers will again fall to the level of the last decade.

17. The result of an inquiry that has been made this year at all prisons, on the whole, bears out this opinion, but brings to light certain incidental features and circumstances which, taken in the aggregate, indicate, at least, some causes that may be contributing to a larger number of convictions for petty offences. The special features brought to light may be summarised as follows :—(1.) Increased activity of police. (2.) Growth of vagrancy and of offences against workhouse regulations. (3.) Effect of the war in South Africa, as affecting charges for drunkenness and assault. (4.) The increase in the number of debtors.

18. With regard to (1), increased activity of police, the governors of many prisons allege an increased vigilance of police as a contributing cause to the larger population of their prisons, shown in one locality, for instance, by a more rigid enforcement of the law with regard to drunkenness and immorality; in another, neglect of children; in another, vagrancy; while the governor of an important prison in the North of England states that there have been more convictions for drunkenness owing to increased activity of police under the stimulus provided by the Licensing Act, 1902. He also accounts for an increase in the number of committals for vagrancy to an outbreak of small-pox in the locality having caused more stringent measures to be taken by the police against tramps and vagrants for sleeping in open spaces and in barns and for begging.

19. (2.) *Increase of Vagrancy.*—There were in prison on a given day this year 693 persons convicted of begging and sleeping-out, as against 637 on the same day in the previous year; an increase of nearly 9 per cent. The total convictions for the year 1901 (which are the last figures available) were 16,074 as compared with 12,631 for the previous year, or a difference of 3,443 or 27 per cent. The year 1900 was, however, abnormally low, the figure for the previous year, 1899, was 14,126, or 14 per cent. less than in 1901. The reports of governors of no less than 22 prisons all testify to an increase in the vagrant class. The causes of such increase vary. In some localities it is due to new works being undertaken in the district, attracting unskilled labour; in others to a difficulty in obtaining work, owing to the condition of the labour market. At several prisons where there has been a remarkable increase of the number of persons convicted of offences against workhouse regulations it is reported that prisoners openly profess their preference for the prison, on the ground of better treatment, greater kindness, better food, and more humane conditions. Any statement made to this effect by a prisoner, especially if, as often happens, it gains currency by publication in the local press, is likely to lead to a misapprehension as to the principles and methods and intention of prison discipline. The last judicial statistics show that the number of paupers proceeded against for misbehaviour in workhouses, which has oscillated during the last 20 years between 2,000 and 4,000, increased in 1901 to 5,118. Although this number is only a small percentage of the total number coming to prison, yet the mere fact that any one class of prisoner should openly profess a preference for the treatment of a penal establishment to that of a workhouse is a fact that requires to be closely examined. In this connection we have received a communication from the Visiting Committee of H.M. Prison, Devizes, where the number of paupers imprisoned for breach of workhouse regulations has nearly doubled since 1901.

20. The magistrates say "that their attention has been directed to the fact that prisoners of the tramp class are in the

habit of committing offences against the regulations of workhouses in order to be sent to prison; and they were led to believe that the reason for this state of things is that in workhouses the dietary is inferior to that of the prison, and that the tasks sometimes set to casual paupers in workhouses are severe or excessive, with variations in different unions. They, therefore, desired to convey to the Commissioners a suggestion that it might be worthy of consideration on the part of the Commissioners whether some communication might be addressed to the Local Government Board on this subject, with a view to equalising the tasks imposed in workhouses, and, where necessary, improving the dietary."

21. We find that in the locality whence the aforesaid resolution of the magistrates proceeded, the conditions of detention of casual paupers varied in nearly all the 17 districts committing to the prison, six ounces of bread being given in some districts and eight ounces in others, together with other variations, and, moreover, the task of oakum varied from 4 lbs. to 1 lb., and stonebreaking from 13 cwt. to 7 cwt. The governor of another prison, where the number of vagrants nearly doubled since 1901, comments on the severity of the tasks imposed by the workhouse authorities, and states that the oakum task prevailing in that district is an impossible task, even for an experienced oakum picker. He states also that many of the men convicted of refusing to work in workhouses appear to be genuine working men looking for employment, and he is of opinion that, if a greater discrimination were shown by the workhouse authorities in the treatment of the casual pauper class, there would be far less commitment to prison for begging, sleeping-out, and crime generally.

22. The evidence of governors in other parts of the country is to the same effect, and the only opinion that we can form, after careful consideration of the matter, is that a remedy for the above preference of prison to workhouse treatment on the part of that large class of wastrels and ne'er-do-wells, who hover on the borderland between the two, is by the adoption, by the workhouse authorities, of a uniform scale of dietary and task, which shall not be less favourable than the standard adopted, after full inquiry, for persons convicted of crime.

23. We are not prepared to admit that the increase of the vagrant class sent to prison is due to the fact that the conditions of prison life are unduly attractive. Casual paupers as soon as they become prisoners are subject to ordinary prison rules, not specially devised for dealing with this class, but to meet the *average human needs of thousands of prisoners of different classes, characters, professions, and physique;* and being, as a rule, under very short sentences, they receive the dietary and employment which practice and experience has designed as being, on the whole, the best and the most salutary for the early stages of a

sentence of imprisonment. This dietary is not, like that of a casual ward, for one night or two nights, but part of a systematically graduated dietary table, intended to embrace both short and long sentences. The dietary and task are uniform throughout the country, varying only on medical certificate, all prisoners on reception being subject to a careful medical examination, and if they deviate from the normal standard of health and fitness a full task of labour is not imposed; and the medical officer also has power to make additions to the dietary. In workhouses, however, our inquiries show that there is no uniform scale of diet or of task, and, so far as we are aware, these are not regulated by medical certificate as is done in prison. Hence, two results follow: Firstly, vagrants to whom the prison dietary and task and medical practice are well known, from a probable acquaintance with many prisons, openly profess a preference for the prison in those localities where the workhouse conditions are more severe; and, secondly, it may happen that on reception in prison the medical officer will not certify the prisoner as fit for the labour, the refusal to perform which, at a workhouse, has resulted in imprisonment.

24. Again, the new dietary is based on the opinion of experts, is framed on scientific principles, so as to represent a sufficiency, and not more than a sufficiency, of food for an average man doing an average day's work. The scale of tasks is based on the experience extending over many years of what can reasonably be expected from a man working his hardest during a given number of hours per diem. We believe that both the dietary and the tasks strike a fair average, so as not to err on the side of severity or leniency. As before stated, they can be varied on medical advice. The large and almost preponderating rôle played by medical officers of prisons is a factor that should be taken into account by anyone who attempts to compare prison with workhouse life. Public opinion most properly exacts the most scrupulous care in all matters affecting the treatment of prisoners, and medical officers are always liable to criticism from outside persons for having failed to diagnose this or that malady, to have ordered this or that dietary, or to have prescribed this or that task. We have dwelt on this matter at some length, because we feel it necessary to guard against the impression which might be formed from the fact that a small section of the criminal community openly prefer prison to the workhouse, that therefore prison life is unduly attractive, that its conditions are not sufficiently rigorous, and that the whole edifice should be reconstructed to meet the special case of a few ne'er-do-wells who have lost all sense of self-respect, and to whom it is a matter of indifference whether they spend a few nights in a workhouse, a prison, or a barn. The diminution of this class is not, in our opinion, likely to follow from any alteration of prison régime; it might be modified if, as we venture to suggest, a more uniform system were established in workhouses, and a greater discrimination shown in the treatment of each case; it can only be effected

gradually by a general improvement of social conditions, pending which the prison can only play a very insignificant part as a remedy for this evil; for no one can seriously contend that vagrancy is going to be cured by a succession of short sentences in the various local prisons of the country. So generally is this felt to be the case that we have observed, during the year, strong expressions of opinion from responsible persons in favour of some specific remedies being provided by the State for dealing with the admitted evil of professional vagrancy. It has been suggested that labour colonies should be established on the Belgian model, where the professional vagrant who now tramps from prison to prison could be detained for a long period of time. We are informed that this system has worked well in some foreign countries. A necessary condition of its application would be some system of identification, so that a vagrant, after undergoing a sentence in one locality, should not, as now, be able with impunity to commit another offence in another locality, again become subject to a light penalty, and so on *ad infinitum*. If such vagrants could be identified by finger prints or otherwise, and systematically dealt with on indictment and sentenced to a long term, we think that something at least more effective than the present system would result. According to the last judicial statistics, there were only 209 vagrants dealt with as incorrigible rogues out of the many thousands who were perambulating the country and filling the workhouses and prisons. We do not see how any system can be effective without an elaborate method of identification.

25. (3.) *The effect of the war in South Africa.*—A record has been kept of the number of soldiers who actually served in South Africa committed to prison by ordinary courts during the year. That number was 1,568. This comparatively small number has not then seriously affected the prison population. It is the opinion of some governors that much additional drinking, leading to the committal of petty crime, has resulted from the recent war in South Africa. One governor reports that the departure, the success, and still more, the return of troops, have all been the occasion or the excuse for excessive drinking.

26. This, taken with the increased activity of the police under the stimulus of the Licensing Act, 1902, has, we believe, considerably augmented the number of committals for offences of which drunkenness was the cause in a greater or less degree. The London prisons generally show an increase in the number of commitments for drunkenness, and a large increase has also taken place in the number of prisoners sent, in default of sureties, for being drunk and disorderly. There were no less than 90 of these prisoners in one London prison on one day, as compared with a normal average of 30. As their sentences are mostly for three and six months, they have a considerable effect in swelling the average population and in reducing the available accommodation. The number of prisoners also remanded for the purpose of being

photographed under the new Act is a new cause contributing to a higher prison population.

27. (4.) *Debtors.*—There has been a considerable rise in the number of prisoners committed for debt, the numbers being 16,312, as compared with 14,039 the previous year. We observe the tendency to rise in this class in almost all parts of the country. In Wandsworth Prison there is an increase of 336 on the previous year; at Bristol Prison an increase of 137. The governor of Wakefield Prison reports that the greatest increase in any class of committals has been in those for debt, the numbers received having been 1,328, or an increase of 160 per cent. over the committals of ten years ago. It was anticipated that the more rigorous treatment of debtors when in prison, which was one of the results of the Prison Act, 1898, would have led to a smaller number of debtors coming to prison. So far, however, this expectation has not been fulfilled. But it is significant to note that out of 910 debtors who came to Birmingham Prison, only 15 per cent. served the full time in custody, which looks as if the increased rigour of imprisonment made them reluctant to stay longer than they could help.

28. The above considerations, while not pretending to give an accurate and specific explanation of the increase in the number of summary convictions for petty offences which has taken place during the last two years, will, at least, indicate what a multitude of causes, many of them not appearing on the surface, may contribute to an increase in the number of committals to prison, following upon conviction for summary offences. As before stated, in spite of the larger number of persons sent to prison per 100,000 of population during the last two years, the fact remains that while in the decennial period from 1880–1 to 1889–90 the average number of commitments per 100,000 of the population was 571, it was for the 13 years subsequently to 1889–90, 497. The comparatively high numbers for the last two years may, we hope, be not more than a fluctuation, and that not a very considerable one, from normal numbers.

Professional or habitual crime.

29. *Professional or habitual crime.*—The scheme which we stated in our Report for last year we had submitted to the Secretary of State has made considerable progress. The scheme was one, it will be remembered, providing for the detention, under a special form of sentence, of persons guilty of such grave and persistent crime that their detention for longer periods than at present, though under conditions less onerous than those of an ordinary sentence of penal servitude, was, in the opinion of the Committee of 1894, with which we concurred, necessary for the proper protection of the community. We are glad to be informed by the Secretary of State that it is his intention, in due course, to proceed with legislation having this object in view.

30. *Juvenile crime.*—While calling attention in our Report for last year to the object lessons revealed by the census that had been taken of the penal servitude population, we adverted to the remarkable fact that of the worst, or "professional" class of convict, nearly half of them had been under 21 years of age on first conviction; and we expressed the opinion that the two questions of the treatment of professional and juvenile crime were the two cardinal points for consideration in the future—the beginning and the end, as it were, of the whole philosophy of punishment, the first chapter of which must be devoted to the consideration of means for bringing under reclaiming influences prisoners who are still, owing to their tender age, capable of being affected by them; while the last chapter must deal with the problem of protecting society from older criminals who deliberately prey upon it. There is nothing in our Report for this year more interesting, more important, and more hopeful, than the reports of the governor and chaplain of Borstal Prison on the operation, under the new rules sanctioned by Parliament last year, of what is now known as the "Borstal Scheme." If that part of the report of the governor of Dartmoor Prison which relates his experience in dealing with the juvenile-adult convict class at that prison, be read in conjunction with the Borstal reports, we think that only one conclusion can be arrived at, viz., that the principle on which this juvenile-adult departure has been made is the right one; that the age (16 to 21) is, as we before stated, a particularly plastic age; and that the habit which may lead to crime or virtue cannot be said to be fully formed before the age of 21. Juvenile crime.

31. The new scheme having been not yet a full year in operation, it is, of course, too early to speak with confidence of the results. It is, however, a satisfaction to think that the new rules for giving effect to this principle are so far fully justified by experience. Certain features in those rules, which might appear to some minds a relaxation of necessary penal discipline, are having the effect which was intended, of building up self-respect and a sense of dignity in many of these young prisoners; and this sentiment once cultivated, the chance of reclamation begins. Of 42 juvenile-adults discharged from Borstal since the scheme came into operation, only four are known to have been re-convicted, and four lost sight of. Sixteen are in actual employment, and provision has been made in one way and another for the remainder. Seeing that only those cases are sent to Borstal which are not, owing to their antecedents, considered fit for Star Class classification, that even at this early age most of them have previous convictions—three of them no less than six, and 50 more than one—we think this result must be considered extremely satisfactory, and as reflecting great credit on the governor and authorities of the prison. The

successful handling at the prison, taken by itself, could not give us these good results. Our gratitude is due to the London Prison Visitors' Association, under the able direction of Mr. Haldane Porter, to whom all these cases are committed directly on discharge, and to whose humane and practical effort the starting of these lads in honest employment is due. If the scheme continues to show good results, and to answer to the expectations on which it was formed, it will be our duty to approach the Secretary of State with a view to its extension throughout the country. This will be a very considerable work, involving expenditure, and involving, in addition, an alteration of the law, to legalize the detention for longer periods of prisoners under 21 years of age whose character and history justify the hope that reclamation from a criminal career may result from treatment upon the Borstal principle, and from care on discharge on the lines followed by the Prison Visitors' Association. We believe this to be the most important work of prison reform for the future, and that an incalculable benefit will accrue to the community from a recognition of the principle that up to the age of 21 the criminal character cannot be said to be fully formed, and that by wise methods, firmly applied, many of these lads who now go to prison over and over again under short sentences may be saved from joining the army of professional crime. There will always be recruits for this army, but we believe that recruiting will be made more difficult if the system of differential treatment of prisoners between 16 and 21 is generally recognised and brought into vogue.

32. The fact that the governor of Dartmoor is able to speak so hopefully of the young convicts sentenced to penal servitude, representing the toughest material that it is possible to imagine, is a proof that reclaiming influences can be usefully applied, even when the criminal tendency is deeply impressed, as it is in the case of these young convicts sentenced for grave crime to penal servitude. For facility of reference, the rules regulating the Borstal treatment, and Standing Orders, together with statistical information and reports from the governors, chaplains, and medical officers of Borstal and Dartmoor Prisons, are placed in the body of the Report, page 72.

33. With regard to juveniles properly so-called, *i.e.*, under 16 years of age on conviction, the following table shows the number committed to prison for the last ten years. It is gratifying to observe that, notwithstanding the increase in the total number of convictions during the year, the steady diminution in the number of juveniles under 16 years of age, which has been a noticeable feature for some years past, received no check. There were 232 fewer convictions than in the previous year. There were, however, 646 young prisoners convicted between 16

and 21 years of age in excess of the number for the previous year :—

Year.	Under 12 years.		12 years and under 16.		16 years and under 21.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1893	134	16	2,512	262	17,940	3,645
1894	82	2	1,942	226	18,475	3,568
1895	54	1	1,735	178	16,225	3,273
1896	59	1	1,336	102	13,443	2,924
1897	57	1	1,541	89	14,809	2,697
1898–9	42	1	1,586	93	15,302	2,667
1899–1900	18	1	1,193	60	12,178	2,310
1900–1	17	3	1,315	49	11,758	2,269
1901–2	17	2	1,235	41	13,342	2,200
1902–3	10	—	1,024	29	13,767	2,421

34. 841 of those over 16 were treated under the Rules for juveniles, as provided by the Rule 266 (3), which directs that "any prisoner who declares himself to be more than 16 years of age, but who, in the opinion of the governor, chaplain, and medical officer of the prison, should not, having regard to his character, constitution, and antecedents, properly be classed with adult prisoners, shall be classed as a juvenile offender."

35. It is regretted that more than half of those under 16 were committed in default of payment of a fine. No doubt the magistrates had no choice in the matter, but the fact that a mere child makes the acquaintance of the interior of a prison when the offence is trivial, and adjudged to be expiated by a money payment is, of course, to be deplored. It appears from a review of the offences that many of them were of a trivial nature, *e.g.*, trespass, playing games in the street, throwing stones, sleeping-out, &c. No less than 1,278 were sentenced to less than a month. The chaplain of Brecon collecting prison reports that he is strongly of opinion that "a longer term of imprisonment, say three months, is better for a boy than a month. The sentence should be such as to allow the boy sufficient time to reap the full advantages of the moral and intellectual training which the prison affords."

The governor of Dorchester Prison is of the same opinion. He says that, "it takes some time before the novelty of the situation wears off, and it is only when it is gone that the steady round of discipline and labour makes way for reflection, and the good offices of the chaplain, schoolmaster and drill instructor can be effectively brought into play." The chaplain of Durham gives some interesting particulars of the juveniles committed to his charge. Out of 374 lads passing through his hands, 91 were unable to read, and in most of the other cases the school standard was disgracefully low. No less than 166 had drunken parents; in 31 cases both parents were dead; and in nearly all cases inquiry disclosed a lack of parental influence and control, and an absence of the sympathy and care necessary to mould good character. The chaplain of Lincoln Prison mentions a curious fact in connection with the juveniles coming to his prison. "Many of them," he says, "are fishing apprentices, who, having kept their ship waiting, are sent to prison under the Merchant Shipping Act. It appears that after a certain number of convictions these lads' indentures are cancelled. As all the cases seen by me expressed a great distaste for life on board a fishing vessel, and stated that they had been apprenticed, without any option, from the workhouses (their parents being dead), it would seem to be their policy to be convicted in this way as frequently as possible." The governor of Newcastle Prison reports a large increase of committals of male juvenile offenders, the number having risen from 76 to 104, whilst the number received in 1901 was only 32. He states that "gambling again heads the list of offences, no fewer than 40 having been convicted of that offence; 24 were convicted of disorderly behaviour, 18 of stealing, seven of vagrancy, five of shopbreaking, and 10 of other minor offences, such as fighting, throwing stones, snowballs, &c. They were all 14 and 15 years of age. I am glad to say that no boy under 14 has been received on conviction this year. The sentences were again very short, far too short, I fear, for prison discipline to have made any lasting impression upon many of them. They were as follows:—

2 and 3 days	44
5 and 7 „	52
8 „	1
14 „	5
1 month	2
	104

"I cannot but strongly deprecate the sending of young boys to prison for such short periods as two or three days, as such sentences can only tend, for reasons explained in my last report, to make them look upon imprisonment with indifference. Only

quite recently a boy was brought here on a Saturday morning (after the prisoners due for release on that day and the Sunday had been discharged) on a commitment for two days, which would in the ordinary course have expired on the following morning, but the day on which he was received being a Saturday he could only be detained a few hours. The absurdity of short sentences could surely go no further. Seventy-five of these boys had not been previously convicted, and I cannot but deplore the fact that there was no other means of dealing with them than by sending them to prison, and that, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, simply in default of paying a small fine."

36. The system of collecting juveniles whose sentence is a month and over, in certain centres for special treatment, continues to work well. The Governor of Warwick gives an encouraging account of the procedure followed at that prison. The Visiting Committee of Bedford Prison, which is the largest of the collecting prisons, comment in the following terms in their annual report on the system pursued at that prison :—

> "The Committee, after long experience, are much impressed with the value of the classification of juvenile offenders as carried out at this prison; their complete segregation from the adult prisoners which makes contamination from this source impossible, the special training to which they are subjected while in prison, the efforts used to give them a sound start in life on discharge, and the keeping in touch with them, and taking an interest in their welfare when they reach their homes, must and does produce good and gratifying results."

37. At Northallerton, the principal collecting prison for the North, in spite of the great care bestowed on these cases by the Prison Authorities and Magistrates, and the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, the results are not quite so satisfactory as at Bedford and Warwick. One of the reasons given for inadequate return to reclaiming effort is that boys in the North of England can, even with a doubtful character, command ready employment and good wages. They are thus apt to feel themselves independent of such provision and care as the Aid Society can furnish. We are informed that this is the greatest difficulty with which the Northallerton Authorities have to contend, and that the ease with which boys can obtain work at the ship and other yards renders the Society powerless to take them away from their old haunts and associates. Bedford and Warwick boys have no such demand for their labours, and knowing that a good character is essential to earning their living, they are more amenable to persuasion to make a fresh start under new conditions.

38. Inquiries which we made as to the particulars of certain boys have furnished us with some startling examples of the

circumstances and system under which it is possible for a juvenile to have undergone imprisonment in one case as many as 30 times and to have been the subject of 41 convictions. This remarkable list of convictions is submitted in detail, showing the offences, the penalty, and whether, or no, imprisonment followed :—

No.	Date.	Offence.	Fine.	Remarks.
1	1898, Oct. 10 ...	Stealing pigeons	Fined 5*s.* ...	Paid part, to prison for balance.
2	„ ...	„ „	„ ...	
3	„ ...	„ „	„ ...	
4	1899, March 20	Card playing in street.	Fined 1*s.* ...	Paid.
5	July 7 ...	Pitch and toss	„ ...	Prison.
6	Sept. 5 ...	„ „	„ ...	Paid.
7	Oct. 27 ...	Card playing in street.	„ ...	Prison.
8	1900, Jan. 26 ...	„ „	„ ...	Paid.
9	March 5...	Pitch and toss	Fined 5*s.* and costs.	Prison.
10	March 30	„ „	Fined 2*s.* 6*d.* ...	„
11	May 18 ...	„ „	Fined 10*s.* 6*d.* and costs.	„
12	June 11...	Card playing in street.	Fined 10*s.* 6*d.*	„
13	June 18...	„ „	Fined 5*s.* ...	„
14	July 23 ...	Pitch and toss	Fined 10*s.* 6*d.* and costs.	„
15	Sept. 14...	Refusing to move on.	Fined 2*s.* 6*d.* ...	Paid.
16	Nov. 2 ...	Card playing in street.	„ ...	Prison.
17	1901, Jan 4 ...	Pitch and toss	„ ...	„
18	Jan. 25 ...	Card playing in street.	„ ...	„
19	March 8...	„ „	„ ...	„
20	March 15	„ „	Fined 5*s.* ...	„
21	June 21...	Pitch and toss	Fined 2*s.* 6*d.* ...	„
22	Sept. 27...	„ „	Fined 5*s.* ...	„
23	Oct. 11 ...	„ „	„ ...	„
24	Dec. 6 ...	„ „	Fined 2*s.* 6*d.* ...	„

No.	Date.	Offence.	Fine.	Remarks.
25	1902, Jan. 24 ...	Pitch and toss	Fined 5*s.* ...	Prison.
26	April 4 ...	" "	Fined 21*s.* ...	"
27	" ...	" "	Fined 2*s.* 6*d.* ...	
28	" ...	" "	" ...	
29	May 12 ...	Refusing to move on.	Fined 1*s.* ...	Paid.
30	May 23 ...	Pitch and toss	Fined 2*s.* 6*d.* ...	"
31	June 30...	" "	Fined 10*s.* 6*d.* and costs.	Prison.
32	July 11 ...	Sleeping out ...	Cautioned.	—
33	July 18 ...	Wilful damage to trees.	Fined 40*s.* ...	Prison.
34	Sept. 12...	Card playing in street.	Fined 5*s.* and costs.	"
35	Oct. 3 ...	" "	Fined 10*s.* 6*d.* and costs.	"
36	Nov. 14 ...	" "	" "	"
37	Dec. 12 ...	Football in street.	Fined 2*s.* 6*d.* ...	"
38	1903, Jan. 9 ...	Card playing in street.	Fined 1*s.* ...	"
39	Jan. 16 ...	" "	Fined 5*s.* ...	"
40	Feb. 6 ...	Pitch and toss	Fined 5*s.* and costs.	"
41	" ...	Football in street.	Fined 2*s.* 6*d.* ...	"

39. When it is also taken into account that the boy is often brought into the prison from a great distance, at a considerable cost for conveyance and escort, and subject to exposure to the public gaze, it must, we think, occur to anyone who desires to see the punishment for youthful delinquency carried out according to humane and rational principles, that the methods illustrated by this case cannot be the best. We venture to think they are the worst.

40. *The operation of the Prison Act*, 1898.—As five years have now elapsed since the passing of this Act, it will be interesting to note the effect of the changes introduced thereby, so far as experience has gone at present. The changes introduced by that Act were :—Firstly, the limitation of corporal punishment to offences of mutiny and gross personal violence to Operation of Prison Act, 1898.

officers; secondly, the classification of prisoners by the Courts into a triple division, having regard to the nature of the offence and the antecedents of the offender; thirdly, power given to prisoners under short sentences to earn a remission of part of their sentence by industry and good conduct; fourthly, power given to prisoners in prison in default of payment of fine to obtain a reduction of the term of imprisonment by paying a portion of the fine imposed.

41. With regard to (1) the number of corporal punishments during the four years the Prison Act, 1898, has been in operation is 92 for local prisons and 72 for convict prisons, as against 301 for local prisons and 43 for convict prisons for a similar period before the commencement of the Act. Previously to the Act, the punishment of flogging might by law be administered for a great variety of offences, as detailed in Rule 57, under the Prison Act, 1877. It was considered by some at the time that the removal of this powerful deterrent would adversely affect the discipline of prisons and render it less easy to maintain. As a matter of fact, however, comparing the four years following the Prison Act, 1898, the yearly average number of offences against prison discipline has decreased from 147 to 131 per 1,000 of prisoners. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the number of cases dealt with by Visiting Committees, who, under the rules, are empowered to deal with all the more serious prison offences. The number of cases thus dealt with in the latter period is 1,741 as against 1,023 in the former. It has been represented to the Secretary of State in the course of the year by Visiting Committees of certain prisons that, owing to the restriction of their power of ordering corporal punishment, there has been a difficulty in dealing with the more serious offences other than mutiny and violence, for which, under the old rules, corporal punishment was allowable. After careful examination of this matter, we are not satisfied that this allegation can be maintained. Firstly, apart from the fact, as shown by the figures, that there has been a general improvement in prison discipline, there has, during the two periods under review, been a most notable rise in the number of those very offences for which corporal punishment is still, under the new law, being inflicted; from which it may be inferred that corporal punishment is not the only, or even a sure deterrent against the commission of serious offences against discipline; and, secondly, we are disposed to attribute the rise in the number of offences dealt with by Visiting Committees to the greater activity and zeal of those bodies, which has been a very marked feature in prison administration during the last few years. It has been the policy of the Board now for some years to avail themselves to the utmost of the opportunity that is afforded to them of the presence at each prison of a body of local magistrates for the purpose of inquiry and examination of any matter affecting the discipline and conduct of the prison

which may arise. This desire to avail ourselves of the co-operation of the local magistracy has resulted in a larger number of cases being referred to their adjudication, sometimes on the express mandate of the Commissioners, but more generally because it has been recognized by Governors throughout the service, that it is their duty to refer to Visiting Committees cases upon which in former years they would have themselves adjudicated. We believe, therefore, that the increase in the number of cases dealt with judicially by Visiting Committees is rather the result of this policy than of any deterioration of prison discipline, in consequence of the deterrence of corporal punishment being removed. The number of such punishments is, in our opinion, evidence of discipline being more exact, and not of its being weakened owing to the change of the law; and, generally, we believe that the limitation of corporal punishment in the way prescribed, and subject to confirmation in each case by the Secretary of State, was salutary and wise, and that it has been justified by its results.

42. (2.) *Classification of prisoners.*—The object of the Act was, as is well known, to enable Courts of law to discriminate between an infinite variety of offences arising under a multitude of Statutes, and varying from grave to trivial, by ordering imprisonment in three different divisions, also varying from severe to less rigorous. The First Division was intended to take the place, practically, of what, under the old law, were known as First Class Misdemeanants, and it still serves this purpose. The Second Division was intended to meet the case of persons guilty of offences not implying great moral depravity, and to a large extent the cases of persons committed to prison in default of paying a fine where the antecedents were respectable. No one examining the proportion of persons committed to prison in the course of the year can fail to be impressed with the remarkable fact that a considerably larger number of persons go to prison in default of paying a fine imposed, we must presume, for some relatively trivial offence, than are committed direct without the option of a fine for grave breaches of the law. The number for the year under report is 94,588, as against 88,973 for the preceding year. If "hard labour" is a punishment specifically appropriate for graver forms of crime, theoretically there is no justification for an offence, where the option of a fine is given, being expiated by imprisonment *with hard labour*, in cases where the fine is not paid. This theory, however, is very far from being realized in practice, and we find that during the year *no less than* 40,349 *sentenced to pay a fine went to prison with "hard labour" in default.* We consider that a better and more intelligible system would be for prisoners to be sentenced simply to one of the three Divisions, the First Division, as now, for those who were formerly First Class Misdemeanants, the Second Division for those guilty of trivial offences not involving moral depravity, the Third Division for ordinary offences against

the law requiring stern repression. Committal to the Third Division might carry with it all that the phrase "hard labour" now really means under Rule 39, *i.e.*, strict separation on hard bodily or manual labour for the first 28 days of sentence. If this principle could be accepted, we believe that the sentence of the Courts would be more in accord with the varying circumstances of each case, and the phrase "hard labour," which has largely lost its meaning owing to all labour being hard, and which is unknown to the law of penal servitude, where the labour is of the hardest, would disappear.

43. The number of cases placed by the Courts in each Division since the passing of the Act are as follows :—

Year.	First Division.	Second Division.
1899–1900	32	2,070
1900–1	16	2,113
1901–2	22	1,987
1902–3	26	2,179

44. There are thus signs of an increasing disposition on the part of the Courts to make use of their very important powers of classification. This disposition, however, varies enormously in different parts of the country. Thus, at Liverpool Prison, where 6,229 prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, 545 prisoners were placed in the Second Division by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction; while at Manchester Prison, where 7,328 such prisoners were received, only 135 were placed in the Second Division. At Birmingham, where 1,984 such prisoners were received, only 17 were placed in the Second Division; while at Durham Prison, out of 1,738 prisoners, 71 were placed in the Second Division; and at Newcastle Prison, out of 2,247, 129 were so placed. The Governor of Lincoln Prison reports that during the year only five were placed in the Second Division, while 159 prisoners were committed without hard labour in default of payment of a fine. He states that a large proportion of these prisoners—at least 50 per cent.—might justly have been placed in the Second Division, and adds that "in this county the Secretary of State's Circular on this subject "is almost entirely overlooked."

45. (3.) *Remission of Sentence.*—The power to earn remission of sentence, where it exceeds six months, is operating, according

to the almost unanimous testimony of Governors, in a manner conducive both to better discipline and to a larger output of work. We regard the right to earn remission by industry with good conduct as a most interesting illustration of the truth of the principle that discipline in prison is better maintained by hope than by fear. The hope of earning even a few days off a sentence is a better guarantee of good conduct and industry than the fear of severe punishment following upon a failure in either of these two respects. 3,332 prisoners were discharged under this provision during the year, as compared with 3,262 the previous year.

46. (4.) *Part payment of fine.*—The total number paying their fines in full before the Prison Act, 1898, came into operation, authorizing part payment, was, for the four years prior to the Act, an average of 6,781. Since the Act, the numbers paying their fines, either in full or in part, for each year have been as follows :—1899, 8,632 ; 1900–1, 10,676 ; 1901–2, 12,694 ; 1902–3, 13,671 ; showing thus a progressive disposition to take advantage of the practice afforded by the Act, with the public advantage that more money is received, and a less time served in prison. On the whole, therefore, we regard this provision to be salutary in its operation.

47. A statement is given in Appendix No. 17 B. of the number of prisoners received each year since 1893, under sentence to imprisonment with and without the option of a fine, also the number discharged each year after paying their fine either in whole or in part. Of the 13,671 who were discharged on payment of fine in the year under report, 8,066 were released on part payment, under Section 9 of the Act of 1898.

48. Generally speaking, we think it may be said that the provisions of the Act have been a success, and that the greater privileges accorded to prisoners are bearing their fruit in the shape of better discipline, greater industry, and contentment.

49. *State Inebriate Reformatories.*—The report of the Inspector of State Inebriate Reformatories, Dr. Branthwaite, will show in what manner the work undertaken by the State in this direction is developing, and the details of the institutions at Aylesbury and Warwick will be found in the reports of the responsible officers of those establishments. Appendix No. 21. State Inebriate Reformatories.

50. *The Administration of Military Prisons.*—That most desirable reform, which has been proceeding for some years, whereby soldiers, convicted of military offences, are no longer detained in the Civil Prisons, may now be said to be accomplished. Administration of military prisons.

51. These prisoners are now confined in Military establishments, under a system specially devised as suitable for the disciplinary punishment of men who, on discharge, will revert to the ranks. It is proposed also that the control and management of these establishments, having regard to their purely military character, and to the military training which is now a part of the system, shall be transferred to the War Office, to whom, in our opinion, it properly belongs; and that the somewhat anomalous arrangement, by which either the Chairman or a member of the Civil Prison Board has administered these establishments, subject to the control and authority of the Secretary of State for War, shall be brought to an end. The details of this transfer of duties are not yet settled, but are, we understand, likely to be in the near future. We have referred elsewhere to the valuable public services of the late Colonel Garsia in this relation, and to him a large share of the credit due for the successful reform of the Military Prison system must be given.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, &c.

52. *Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies and other Agencies for the benefit of discharged prisoners.*—The report of our Chaplain-Inspector furnishes gratifying evidence of the activity and development of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies throughout the country. It is, we consider, a remarkable tribute to the philanthropic zeal of the community that, with so many competing claims upon it, no less than 34,620 prisoners should have been offered assistance in some shape or other during the current year. Though the aid given in any particular case may be small, yet much care and trouble in examining into each individual case is implied. The close co-operation between the prison authorities and the magistrates, and other benevolent persons, working in connection with Aid Societies, which we do our best to encourage and develop, is fruitful of much good in this difficult field of charitable effort. Reports from nearly all the prisons testify to the admirable work done by the Church Army through its Missions and Labour Homes; and we can testify generally to the invaluable aid that we receive from Mr. Colin Campbell, who directs this branch of the work. No case is too difficult and hopeless for him and his colleagues to tackle. So far as prisons are concerned, the Church Army has grown by steady and cautious development into one of the great reclaiming influences of the age.

53. We must not forget, too, the zeal and desire to help which is shown by the authorities of the Salvation Army. A faithful observance of the rules and regulations governing assistance to prisoners is leading to a practical co-operation between their officers and the prison authorities which cannot fail to be for the public good; and last, but not least among the reforming influences of prison life, is the admirable Association of Lady Visitors of Prisons, founded by Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, under the authority of the Commissioners, and with the approval

of the Secretary of State. By its means, aims and methods, practical direction has been given to the large body of devoted ladies now working under a regular system at all the local prisons. It is satisfactory to be able to feel that, under the system as now organized, it is not likely that any deserving case among female prisoners, and especially among the young, will escape notice or fail to receive that advice and direction, or even material aid which will, at least, afford the chance of re-habilitation. The second Conference of the Association took place this year at Surrey House, kindly lent by Lady Battersea, an indefatigable worker in this sphere of benevolence.

Discharges under First Offenders' Act, &c.

54. There has been an increase during the year of persons discharged under the First Offenders' Act, 1887, and Section 16 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, the total being 50,208 as compared with 49,654 the previous year. A table showing the numbers so dealt with each year since 1893 is given in Appendix 17A.

Previous convictions.

55. It is satisfactory to observe from the following table that there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of prisoners previously convicted :—

Period.	Number of Prisoners received on Conviction.		Percentage of those who had been Previously Convicted.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Year ending 31st December, 1893 ...	110,707	40,755	46·6	59·5
" " " " 1894 ...	113,230	41,902	48·3	71·1
" " " " 1895 ...	103,388	40,053	49·2	71·9
Year ending 31st March, 1896 ...	111,021	42,147	49·4	73·09
" " " " 1897 ...	106,329	40,623	50·9	73·6
" " " " 1898 ...	109,882	43,317	51·9	74·6
" " " " 1899 ...	113,182	45,288	52·6	72·9
" " " " 1900 ...	107,724	45,118	54·7	73·4
" " " " 1901 ...	101,493	46,540	52·4	72·3
" " " " 1902 ...	118,027	48,253	51·9	70·6
" " " " 1903 ...	126,754	49,591	51·4	70·6

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56. The complete separation of first offenders from the habitual criminals, which commenced in 1897-98 by the establishment of the star-class system in all local prisons, has been continued during the past year. In the six years in which the system has been in operation, 39,509 males and 7,626 females have been placed in the class, of whom 2,947 males, or 7·5 per cent., and 982 females, or 12·9 per cent., have been recommitted to prison under fresh sentences.

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57. Since the formation of the star-class in convict prisons in 1879 up to the 31st March last, 3,043 male convicts have been placed in it, of whom only 32, or 1·34 per cent. of those discharged, have returned to penal servitude under fresh sentences, and only 30, or 1·26 per cent., have had their licences revoked or forfeited. Of 132 females, not one has returned to penal servitude.

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58. The record of punishments for prison offences shows, as in former years, that the great bulk of the prisoners conform to the rules and require no prison punishment. Of 183,103 males in local prisons, 168,117 incurred no punishment, and of 61,606 females, 59,946 were not punished. Breaches of rules are confined to a comparatively small number of prisoners who are disorderly and incorrigibly idle. There were 27 cases of corporal punishment, as compared with 25 the previous year.

59. The conduct of the prisoners in convict prisons has been, on the whole, good. Out of 4,220 males, 2,626 received no punishment, and of 194 females, 157 received no punishment. There were 20 cases of corporal punishment as against 21 of last year. Particulars of each case of corporal punishment are given in Appendix 7B.

60. Only 6·80 per cent. of the local prison population received punishment in 1902–3, as against 13·52 per cent. in 1880–1. Of these, 27 received corporal punishment under the new provisions of the Act of 1898, as against 173 in 1880–1. In convict prisons, the percentage of prisoners punished remains about the same, but the cases of corporal punishment were only 20, as compared with 82 in 1880–1.

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61. It will be seen from the Report of the Medical Inspector, and the medical statistics, that the number of deaths in local prisons from natural causes was 90, or 42 per 100,000 of prisoners received into prison during the year, as compared with 111, or 55 per 100,000, for the previous year.

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62. The number of deaths in convict prisons from natural causes was 25, as compared with 19 for the previous year.

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63. The number of prisoners who were released from local prisons on medical grounds (exclusive of pregnancy) was 34; one only was released on medical grounds from convict prisons.

64. There were 11 suicides in local prisons during the year, and none in convict prisons. Suicides.

65. 129 convicted prisoners were certified insane in local prisons during the year. Full particulars of each case are given in Table D of Appendix 18. It will be seen from the analyses that 91 of them were mentally unsound on reception, and that of the remaining 38, the symptoms of insanity appeared in 17 cases within a month of their reception. Cases of insanity.

66. There were 17 cases of insanity during the year in convict prisons. Particulars of these cases are also given in Appendix 18.

67. Of 10,046 prisoners eligible for school instruction on reception into local prisons, 1,689 were totally illiterate, 3,223 could pass an examination in Standard I., 3,197 in Standard II., and 1,937 in Standard III. On subsequent examination by the Chaplain, 619 of the illiterates under instruction during the year were passed to Standard I., 268 to Standard II., 157 to Standard III., and 132 passed out of Standard III. Of those in Standard I. on reception, 889 passed to Standard II., 541 to Standard III., and 728 passed out of Standard III. Of those in Standard II., 827 passed to Standard III., and 1,353 passed out of Standard III., and of those in Standard III., 1,398 passed out of that standard. It will thus be seen that no less than 6,912 prisoners made substantial educational progress during the year, viz. :—3,733 to the extent of one standard, 2,162 two standards, 885 three standards, and 132 four standards. School instruction in local prisons

68. The number of convicts eligible for school instruction in convict prisons during the year was 82. Of these, 65 made progress to the extent of one or more standards during the year. School instruction in convict prisons.

69. Fifty-seven male and 33 female subordinate officers have during the year passed through a course of instruction at the training schools in the ordinary duties of prison officers, and have been taken on the permanent strength of the establishment. Seven subordinates have undergone a special course of training in hospital duties, and have been appointed to the hospital staff of the various prisons. Fifteen officers have also undergone instruction in cooking and baking at the cookery school, Wormwood Scrubs, and have qualified themselves for the positions of cook and baker. The reports received from the Governors of Hull and Chelmsford Prisons, where the training of male officers is carried on, continue to show that the instruction is attended with most satisfactory results, and is likely to have far-reaching effects in improving the discipline, the tone, and the general demeanour of the prison staff in the future. Training Schools for Officers.

70. During the year the probationary period of prison officers has been extended from four months to one year, under the provisions of the Order in Council of the 15th September, 1902. The period of instruction, however, remains the same as hitherto, viz., four months.

eaths. 71. We deeply regret to record the death during the year of Major-General Sir Edmund F. Du Cane, K.C.B., the late Chairman of the Board. His great capacity for administration has been too often testified by successive Secretaries of State to make it necessary for us to refer at length to his distinguished public career. He was the pioneer and the executor of the policy which resulted in the Prison Act, 1877, whereby the Government assumed the control and direction of all prisons throughout the country. He was eminently fitted by his training as an officer of Engineers, and by his great financial ability to deal with and settle the many difficulties of buildings and accounts which this momentous change involved, and the Committee of 1894 bore witness to the great administrative success that he attained in the establishment of a central authority and control. His name, like that of his distinguished predecessor, Sir Joshua Jebb, will always be written large in the history of English prison administration.

72. We have to record also, with great sorrow, the sudden death of our esteemed colleague, Lieutenant-Colonel Garsia, C.B. After a distinguished career in the Army, he rose from Deputy-Governor to be Secretary to the Board, and subsequently a Commissioner and Director of Prisons, and Inspector-General of Military Prisons. The experience, zeal, and wisdom that he brought to the consideration of public business would have left their mark in any department of the State; and they were contributed in a full degree to his daily official duties in every detail, He was entrusted of late years with the administration of Military Prisons, and this gave him the opportunity, of which he availed himself to the utmost, of remodelling, and bringing up to a very high state of efficiency, subject to the authority and approval of the Secretary of State for War, the Military Prison system both at home and abroad. He had the satisfaction before his death of seeing his views accepted and his policy inaugurated, and also of feeling that his public work was appreciated and recognized by all with whom he was brought in contact.

eports of ispectors, 3. 73. Reports by the Inspectors of Prisons, the Medical Inspector, the Visiting Chaplain, the Surveyor, the Comptroller of Accounts and Stores on Prison Industries, and the Inspector of State Inebriate Reformatories, also Particulars and Reports relating to Juvenile-Adult prisoners at Borstal and Dartmoor Prisons, are appended hereto.

eport on ischarged risoners' id ocieties. 74. A report on the operation of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies is also appended.

75. Extracts from the Annual Reports of the Governors, Chaplains, and Medical Officers of Local and Convict Prisons are given in Appendices No. 19 and 20, and of the officers of State Inebriate Reformatories in Appendix 21. Reports by Governors, &c.

76. A return of the meetings and visits of the Visiting Committees of Local Prisons and of the Boards of Visitors of Convict Prisons and of Visitors of State Inebriate Reformatories during the year is given in Appendix No. 15. Meetings of Visiting Committees, &c.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

E. RUGGLES-BRISE, *Chairman.*

R. S. MITFORD.

H. B. DONKIN.

To the Right Honourable
The Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Report of Inspectors of Prisons.

We have to report that we have regularly inspected the Local prisons mentioned below :—

Bedford.	Gloucester.	Oxford.
Birmingham.	Hereford.	Pentonville.
Bodmin.	Holloway.	Plymouth.
Borstal (Juvenile-Adults).	Hull.	Portsmouth.
Brecon.	Ipswich.	Preston.
Bristol.	Knutsford.	Reading.
Brixton.	Lancaster.	Ruthin.
Cambridge.	Leeds.	St. Albans.
Canterbury.	Leicester.	Shepton Mallet
Cardiff.	Lewes.	Shrewsbury.
Carlisle.	Lincoln.	Stafford.
Carmarthen.	Liverpool.	Swansea.
Carnarvon.	Maidstone.	Usk.
Chelmsford.	Manchester.	Wakefield.
Derby.	Newcastle.	Wandsworth.
Devizes.	Northallerton.	Warwick.
Dorchester.	Northampton.	Winchester.
Durham.	Norwich.	Worcester.
Exeter.	Nottingham.	Wormwood Scrubs.

The following Convict prisons have also been visited from time to time :—

Aylesbury,
Borstal,
Dartmoor,
Parkhurst,
Portland,

and we beg to forward, herewith, our Annual Report thereon.

The superior officers have carried out their duties with unremitting care and attention, and have at all times endeavoured to promote the interests of the service.

The training of newly appointed deputy-governors has been continued, and we are of opinion that this system of preliminary instruction is attended with many advantages, as it enables these officers to take up their duties on first joining with the confidence acquired by practice.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been satisfactory, and the duties have been carried out with attention and forbearance.

The classification of prisoners is conducted throughout the service with great care and attention. Every effort is made to ascertain the antecedents and surroundings of prisoners on first commitment. This involves considerable clerical work and frequent references, as the necessary information is often not easy to arrive at.

We find that governors and chaplains pay every attention to the cases of juvenile offenders, and we think that the removal of these boys to the collecting prisons, where they are under a specially trained staff, contributes to their general well-being, and greatly facilitates their treatment.

We find that to a great extent the trial prisoners have availed themselves of the beneficent rule which allows them to earn money for work done, in many cases making a sum sufficient to pay for counsel for their defence.

The adoption of the taking of finger prints instead of measurements has shortened the time occupied in identification by prison officers, and has largely increased the certainty of detection.

As regards the prisoners, very much has been done of late for the amelioration of their condition, and that the changes have been satisfactory and in the right direction is, we think, proved by the very small number of applications made to us at our periodical visits.

Great advance has been made in the establishment of associated labour. In many instances it has been possible to utilise the old wheel houses for this class of industry, and as time goes on a still further development may be hoped for as suitable buildings can be provided for this purpose.

Industrial activity has been well maintained, and all prisoners have been fully employed.

The sanitary condition of the various prisons has been made a constant subject of inquiry, and any defect in this direction has been brought to notice with as little delay as possible. Under this head we think that the greatest credit is due to the medical staff of our prisons for the admirable way in which the threatened epidemic of small-pox has been kept under control and eliminated.

The separate training of juvenile-adults has been undertaken on an enlarged scale at Borstal Prison, where nearly 100 of these lads are now employed. These juveniles have shown great aptitude in carrying out the various forms of work to which they have been put, and they also show an interest in the instruction and training given to them. Under competent instructors the output of work in carpentering, blacksmithing, bricklaying, and tinsmithing, shows a steady increase, and we see no reason why a still greater progress should not be made in course of time.

Another branch of industry has also been provided for these lads on the farm lands attached to the prison. In this, as in other kinds of labour, the intelligence and willingness to give satisfaction in the work done, has been a marked feature in the undertaking, and there seem to be good grounds for supposing that this may prove an important factor in establishing the habit of work which is so much needed in most of these cases.

Their general conduct has been satisfactory, and, with some few exceptions, their behaviour has been quiet and orderly. This is no doubt due to a comprehensive and firm system of treatment, and it also points clearly to a want of parental control and to neglected training in early years.

The convict prisons have been visited throughout the year, and attention has been directed to the various points connected with their administration. The prisoners have conducted themselves fairly well, and the work done by them has been satisfactory.

At Dartmoor the establishment of mounted patrols has had the effect of checking attempted escapes from parties employed at a distance.

The establishment of a class of juvenile-adults has been attended with encouraging results. Up to the present time little misconduct has been recorded, while the output of work has been good, both in quantity and quality.

An important administrative change has been carried out during the past year in transferring the female prisoners from Wormwood Scrubs to Holloway. The concentration of all females convicted within the Metropolitan area in one prison should greatly facilitate their general treatment and supervision. In order to make room for the above changes it has been necessary to open another prison for male prisoners on remand who were formerly detained at Holloway Prison.

The members of the Visiting Committees have been most careful and attentive to the various duties entrusted to them, and they have devoted much time and pains to all matters connected with the supervision and well-being of prisoners throughout the country.

The efforts made by the Aid Societies throughout the country have been as usual most careful and patient.

During the year we have taken steps to constantly examine the quality of the food issued for daily consumption, and we have also compared the supplies received for use with the authorized samples kept for this purpose.

W. F. V. HARRIS.
L. P. PENNETHORNE.
W. N. DARNELL.

Report by the Medical Inspector.

Taken as a whole the Report which I have the honour to present for the year ended March, 1903, is of a satisfactory nature. No very startling events have to be recorded.

The number of prisoners received into the local prisons of England and Wales for the year was 158,606 males and 53,865 females, or a total of 212,471 persons—an increase of 8,868 males and 1,645 females over the number of the previous year.

The daily average population also shows an increase of 274 males, and 73 females, the numbers being 13,564 males and 3,050 females against 13,290 males and 2,977 females, or a total of 16,614 against 16,267 of the previous year.

The average length of sentence this year was 35·65 days for males, and 23·67 days for females. Here again there is a slight increase for both sexes, viz., ·83 days and ·30 days respectively.

The number admitted to hospital was 5,517 males and 2,739 females, being 3·4 per cent. of the males and 5 per cent. of the females received, against 3·3, 3·8, and 3·8 per cent. for males, and 4·8, 4·3, and 5 per cent. for females, for the three previous years, showing a very steady average of admissions to hospital.

12,888 males and 4,062 females have been under treatment during the year other than by admission to hospital, and these numbers exclude all trivial cases under treatment for less than seven days. It is often found unnecessary for minor illnesses to admit prisoners to hospital, their requirements being adequately met by treatment in the prison.

Amongst the patients treated in hospital there have been certain cases of infectious disease. In a prison community any illness of an infectious character is naturally viewed with great apprehension, and is always made the subject of strict enquiry. Where so many persons are daily received there is always great danger that one or more may convey infection of some kind into the prison; or, what is worse, may be actually suffering from infectious disease in an early or latent stage. This danger is naturally greater when an epidemic of any kind exists in the districts from which the prisoners are collected. Last year we had to cope with the epidemic of small-pox in the Metropolis and surrounding districts. Happily, this year there has been practical freedom from this disease in London, but, as was anticipated, the disease spread over the country, and has been generally prevalent, more especially in the Midlands and North Midlands, with the result that the following were notified :—

——	Number.	Infected.	How dealt with.
Birmingham	Two	1. Before reception	Removed to local hospital for infectious diseases.
		2. After (probably from case 1).	" "
Bristol	One	Before	" "
Cambridge	"	"	" "
Carlisle	"	"	" "
Devizes	"	"	" "

——	Number.	Infected.	How dealt with.
Durham	One	Before	Treated in the prison.
Lincoln	„	„	Removed to local hospital for infectious diseases.
Liverpool	Six	1. Before	„ „
		2. After (from case 1).	„ „
		3. Before	„ „
		4. After (probably from case 3).	„ „
		5. Before	„ „
		6. Before	„ „
Northallerton... ...	One	Before	„ „
Nottingham	„	„	„ „
Plymouth	„	„	„ „
Preston	„	„	„ „
Shrewsbury	Six	1. Before	Treated in the prison.
		2–6. After (probably directly or indirectly from case 1).	„ „
Stafford	Two	Before in both instances.	One treated in the prison, one removed to local hospital for infectious diseases.
Wakefield	Ten	1. Before	Removed to local hospital for infectious diseases.
		2. Before? ...	„ „
		3. Before	„ „
		4. After (probably from one of the above).	„ „
		5. Before	Removed at expiration of sentence to local hospital for infectious diseases.
		6. Before	Treated in the prison.
		7. Before? ...	Removed on expiration of sentence to local hospital for infectious diseases.
		8. Before	Treated in prison.
		9. After	„ „
		10. After (from 8 or 9 probably).	„ „
Winchester	Two	Both before ...	Both treated in the prison.

There were 38 cases in all, of which 22 were clearly infected prior to reception, and 7 were doubtful. It is gratifying to find that, with few exceptions, this highly infectious disease was prevented from spreading, a fact reflecting credit upon the officers of the prisons generally, and the several medical officers and warders in charge of the reception wards in particular. No officer was infected, all being well protected by recent vaccination. One attendant, temporarily engaged to assist in nursing the case at Durham, contracted the disease and was treated in the prison, there being no case of small-pox in the city at the time. He eventually made a good recovery.

Vaccination was offered to all prisoners on reception whom the medical officer thought insufficiently protected and was largely accepted, and measures were taken to prevent those who refused from associating with the general community in the prison for a period of 14 days, at some inconvenience to the usual routine of the prisons concerned. In a few instances it was considered necessary to discontinue for a short time the services in the chapel and association at labour. Visits to prisoners, also, had to be restricted in one or two prisons, letters being granted in lieu. The transfers of prisoners to and from prisons in which a case had arisen were stopped whenever practicable. At Shrewsbury, where a small epidemic was threatened, the reception of prisoners was stopped altogether, commitments being diverted to adjacent prisons. The disease was introduced into this prison by a tramp, from whom the other five cases were directly or indirectly infected. Owing to the inability of the Local Sanitary Authority to receive these patients they had to be treated in the prison, and though one or two were severe cases, they happily all recovered. Indeed, no fatal case occurred from this disease in any prison.

Besides these small-pox cases, 12 cases of erysipelas have been reported This disease is not uncommon in the early days of imprisonment amongst local prisoners, who come in, not unfrequently, with cut heads and other wounds in a neglected and septic condition. With debilitated constitutions they are predisposed to the complaint, which, when once suffered from, has a great tendency to recur. Isolation and the usual precautions, however, generally prevent the infection spreading. Only two prisons recorded more than a single case, and in each of these two prisons there was an interval of some months between the cases. Pneumonia supervened in one instance and proved fatal.

Fourteen cases of enteric fever occurred. Enteric fever is the infectious disease most frequently imported and met with in our local prisons, owing to the long incubation and the insidiousness and mildness of symptoms which frequently characterise this disease in its earlier stages, and, indeed, sometimes throughout its whole course, a condition of things which permits the sufferer to continue his usual occupation. Birmingham, Cardiff, Preston, and Winchester each reported one case; Manchester, Pentonville, and Wormwood Scrubs two cases; and Leicester, four cases. Investigation revealed the fact that at Leicester the series originated from a man who had contracted the disease prior to his reception into the prison, the three others having been infected, directly or indirectly, from him before the exact nature of his illness was discovered. A thorough examination into the sanitary condition of the prison, more especially of the drains, showed sundry defects, which, though difficult to connect with these cases as the actual cause of the outbreak, were deemed of sufficient importance to call for immediate attention, and the necessary remedial work is now progressing.

The cases at Preston, Wormwood Scrubs, and Manchester were imported cases, the disease existing on reception. At Pentonville one of the two

cases was also imported. The other contracted the disease in prison, and no very satisfactory cause could be discovered, though it was probable that he was infected by washing linen of recently received prisoners, as he had been employed in the laundry of the prison. It is frequently difficult, indeed often impossible, to trace the origin of an isolated case of enteric fever. A possible cause may often be traced in sanitary defect, which can be remedied; and when this is so steps are at once taken to obviate risk from such source in future. Many of our prisons are old buildings, and though much has been done in past years, and is still going on, to improve the sanitary arrangements generally, and the drainage in particular, there still remains much to be done in order to bring them all up to the present-day standards of sanitation. It is not possible, of course, to undertake more than a certain amount of sanitary work each year, but when defects are reported, or any unhealthy conditions suspected, special steps are at once taken to deal with them. The case at Winchester was that of a soldier who had been in South Africa. He had been in prison a sufficient time to exclude the probability that he was infected before his imprisonment commenced, but a close and strict enquiry failed to show any cause to which his illness could be assigned. It was certainly not eating shell fish in the prison, which was the supposed cause of several fatal cases in Winchester city a few weeks later, as this article of food, it is needless to say, did not enter into his dietary. His illness was severe and terminated fatally. This case, as also that of another soldier who had served in South Africa, and who subsequently developed enteric fever, long after what is usually considered the usual limit of incubation, and in whose case the more common causes of enteric fever could be eliminated, would seem to raise the question whether the bacillus of this disease cannot remain dormant even for long periods in the system, to be aroused into activity when the resisting power of the host is weakened by some cause, such as a trivial illness. If this be possible it would account for many attacks of this disease, the origin of which is now so mysterious. The case at Cardiff was also infected whilst in the prison, and no assignable cause could be found. The same may be said of the one at Birmingham.

Three cases of scarlet fever were reported. Two were in a more or less convalescent state when received, but still deemed capable of conveying infection. One had escaped from a hospital for infectious diseases, having wandered away, and stolen some lead on his route, for which he was arrested and sent to prison. Examination at the prison showed him to be "peeling," when he confessed where he had come from. Information was sent to the different sanitary authorities with a view to the disinfection of his resting places as far as they could be ascertained. The second case was a mild one. The man, when questioned, admitted feeling poorly for some days previously, but not to such a degree as to make him seek medical advice. The third case originated in the prison, and the source of infection could not be traced. He had received no letter or visit whilst in the prison, no scarlet fever could be traced in any of the prison officers' families, and no case could be discovered in the immediate vicinity of the prison. Happily the precautions taken were effectual, as no other case occurred.

The total number of deaths in the local prisons was 127, against 135 last year, 98 males and 29 females. Of the 127, 23 were executions, 11 were suicides, and 3 were due to violence, leaving 90 as due to natural causes, against 111 last year, a decrease of 21. The death-rate, therefore, from natural causes is ·42 per 1,000 of the number of prisoners received.

The following statement shows the number of deaths from natural causes in local prisons, and the rate per 1,000 of receptions, for each year since

1880–1, from which it will be observed that there has been a gradual and continuous decrease in the death-rate :—

Year.	Number of Deaths from Natural Causes.	Number of Receptions.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Prisoners received.
1880–1	161	179,069	·90
1881–2	147	188,586	·78
1882–3	141	189,524	·74
1883–4	138	186,580	·74
1884–5	130	185,191	·70
1885–6	116	172,000	·67
1886–7	122	179,324	·68
1887–8	115	172,447	·67
1888–9	112	180,206	·62
1889–90	102	170,466	·60
1890–1	103	164,579	·63
1891–2	124	162,191	·76
1892–3	99	172,255	·57
1893–4	111	184,079	·60
1894–5	109	175,776	·62
1895–6	92	182,113	·50
1896–7	104	175,594	·59
1897–8	81	182,326	·44
1898–9	89	189,197	·47
1899–1900	118	184,336	·64
1900–1	88	184,244	·47
1901–2	111	201,958	·55
1902–3	90	212,471	·42

The death-rate is computed at per 1,000 of the number of prisoners received in order to admit of an exact comparison between one year and another. No method of calculation will fairly permit of an annual death-rate in local prisons being compared, even approximately, either with the general death-rate of the population of England and Wales, or with that of other institutions like workhouses and asylums, as the conditions are widely different. The average sentence of prisoners being only about 32 days, the prison population is changed some eleven times in the year, and the death-rate for various ages is, of course, widely different. It is obviously fallacious therefore to compare this shifting population with one more or less stationary, in which the same individuals are present the whole year.

As in former years, I have to call attention to the fact that certain prisoners are sent to prison in an almost dying condition. No less than 21 deaths took place within a week of reception, four of which occurred within

24 hours. In some cases the fatal termination could not have been foreseen to be so near, but in most of them it must have seemed obvious, even to the least observant person, that a workhouse infirmary would have been more suitable for them than a prison. There are, however, fewer such cases in this than in former years, and it is to be earnestly hoped there will be a still further decrease in the numbers in future.

Of the deaths from natural causes there were 14 from phthisis, 10 males and 4 females—a slight decrease on the average from this cause. In all but one case, viz., a soldier with a long sentence, whose illness ran a rapid course, the disease existed on reception into the prison. 17 died from pneumonia, 13 from heart disease (2 of which occurred from rupture of the heart wall, the right auricle in both instances, 3 from aneurism), 3 from enteric fever, and 1 from erysipelas. Allusion has already been made to these deaths when referring to cases of infectious disease in prison. There were 7 deaths from alcoholism, 6 from apoplexy, and 1 from cancer. This disease is not so frequent a cause of death in prison, as perhaps might be expected, owing to its general prevalence. Possibly this may be due to the sufferer obtaining surgical aid, or the lingering and exhausting nature of the disease driving him to seek admission to the workhouse infirmary or general hospital.

The other deaths from natural causes do not call for special comment.

The deaths from non-natural causes, excluding executions and suicides, were three in number. One was the result of an accident at Warwick through the falling of a portion of a wall during some alterations, inflicting serious injuries on an old man, to which he quickly succumbed, the verdict of the coroner's jury being "Accidental death, no blame to be attached to anyone." Another was due to injuries to his throat inflicted by the prisoner himself prior to reception at Portsmouth; and the third was from phosphorus poison, at Hull, taken prior to imprisonment, probably with suicidal intent.

There were 11 suicides, 8 males and 3 females, during the year, an increase of 5 males and 2 females. This is a subject of regret, as there had been for many successive years a steady diminution of prison suicides despite the fact of an increase amongst the general population of England and Wales. It is also worthy of remark that in 1902 the deaths from suicide in London were 52 above the average, and in 1901 the number of suicides in the lunatic asylums of England and Wales were double the number of the previous year. It is to be hoped that the increase in prison suicide this year is only an accidental occurrence. Each case has been the subject of strict inquiry, not only at the usual coroner's inquest, but by the Commissioners. In all but four cases the method adopted was hanging—usually some portion of the clothing being torn into strips for the purpose. The four exceptions were, one shooting, immediately after conviction, a revolver being surreptitiously obtained by prisoner; one threw himself from an upper landing of the prison, fracturing his skull; and one female pierced her heart with a darning needle, which it is thought she picked up in her cell. She managed to effect her purpose despite the fact that she was under the immediate supervision of an officer day and night; and the fourth cut his throat with a knife used in his employment of bedmaking. In only one case was there any suspicion of suicidal tendency. This was the case of the woman who pierced her heart with the needle, and she was, as stated, on this account being specially watched by an officer day and night. The woman was a most determined suicide, and, after full consideration of all the facts, the officers were exonerated from any carelessness. In some cases no cause for the act was discoverable, in others it was assigned to remorse and shame, or to a fit of temper, and keen disappointment at not getting a shorter sentence was in one instance the supposed cause. One left a statement saying it was owing to love trouble. As to the period of imprisonment when the act was committed three were under remand, two were awaiting trial, three on the day of conviction, one a week after, one two months after, and one a little over two months.

The number of releases on medical grounds was 115, against 110 the previous year. 29 of these were males, and 86 females. 81 were on account of advanced pregnancy, 10 were owing to infectious disease, 9 for the purpose of undergoing some surgical operation, and the remainder for mental and physical illness where imprisonment appeared to be having a detrimental influence. The usual particulars of each case, together with the reason for release, will be found in Table B, Appendix 18.

The number of convicted, debtor, and surety prisoners certified insane in local prisons was 129, 95 males and 34 females. This number is a slight decrease on that of the previous year, but exactly the same as for the year ended 31st March, 1901.

It will be seen from the following statement that the rate per 1,000 of prisoners received who were certified insane has steadily decreased during the last few years :—

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS certified INSANE in LOCAL PRISONS per 1,000 of CONVICTED, DEBTOR, and SURETY PRISONERS received during each of the following Years :—

Year.	No. of Convicted, Debtor, and Surety Prisoners received.	No. of Convicted, Debtor, and Surety Prisoners certified Insane.	No. certified Insane per 1,000 of Convicted, Debtor, and Surety Prisoners received.
1896–7	162,084	164	1·01
1897–8	167,574	150	·89
1898–9	178,999	187	·79
1899–1900...	169,367	116	·68
1900–1	166,794	129	·77
1901–2	185,643	143	·77
1902–3	196,144	129	·65

This decrease is, I think, partly to be attributed to a growing tendency on the part of the Courts to remand doubtful cases for an inquiry into their mental condition before sentencing them, with the result that some of the more obviously insane are not convicted.

Of the 129 certified this year, 65 males and 26 females were found to be insane on reception, leaving only 30 males and 8 females in whom the mental symptoms appeared subsequent to reception into prison, and in six of these the symptoms appeared within a week. The particulars of each case are set out in Table D, Appendix 18, together with the usual analyses showing the forms of insanity and their relation to the different phases of crime, &c. It was ascertained that 20 males and 9 females had been previously insane, but probably many of the others had also been in asylums if the facts were known.

Acute mania, delusional mania, and general paralysis are the three most frequent forms of insanity recorded, accounting for more than half the cases certified. Of the 20 cases of general paralysis (the same number as the year before) all were males, and all but three were found to be insane on reception. Of these three one was in a doubtful mental condition, for only three days elapsed before symptoms were manifested. The other two were three weeks and eleven months respectively in prison before definite symptoms manifested themselves. In the case of five of the general paralytics alcohol is given as the supposed cause of the insanity. It would

be interesting to know if their subsequent history confirmed the diagnosis, for insanity following chronic alcoholism presents much resemblance to general paralysis, while, under favourable circumstances, the purely alcoholic cases tend to improve, a feature which does not characterise the course of the graver malady. It is often only this after-career which differentiates the two forms of insanity.

The cause of the insanity in the majority of those certified is returned as "Unknown," and this is not to be wondered at, as it is most difficult to obtain a reliable history of these persons.

Attention was called in last year's report to the special regulations issued for the treatment of prisoners both in local and convict prisons, who, for want of a more precise and descriptive term, are designated "Weak-minded prisoners." During the past year 333 such prisoners are reported to have been received into the local prisons who, in the opinion of the various medical officers, were unfit for ordinary penal discipline by reason of mental deficiency, though not certifiably insane.

For practical convenience I have asked the medical officers to arrange these cases under the following headings. These are not meant to signify either a scientific or accurate classification of the many varieties of weak intellects, but rather to show the kind of defective mental material that has to be dealt with in prison, for want of some better place in which to treat it. Taking the 333 cases, and allowing for the fact that those in one category may have some characteristics belonging to another—the congenital class for instance including alcoholics—I group them as follows, according to their predominant features :—

(*a*)	Congenital deficiency :—		
	(1) With epilepsy 35		
	(2) Without epilepsy... ... 98	... ...	133
(*b*)	Imperfectly developed stage of insanity	... ...	56
(*c*)	Mental debility after attack of insanity	... ...	15
(*d*)	Senility	... ...	24
(*e*)	Alcoholic	... ...	55
(*f*)	Undefined	... ...	50
	Total	... ...	333

The table shows that the congenitally deficient are the most common class, and it is somewhat remarkable to note the comparatively small number of epileptics it includes ; but many epileptics do not display any concomitant mental deterioration so marked as to bring them into the weak-minded category, and they are therefore for this reason omitted. Those under heading (*b*) are fairly numerous, and as they are apparently on the borderland of actual insanity, prison is a specially unsuitable place for them.

Their ages ranged from 14 to 84 years, thus :—

Under	20 years of age	...	22
Between	20 and 30	...	85
,,	30 ,, 40	...	93
,,	40 ,, 50	...	67
,,	50 ,, 60	...	33
,,	60 ,, 70	...	20
,,	70 ,, 80	...	9
Over	80	...	4
			333

It will be seen that whilst no age between late childhood and extreme old age is without examples, more than two-thirds of the whole number, or, to be more precise, 73·5 per cent., are in the procreative stage of life, with its obvious corollary.

The number of previous convictions of these persons is instructive, thus :—

1	had	105	previous	convictions	recorded.
1	„	70	„	„	„
2	„ over	50	„	„	„
7	„ „	40	„	„	„
6	„ „	30	„	„	„
7	„ „	20	„	„	„
22	„ „	10	„	„	„
29	„ „	5	„	„	„
13	„	5	„	„	„
16	„	4	„	„	„
15	„	3	„	„	„
28	„	2	„	„	„
56	„	1	„	„	„
130	„	0	„	„	„
333					

Although 130 of these cases have no previous convictions actually recorded against them, nomadic habits may to some extent account for this; it is clear that the bulk of these persons are habitual criminals. Their tendency to recidivism is strongly marked, and it would seem, from a consideration of individual cases, to be almost an invariable rule for persons of this type who have once manifested criminal inclinations to become prison habitués, and steadily to deteriorate morally and intellectually under the conditions which now prevail.

As regards sex, 284 were males and 49 were females, which result, calculating on the total number of each sex received respectively, gives a higher proportion of males than females.

In reviewing the nature of the crime committed I find that minor offences stand out prominently. Thus 75 were for begging; 53 for drunkenness; 34 for stealing, in some cases a mere trifle, such as a few sausages, a tin of salmon, a fowl, &c.; 20 for vagrancy; 11 for sleeping out; 8 for loitering; 10 were sent from workhouses; 3 for attempting suicide. Others were for neglect of children, gambling, frequenting, hawking without a licence, &c. Amongst the remainder were 14 for indecency, 18 for assault, 10 for wilful damage, and 2 for murder. Among local prisoners, as might be expected, the less grave forms of crime predominate, but there is a potentiality in the weak-minded class for crime of a more serious character. This receives confirmation when the offences of this type of prisoner, as seen in convict prisons, are considered. Many are eventually sent into penal servitude for rape, arson, sodomy, manslaughter, and murder who have previously had several short sentences for minor offences.

The number of convicts received from local prisons was 1,283, viz., 1,208 males and 75 females, this being an increase of 178 males and 27 females, or a total increase of 205 on the number received the previous year.

The daily average population was 2,799, viz., 2,669 males and 130 females, against 2,695, or 2,572 males and 123 females, a total increase of 104 over that of the year ended 31st March, 1902.

The number of admissions to hospital was 2,076, 2,026 of these being males and 50 females, an increase of 146 males and a decrease of 4 females on the number last year. The increase occurred at Parkhurst, and to a slight extent at Dartmoor. The number of admissions to hospital necessarily fluctuates from year to year, and the increase this year does not indicate the prevalence of infectious disease, or the existence of any conditions tending to lower the usual standard of health.

Excluding trivial cases under treatment for less than 7 days, 611 males were treated for minor ailments out of hospital. This was 211 less than in the previous year.

The only infectious disease reported, excluding influenza, was a solitary case of enteric fever at Portland—a soldier, whose case has been alluded to in connection with the subject of infectious disease in local prisons. His illness was not traceable to any sanitary defect, nor was it at all likely to have been communicated by any article of his diet. The origin of the disease remains unsolved. After a prolonged convalescence he made a good recovery.

There were 26 deaths, 25 males and one female. With one exception, that of the female, all were due to natural causes, giving a death-rate of 8·9 per 1,000 of the daily average population. The following statement gives the number of deaths, and the rate per 1,000 of the daily average population, for each year since 1880–1, from which it will be observed that the rate this year is well below the average :—

Year.	Number of Deaths from Natural Causes.	Number of Death per 1,000 of Daily Average Population.
1880-1	132	12·8
1881-2	117	11·4
1882-3	102	10·0
1883-4	99	9·9
1884-5	94	10·1
1885-6	67	8·0
1886-7	86	11·3
1887-8	71	10·6
1888-9	77	12·9
1889-90	62	11·6
1890-1	36	7·4
1891-2	50	11·8
1892-3	35	9·1
1893-4	52	14·1
1894-5	40	11·3
1895-6	26	8·0
1896-7	30	9·7
1897-8	19	6·7
1898-9	25	9·1
1899-1900...	32	11·8
1900-1	29	10·7
1901-2	19	7·0
1902-3	25	8·9

Of the 25 deaths from natural causes, three were due to phthisis, a smaller number than usual, three to pneumonia, six to heart disease, three to cancer, bronchitis, and kidney disease respectively; two to apoplexy, and one each to disease of the liver and old age respectively. The death from non-natural causes was that of an hysterical woman of violent temper, but believed to be of sound mind. In her fits of temper she had previously made obviously feigned attempts at suicide, and after most careful investigation of all the attending circumstances it was believed that she must have met her death through strangulation, by the accidental slipping away of her stool whilst she was making a similar feigned attempt. The coroner's jury returned a "Verdict of death by misadventure—'Strangulation.'"

One convict was released on medical grounds this year, a man suffering from rodent ulcer, to permit of his undergoing a prolonged course of X-ray, or other form of "light" treatment, which has been so successful in recent years in checking the ravages of this distressing disease.

There is again no case of suicide to record this year.

Seventeen convicts, 16 males and 1 female, were certified insane, against 21 males and 2 females—a decrease of 6 on the number certified the previous year. They were all removed to asylums. The opening of a new wing at Broadmoor admitted of the removal of a number of insane convicts who had, for lack of accommodation, been detained at Parkhurst, where a separate portion of the hospital had been devoted to their sole use. The *régime* adopted for their temporary detention at Parkhurst was similar to that in an asylum, so that they were practically under as good conditions as if they had been removed immediately after certification. The arrangements made worked smoothly and satisfactorily, and great praise is due to the Parkhurst staff for the efficient and tactful way in which they fulfilled this exceptional duty.

The removal of these insane cases, however, allows of the better accommodation of the ordinary patients, for the hospital is none too large for the numerous invalid convicts at Parkhurst.

The management, under the new regulations, of the "Weak-minded," of whom there are now about 100 at Parkhurst, has been the subject of much consideration during the year, and I hope it will be found that the arrangements made will be attended with success, though it is too early yet to speak with any certainty as to the results.

It is satisfactory to record that I continue to receive favourable reports as to the working of the new dietary both in Convict and Local Prisons.

HERBERT SMALLEY.

Report by the Chaplain Inspector.

From time to time I have, according to your directions, paid visits to the local and convict prisons, and have duly reported to you the ordinary and special matters which have come under my observation. I have had interviews with the Chaplains, schoolmasters, and others connected with the work of the clerical department, and through their kindness have been enabled, I hope, to obtain a fairly comprehensive knowledge of what I may term the moral side of the prison economy. I think that I can say without hesitation that the wants of all classes of prisoners have been adequately met in your provision of zealous and capable clergymen, painstaking and efficient schoolmasters, well-stocked libraries, and aid to deserving prisoners on their resumption of liberty.

The reports of all the chaplains testify to the invariable good conduct of the prisoners at the chapel services. The services generally are bright, musical, and congregational, and appear to be productive of excellent effect. Many of the prisoners on their release commence to attend the services of their parish church, and in other ways to show that the influence of the services and teaching which they have had within the prison walls has been maintained to their spiritual and moral welfare. "The daily service and constant instruction," one chaplain remarks, "help to train the prisoners in habits of prayer and in knowledge of the Scriptures, and teach them how to carry into effect their desire for improvement."

At Christmas time, several cathedral or church choirs have sung carols at the services. The prisoners have been greatly pleased with these services, and have spoken gratefully of the kindness and consideration which prompted them. Choir practices take place in nearly all the prison chapels; they are much in favour with the prisoners, and tend to keep up the heartiness of the singing, which distinguishes the prison congregations. A new chant and service book has been compiled which, it is hoped, will tend still more to promote this object.

The Chaplains have given short services and addresses in the infirmaries whenever the number of inmates admit of it. In all cases the reports state that the conduct of the prisoners has been everything that could be desired.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of neighbouring clergy who have rendered assistance at the services. Their presence in the chapel has been as acceptable to the prisoners as it has doubtless been agreeable to themselves. The magistrates, too, have occasionally attended the services, and the result has been helpful and happy in many ways.

The parochial clergy, who, as part time chaplains, have undertaken the spiritual care of the prisoners, speak pleasantly and hopefully of their work, and some have stated that they find their visiting in the prison more satisfactory than their visiting outside.

The chaplains generally maintain a correspondence with their brother clergy in different parts of their county, and by commendatory letters secure a sympathetic and most helpful care for the cases who have returned to their distant homes. The correspondence entailed in this way has been in many instances considerable, and it is gratifying to record that "the results have frequently been excellent." The Rev. W. Bryan Brown, of the Church Parochial Mission, and the licensed evangelists of the Church Army have held Missions in several prisons, and their hearers have, in their

close attention to the wise and sympathetic counsels of the missioners, shown that they greatly appreciate these generous efforts for their reclamation.

Several laymen have given lectures to the prisoners on moral subjects, such as temperance, purity, gambling, and the like. The lectures have been of a practical character, and have been appropriate to the conditions and needs of their audiences.

Some of the lady visitors of prisons have made donations of articles of furniture, suitable for use at the altar or in the sanctuary. Such gifts have brightened the appearance of the chapels benefited, and added to the dignity and effectiveness of the services.

The Education Returns for the year show that out of 10,128 prisoners under instruction, no less than 6,977 passed through from one to four standards. The number would be still greater if the prisoners had had longer sentences—sentences affording them time to profit by the teaching in the schools. Of these 6,977 scholars who made progress, 3,773 passed one standard, 2,176 passed two standards, 895 passed three standards, and 133 practically passed four standards. This I beg to submit to you as very satisfactory work.

Durham again stands at the head of the prison schools for results, Wormwood Scrubs coming next, and Preston third. Winchester, though relatively a small school, has done very creditably.

The majority of prisoners gladly make the best use of the opportunity of learning which the prison school affords. Some of them, however, are dull, and seem to possess no intellectual powers or aspirations. Apparently they have neither the capacity nor the desire to improve their minds or to rise above a mere animal condition. The schoolmasters do their best with them, and it speaks well for the tact and patience of that worthy body that they accomplish so much with a well-nigh hopeless class of scholar.

Compared with the returns of previous years, the relative number of prisoners under instruction is somewhat less than it was. There have, however, been great fluctuations in the number of scholars, nine prisons showing a considerable increase, and 13 much falling off; six prisons maintain the average of last year, and 16 present slight variations.

Though the prisoners make use of educational and technical manuals of different kinds, yet they do not, in many cases, pursue the study to the end and become proficient in it. But an exception is found in arithmetic, a subject which finds great favour with prisoners. There are thousands of copies of elementary and advanced arithmetic books in circulation amongst not only those who attend school but also those who wish to keep up that which they have learnt. Manuals on languages, trades, and on a variety of subjects likely to be useful to a prisoner who wished to improve his mind and position are to be found on the library shelves, and it is pleasant to note that they are much in demand. The chaplains and schoolmasters generally assert that the education which many of the prisoners have received in their early days is so limited and indifferent that when they are examined on reception at the prison they are found to be almost illiterate. The little which they acquired has been forgotten, no effort has been made to retain it, and the schoolmaster has to teach them from the beginning.

The libraries have been cleared of obsolete and unacceptable books, and now, without an exception, have a good supply of up-to-date works, the products of the publishers' latest catalogues. That the libraries possess books in number and kind equal to the needs and wishes of the prisoners is shown in the fact that during the year only a few applications have been made for books other than those on the library shelves. The books are changed twice a week, but very many prisoners decline to avail them-

selves of the privilege and ask to be allowed to retain their books for two or three weeks. When this is the case, it is presumed that the books are subject to steady reading and are serving good purposes.

The magazines and periodicals are generally very acceptable literature with the prisoners, but there are prisons where publications of other kinds are more in request. Very frequently the prisoners appeal to the schoolmasters for their advice on the choice of a book for reading, and the assistance of the schoolmaster in this direction is often greatly appreciated.

Though there are thousands of books in daily circulation, it is rarely that they receive much rough treatment at the hands of a prisoner. "The book seems to have a humanising effect," an observant chaplain remarks, "and to be regarded as a kind friend in solitude." The prisoners invariably speak of the library as a privilege of the highest value, and it is known that with some of them the books have proved "stepping-stones" to better things.

The chaplains frequently draw attention to the fact that many of the youthful prisoners have had little or no educational or moral training. "They have been utterly neglected," and have never been taught to think or do anything worthy of brains or hands. They have no accomplishments other than begging or stealing, eating or sleeping. The chaplain of one of the great Northern prisons, commenting on their educational deficiencies, says that out of 374 youthful offenders, who came under his notice during the year, 91 were unable to read or write, and "the remainder were only imperfectly taught." It must be said, on the other hand, that a chaplain of one of the Metropolitan prisons states that the influences of the Education Acts are evident in the fact that only 4 out of 131 boys under his care were illiterate.

From many prisons there are references to the shortness of the sentences which are given to youthful offenders, and to the impossibility of making use of them for any salutary purposes. "It is impossible," says an experienced chaplain, "for boys sent to a prison for a term of one or two weeks to derive any benefit from drill, school and religious instruction." In an imprisonment of a few days there is no opportunity of imparting secular, technical, or any useful knowledge; of inculcating reformatory ideas; or of bringing about a change of desire, character or pursuit. "The short sentence," it is said, "familiarizes the boys with prison in an extremely unsatisfactory way, and fails utterly to act as a deterrent." . . . "Many of the boys after a first conviction of 7 or 14 days come back to prison again and again." It cannot be maintained that the present practice in this respect is fair either to the youthful offender himself or to the prison discipline which has to deal with him. When it is remembered that out of the 374 cases quoted above 8 had parents known to be criminal, 31 had neither father nor mother, 82 had negligent parents, and 166 had drunken parents, it will be readily granted that a short sentence admitting of an early return to the haunts of vice and misery which these figures indicate is hardly likely to serve any desirable purpose. Relapses into crime are almost inevitable under circumstances such as these. If it be true that "the discipline of prison life for juvenile offenders," and "the instruction imparted have been successful in setting up boys' characters," regret must arise that short sentences find favour on magisterial benches. When out of 104 boys sent to a certain prison 44 received sentences of 2 or 3 days, 52 of 5 or 7 days, 1 of 8 days, 5 of 14 days, and only 2 of 1 month, it can be easily conceived that reformatory effort can have little room for exercise or chance of success.

The youthful offenders are invariably attentive and appreciative scholars, and the progress which they make when the length of sentence admits of proper instruction is often very rapid. There is frequent evidence that the education which the Commissioners have provided is not wasted upon them. For instance, one boy was so pleased with it that he asked that his gratuity might be expended in the purchase of books, in order that he

might improve himself in the subjects in which he had been taught in the prison school. Another boy who could neither read nor write when he entered the prison "startled his mother," we are told, "on reaching home" by reading the local newspaper to her.

Much trouble is taken by the chaplains, the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society agents, and others, to keep in touch with the young offenders and to exercise a friendly supervision over them after they have returned to their homes. One zealous chaplain is known to have visited all the boys discharged from his prison in the different towns to which they have gone back. It is pleasant to learn that the boys have frequently expressed their gratitude for the watchful care which has thus been bestowed upon them. Members of some of the Visiting Committees have taken a similar trouble, and have not only looked after them but also secured employment for them. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies also are very active in this direction, endeavouring in many different ways to encourage the boys to exemplary conduct and effort. Several boys have been sent to sea under their auspices, and the results in nearly all the cases have been most satisfactory.

The labours of the Lady Visitors amongst the female prisoners are as zealous, effective, and appreciated as ever. During the year they have interviewed no less than 12,693 women, and have in some way or other tried to help them or to incite them to creditable modes of living. In many instances these ladies have attended the prison two or three times weekly, and generally have shown a devotion to their self-appointed work which has been of the greatest value.

A conference of the Association of Lady Visitors to Prisons is announced to take place in June at Surrey House, to which it has been most generously invited by Lady Battersea. The Vice-President of the Association, Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, will preside over the conference, and will read a paper on "The Aims and Methods of the Association."

The Session will last two days. The subjects appointed for discussion are State Inebriate Reformatories, Problems of the Police Courts, Work for Discharged Prisoners, and After-care of Prisoners. The questions to be considered are of a practical nature, and the Conference altogether promises to be productive of much that is instructive and helpful.

Several lady visitors of prisons have most kindly lent their services for the delivery of lectures or addresses to the female prisoners at Holloway. The lectures have been given almost regularly every fortnight, and have dealt with a variety of moral and secular subjects, such as health, sanitation, domestic economy, temperance, character, influence, and the like. The prisoners have greatly appreciated the lectures, which in all cases have been practical in import and just what the condition and circumstances of the hearers demanded.

The work and zeal of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies are, I am glad to state, maintained, and in several respects are at a higher level than they were last year. A special report on what has been accomplished by them appears elsewhere.

I cannot close my report without referring in grateful terms to the unstinted help and good-will which I have received in the performance of my duties from my brother clergy in the service, and from the governors of prisons.

G. P. MERRICK.

REPORT by SURVEYOR on WORKS executed or in progress during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Local Prisons.

Bedford.—Specially constructed annexes, fitted with W.C.'s and sinks having properly ventilated soil and waste pipes, have been provided in tiers of three floors to the A and C wings. The old sanitary arrangements have been removed.

A sick-room off the central hall has been improved by the provision of larger windows, &c.

An iron gate has been fixed in the entrance passage to enable the patrolling of the reception, &c. by the night watchman to take place.

A pavement has been laid in yard on which to store stone broken by prisoners.

Birmingham.—New visiting-boxes with two waiting rooms and a separate entrance have been converted from a portion of the stores.

An improved padded cell has been fitted up in the males' hospital.

Improved arrangements have been carried out in the Church of England chapel for preventing the view of prisoners of one sex by the other.

Electric bell communication has been installed between the Roman Catholic chapel and the centre of the males' prison.

The baths in the female prison have been re-arranged in a more convenient position.

A bread and meat store has been fitted up in a disused space.

The matron's quarters have been provided with a scullery.

Improved gas lighting has been carried out in the males' hospital wards.

The circular stairs in centre of males' prison have been protected by wire netting.

A new hospital for females has been commenced.

Bodmin.—The chapel has been reseated and a gallery erected for naval prisoners.

Guard bars have been fixed to all cell windows.

Brecon.—Guard bars have been fixed to all cell windows. Electric bell communication has been provided between the prison and the governor's house.

Bristol.—The prisoners' seats in the chapel have been improved by the addition of backs, and kneelers have been provided.

The cell gas boxes have been improved by the substitution of clear glass for opaque, and by the provision of reflecting shutters.

An electric bell has been fitted up between the males' reception and the prison.

Brixton.—The reconstruction and extension works commenced in 1900–1901 have been completed, and the following works have also been carried out :—

The old W.C.'s and sinks with their pipes in A and B wings have been removed, and improved and properly ventilated sanitary fittings have been provided in lieu.

Clear glass has been substituted for obscure glass in all the cell windows of A and B wings.

Cast-iron shelves have been fixed in all the cells of these two wings.

The chief warder's office between A and B wings has been enlarged, and alterations have been carried out by which the inspection of these wings from the office has been improved.

A gas engine and pump have been provided for pumping out the land water which rises in the boiler room between A and B wings.

Iron bedsteads have been fixed in C and D wings.

The offices have been provided with fittings, and the gas service in them has been improved.

The execution shed has been converted into three solicitor's rooms.

The yard between prison entrance gate and offices has been paved with pitcher paving, and a tar path has been laid to visiting room, and an iron screen to the path provided.

An iron gate has been hung in the passage leading from the kitchen to the central hall of A and B wings, and a luxfer prison window has been fixed to improve the light in this passage.

Telephones have been provided between the entrance lodge and central hall of A and B wings, and between the latter and the infirmary.

The chapel has been provided with a new altar, prayer desk, lectern, &c.

Cambridge.—The wood-sawing and chopping shed has been lengthened.

An auxiliary hot water storage tank has been fixed in the bath room.

Unclimbable railings and gates have been provided for the governor's garden.

An iron door and step irons have been fixed in the main vertical extraction shaft.

Canterbury.—Iron gates have been hung to the doorways of five hospital cells.

Cardiff.—A portion of the boundary wall has been rebuilt.

An iron gate has been fixed at the laundry.

A screen has been fixed in the females' reception to improve the room and give privacy to the baths.

A credence bracket has been fixed in the chapel.

The entrance to the governor's quarters from the street has been closed, and the old way through the prison re-opened.

The ventilation of the heating apparatus chamber has been improved.

Two new steam boilers and a hot water tank have been provided and the kitchen improved.

Carlisle.—"Decency" doors have been provided to the W.C.'s in lieu of iron doors removed.

Iron gates have been hung to three cells.

Improved apparatus has been fixed in the W.C.'s of females' prison.

Carnarvon.—A pavement light has been fixed in entrance passage to improve the lighting of basement.

A gas stove has been supplied to the kitchen.

The prison entrance has been provided with a gas lamp.

Chelmsford.—An iron gate and grille have been fixed on top landing of isolated hospital stairs.

A W.C. has been annexed to the associated labour workshop.

Devizes.—A matted cell and a special cell have been fitted up in the males' prison.

A pyrometer has been fixed to oven in kitchen.

The provision of new W.C.'s and sinks for the male prison has been continued to replace the old dry earth system.

Dorchester.—New drains and manholes have been constructed on the males' side of prison.

An electric bell to ring from entrance lodge to prison centre has been installed.

The smoke flues and fire places in offices under chapel have been improved.

Durham.—Officers' quarters, Nos. 6 and 9, have each been provided with a wash-house.

A partition to enclose coal store in governor's house has been erected.

Alterations have been carried out to form a crèche in the females' wing.

Paving has been laid on which to store stone broken by prisoners.

A piece of land containing 7,287 square yards has been purchased on which to erect a hospital for male prisoners.

Exeter.—A lavatory has been fitted up for the Visiting Committee.

A new platform has been constructed for the altar in chapel.

The guard bars to the windows have been strengthened, and guard bars have been fixed to the skylights also in males' hospital.

An iron gate has been fixed to the hospital ward.

A range of six compartments and another of three compartments of latrines have been constructed in the exercise yards.

New exercise paths have been laid for male prisoners.

Improved W.C.'s with ventilated soil pipes have been fixed in the governor's quarters, and the walls of a warder's quarter have been cemented to cure dampness.

The gate keeper's quarters at entrance lodge have been converted into an office and sleeping room for gate officer.

Gloucester.—A new W.C. has been constructed on the ground floor of females' prison; also one in the C yard of males' prison for prisoners' exercising.

Access to the old prison staircase has been shut off by a door and wall.

A solicitor's room has been formed in the males' prison.

The old crank-house has been pulled down, and the exercise yard improved.

Hereford.—The disinfecting apparatus has been reconstructed.

Part of the old crank-house has been converted into an execution place, and new apparatus has been provided.

An electric bell between the front courtyard and the females' prison has been installed.

Holloway.—The new laundry has been completed.

A thorough cleansing and painting with reinstatement of fittings has been carried out in the cells throughout the prison.

Annexes with up-to-date W.C.'s, sinks, and fittings have been built to E and F wings.

An execution shed has been built, and a condemned cell formed.

The wall dividing the exercise yards of B and C wings has been removed.

The old married warders' quarters have been converted for female officers, and a bath has been fixed in each block of quarters.

Hull.—A special cell has been fitted up in the males' and another in the females' prison.

Ipswich.—The improvement of the prison drainage has been completed.

Knutsford.—The ventilation of boiler room in F basement has been improved.

An annexe with W.C.'s on two floors has been built to the hospital for males.

Lancaster.—A "special" cell, a matted cell, and a padded cell have been fitted up in the males' prison.

Leeds.—Gas has been laid on to the weaving-room, and eleven skylights have been fixed in its roof.

Additional light and ventilation have been provided in a room in the males' hospital for the treatment of consumptive cases.

Leicester.—Separate supplies of water have been arranged for the main males' hospital wards and the infectious ward.

Lewes.—Trap doorways in top cells have been built up, and openings formed in corridor walls for access to roofs.

Lincoln.—The tread-wheel, cornmills, and gearing have been dismantled and disposed of. The building has been fitted up with boxes for wood chopping.

Liverpool.—Iron railing has been fixed around area of B wing extension.

The fresh air inlet gratings throughout have been made secure.

The schoolmaster's room has had improved windows and ventilation, and a fire place has been formed.

A dock has been provided in the adjudication room.

The baths in females' prison have been renewed.

Alterations have been carried out in the subordinate officers' quarters by which larders and new coal cellars have been formed.

The old drains have been removed from under certain buildings.

The gallery floor of old tread-wheel house has been improved for associated labour.

Maidstone.—An annexe has been built to A wing for a tier of three W.C.'s and sinks.

The tread-wheel, milling, and other machinery have been removed, and the house altered for an associated labour workshop.

A prisoner's dock has been formed in the governor's office.

A telephone has been installed between the entrance lodge and centre of males' prison, and electric bells from exercise yards to the same.

An extra bedroom has been formed in the governor's, quarters and an electric call-bell laid on to his bed-room. Hot and cold water with sink have been laid on to first floor landing in the same quarters.

Manchester.—Three "special" cells have been formed in the males' prison, and two in the females' prison.

Gas boxes have been provided over the doors of observation cells in D wing.

A new drainage system has been laid for three officers' quarters in Sherbourn Street, and partitions fixed on top of stairs in the same houses.

The drains to the medical officer's quarters have been reconstructed.

Electric bell communication has been installed between the exercise yards and males' centre.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—A number of cell extraction gratings have been taken out and refixed in a way to allow of cleaning out.

The cell windows on the west side of A wing have been improved by the removal of hopper ventilators and obscure glass and glazing with clear glass.

An iron gate and grille have been fixed on first floor landing of males' hospital.

The walls of execution house have been raised and a new roof put on.

Fire mains with hydrants have been laid within the enclosure wall.

Northallerton.—Six cells in A wing have been fitted with iron gates for observation.

Northampton.—The visiting room at entrance lodge has been reconstructed and enlarged to four compartments.

In the males' hospital an iron grille with gate has been fixed at top of stairs, and the opening to W.C. and sink enlarged for better supervision.

Nottingham.—Four cells in B wing have been fitted with iron gates for observation.

A fire hydrant has been fixed on water main in approach road to command the quarters of governor and warders.

Propagating frames have been constructed for plants.

Lightning conductors have been fixed on the governor's quarter.

Gas has been laid on to lamps within the enclosure wall.

Oxford.—Gas has been laid on to the chapel.

In the males' prison four observation cells, and in the females' prison one observation cell, one padded cell, one matted cell, one reception cell, and one special cell have been fitted up and a prisoners' private clothes store formed.

The old tread-wheel house has been converted into a wood-cutting shed, and a yard W.C. has been fitted up.

The sanitary condition of the governor's house has been improved, and three new W.C.'s have been fixed.

Pentonville.—The underpinning of cell walls in A wing has been continued, new culverts for hot water pipes formed in corridor, and a concrete and asphalte corridor floor laid.

The laundry has been extended, a new drying chamber formed, and a smoke shaft erected.

An execution shed with apparatus has been constructed, and two condemned cells formed.

An additional 100 sets of iron shelves have been fixed in B and C wings.

Improved W.C.'s have been fixed in A and D wings.

A provision store has been built adjoining the cook-house.

The exercise rings in C yard have been extended.

A pew for condemned prisoners has been formed in the chapel, where also a new altar table has been provided and its platform and rail extended, and a credence bracket provided.

Plymouth.—The dampness in females' reception cells has been cured by the insertion of a damp-proof course.

New extraction gratings have been fixed in all cells.

New manholes have been constructed and the drainage improved at females' prison.

Old drains have been removed from under the baths and female officers' quarters.

A credence bracket has been fixed in the chapel.

Portsmouth.—Coal and bread stores have been built adjoining the cook-house.

The improvement of the prison drainage has been continued.

A new weighbridge has been fixed.

An iron grille and gate in basement hall have been fixed.

Iron guard bars have been fixed to basement and ground fl

Preston.—The ventilation of males' reception has been improved.

The windows of schoolmaster's room have been enlarged.

An electric bell has been fixed in males' central hall to ring from stone-breaking yard.

Reading.—In the female officers' quarters a new bath and W.C. have been fixed, and the mess-room has been improved by the insertion of an enlarged window, &c.

Improved sanitary arrangements have been installed in the prison generally.

Additional ventilation has been provided to the reception W.C.

The outer walls of all cells except reception have been rendered internally in cement.

Slate tops have replaced those of wood covered with lead to all sinks.

Ruthin.—A condemned cell has been formed.

St. Albans.—A latrine of two compartments has been erected in males' hospital yard.

New exercise paths have been laid in males' hospital yard and females' prison yard.

A disinfector with brick shaft has been constructed.

A geyser has been fixed for supply of hot water to bath in males hospital.

A lavatory basin and additional shelves have been fixed in surgery.

A new kitchener has been fixed in the governor's quarters and a bath-room fitted up, with hot and cold water laid on.

A soft water cistern has been fixed over the females' prison, and pipes fixed to supply boilers in the kitchen.

Shepton Mallet.—The seats in chapel have been re-arranged so as to give female prisoners a view of the altar.

A matted cell has been fitted up in the males' prison.

A glazed box for the chief warder's office has been constructed in the corridor of males' prison.

Two iron gates have been fixed at the kitchen.

A yard wall near the entrance lodge has been raised for security.

Shrewsbury.—A new drainage system for sewage has been laid and connected with the town sewer. The surface water now only runs into the river.

Electric bell communication has been provided between the wood-chopping room and the males' centre.

A cupboard has been fixed in the matron's office.

Stafford.—The heating pipes on one side of the "crescent" prison have been renewed in an enlarged channel.

A hot water supply to baths has been improved.

A special cell has been formed.

The alteration and reconstruction of a dummy turret and turret quarters on the prison enclosure wall in hand last year have been completed.

Cupboards have been provided in the medical officer's quarters.

The old tread-wheel house has been converted into associated labour shops, and the mill house into stores and wood-chopping room.

Swansea.—The effects of settlements in B and C wings have been rectified. The walls have been strengthened with steel straps and ties, and the cell doors, floors, galleries, &c., which were out of shape, have been put in order.

The cells in C wing have been provided with larger windows.

A lavatory and W.C. have been fitted up for the use of the Visiting Committee.

A tier of four W.C.'s in B wing has been renewed.

A new boiler has been provided for general bathing purposes.

Improved W.C.'s have been fixed in the chief warder's quarter and nine warders' quarters.

The tread-wheel house and mill have been converted into workshops and an office for the engineer.

Usk.—A "special" cell has been fitted up.

The heating of the chapel has been improved and regulated.

Walls have been erected to separate the males' and females' grounds.

Wakefield.—The re-drainage of the prison has been continued.

Additional fire mains with hydrants have been laid within the enclosure wall.

Twenty-four cells have been fitted up as "observation" cells, with iron gates to eight of them.

The tread-wheel, pumps, and gearing have been removed and disposed of, and the house fitted up as a workshop with benches, forge, &c.

A commencement has been made in the erection of quarters for seven subordinate officers.

Wandsworth.—The fitting up of visiting room has been re-arranged.

The cooking apparatus has been increased and improved, and the hood for carrying off steam has been renewed and extended.

An annexe containing a W.C. and urinal has been built off the cook house.

The old W.C.'s and sinks have been removed from the west side of A wing, and an annexe has been built in which four new W.C.'s and sinks have been provided and ventilated on modern lines.

A lavatory basin and W.C. have been fixed for the use of the Visiting Committee and superior officers.

Foundations for a new Roman Catholic chapel have been put in.

Warwick.—A "special" cell has been fitted up in each prison—male and female.

Winchester.—The periodical bathing arrangements have been improved.

The tread-wheel, mill, and machinery have been disposed of, and the building which contained them converted into an associated labour workshop.

Improved W.C.'s have been fixed in the governor's quarters.

Worcester.—The heating of cells in females' prison has been improved by fixing hot water pipes in them.

The old mill house has been converted into stores.

Wormwood Scrubs.—The re-drainage of the prison has been continued.

The extraction gratings in cells of one wing have been strengthened.

The kitchen has been extended, and an improved range provided. A meat store has been annexed.

A brushmaker's shop has been formed by taking part of another workshop and the portion of Roman Catholic chapel formerly used by females.

Partitions, which were necessary when female prisoners were here, have been removed in order to throw the divided rooms into large tailors' and shoemakers' shops. Benches for shoemakers have also been provided.

The Roman Catholic chapel has been extended in length by the addition of the space formerly occupied by the matron's quarters to compensate for the portion taken away for the brush shop.

Improved ventilating gas lights have been fixed in the wards of the males' hospital.

Trellis wood screens have been fixed in the chaplain's and storekeeper's gardens.

York (Civil Prison).—In the caretaker's quarters the insanitary drains have been removed from under the building, and the imperfect W.C. and soil pipe removed from the centre of the building. A new apparatus in a properly lighted and ventilated closet has been fixed against an outside wall. A new floor has been laid in the kitchen, and an improved sink provided.

The old dark and insanitary W.C. and soil pipe used by male officers have been removed from the interior of the building and reconstructed as described above for the caretaker's quarters.

An old disused and leaky cistern has been removed from under the roof, and the rain water pipe carried down to ground on outer face of wall and discharged over a trapped gully.

Convict Prisons.

Aylesbury.—The gas lighting of the hospital has been improved.

Electric bells have been provided to ring from the hospital wards in the corridor. A hospital sink has been fixed in the corridor.

A bath and lavatory basin, with hot and cold water laid on, have been fixed in the storekeeper's quarter.

Borstal.—A fence has been erected across the exercise ground to divide the portions used by the adult and juvenile-adult prisoners.

A fence has been put up to enclose the ground cultivated by the juvenile-adult prisoners.

New locks have been fixed to the outside doors and gates throughout the prison.

Dartmoor.—The extension of No. 6 prison block has been continued, also the works for new farm stabling.

A telephone has been installed between the prison and the quarry.

Six earth closets and a lean-to shed have been erected for the bone-breaking party.

Six earth closets have been provided for the juvenile-adults.

Sixteen double carpenters' benches have been made for the use of juvenile-adult prisoners.

The ventilation of the bath house has been improved.

The yards at back of C quarters for warders have been divided, and separate entrances made to them.

Parkhurst.—Electric bells have been fixed for the cells in C wing.

Five new sentry boxes have been made.

Alterations have been made for separating the weak-minded from the other prisoners in C hall.

Portland.—The second wing towards the reconstruction of the prison is well in hand.

Storm sashes have been fixed to the windows of the deputy governor's quarters.

The warders' mess cellar has been improved.

State Inebriate Reformatories.

Aylesbury.—The construction of the permanent establishment for a State reformatory for female inebriates has been continued.

Warwick.—The conversion of D wing for a permanent State reformatory for male inebriates has been completed.

U. J. WRIGHT.

Report of the Comptroller of Accounts and Stores on Prison Industries.

The termination of the war in South Africa early in the last financial year led to a great reduction in the orders from other Government departments, with the inevitable result that suitable manufacturing work was hard to obtain. This dearth of labour unfortunately occurred at a time when the population of our prisons was abnormally high.

Unceasing endeavours were made to overcome all difficulties, and it is satisfactory to report that, although the earnings of the manufacturing department fell some £9,300 below the record year of 1901–02, the deficiency was all but compensated for by increased earnings under farm, buildings, and domestic services, thus the gross earnings for 1902–03 amounted to £215,228 against £215,277 in 1901–02.

The number of prisoners for whom it became necessary to provide labour amounted to 16,099 as compared with 15,733 in 1901–02 and 14,488 in 1900–01. These were apportioned in the following manner :—

Manufactures	11,042
Farm	375
Buildings, &c.	1,718
Ordinary service of the prison	2,964
	16,099

On the 31st March last we completed seven years under the new scheme of industrial extension. Notwithstanding decreased earning power in the manufacturing department during the past twelve months, due to the causes set out in my opening paragraph, we were able, in a comparatively slack year, to perform work valued at £96,681, whereas during the last year under the old system (1895–96) the figures only reached £72,688.

Many Government departments continue to render valuable assistance in providing work for the inmates of our prisons, but there is still room for greater development in this direction. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the policy of the Commissioners is to avoid undue interference with private trading, hence the constant aid of other branches of the public service becomes a matter of supreme importance. The labour facilities in the English and Welsh prisons have been so much improved of late that we are now able to execute work which a few years ago would have been altogether beyond the capabilities of our prisoners.

The removal of the women from Wormwood Scrubs to Holloway Prison, which was rendered possible by the opening of Brixton as a remand prison for men, has led to considerable re-organisation ; thus both the tailors' and shoemakers' shops at Wormwood Scrubs have been nearly doubled in size, whilst workrooms for basket makers, bookbinders, and brush makers are in course of construction. The enlarged shoemakers' shop has been fitted up on the factory system with most satisfactory results. An extensive model laundry has been erected at Holloway which it is proposed to devote to washing for the Government offices. Contracts have already been arranged with the Treasury, Home Office, Privy Council, Office of Works, Civil Service Commission, Stationery Office, Board of Agriculture, St. Stephen's House, Scotland Yard, &c.

Under the present system local prisoners are allowed to perform their allotted tasks in workshops, corridors, &c. on completion of the first stage period, which lasts about 28 days. No less than 6,222 men and women were so employed at the close of the financial year. This humane concession is much appreciated by the prisoners, the quality of whose work compares most favourably with that performed in separate confinement.

The technical education of juvenile-adult prisoners in several trades, such as blacksmithing, bricklaying, carpentry, tinsmithing, and agricultural work, is proceeding in a satisfactory manner at Borstal Prison. Somewhat similar training is afforded juvenile-adult convicts, especially at Dartmoor Prison. The greatest care has been exercised in the provision of suitable appliances, so that the instruction may be both thorough and up-to-date.

Farming operations at Borstal, Dartmoor, and Parkhurst Convict Prisons have continued to provide useful and instructive occupation for a considerable number of prisoners. At Dartmoor, where live stock is raised, the annual sale, which takes place early in each September, realized last year the sum of £1,435. The ponies bred on the prison farm have acquired quite a reputation, and fetched excellent prices. It is worthy of notice that buyers are not confined to the neighbourhood, in fact, the largest came from Kent, while there were enquiries about the ponies from as far north as Sheffield.

The abstract statement of the Farm Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1902, which was last year appended for the first time to the Appropriation Account, has passed the scrutiny of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and the accuracy of the statement was tested at Dartmoor by representatives from that department with satisfactory results.

An interesting experiment is taking place at Parkhurst Prison, where weak-minded convicts are being trained in market gardening. The land under cultivation for this purpose extends to about twelve acres. This is being devoted to the growth of high-class vegetables, herbs, &c.

I have personally visited very many of the prisons during the past year for the purpose of inspecting the local conditions under which manufacturing work is carried on, and I am thoroughly satisfied that the various officials concerned in the supervision of prison industries are doing their utmost to give full effect to the instructions carefully prepared for their guidance.

H. HATFIELD CRIBB.

Report by the Chaplain-Inspector on the operation of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

In several respects the work and finances of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies suggest that which it is exceedingly pleasant to record. The year which has passed shows an increase in the number of cases aided, in the amount of money expended upon them, and in the pecuniary support which the Societies have, as a whole, received for their highly useful work. Though in some instances the Societies have not disbursed so much money as they did last year, yet a much larger number of cases has come under their care and has been adequately dealt with.

The total receipts of the Aid Societies have been £15,508 10*s.* 6*d.*, which shows an increase of £445 10*s.* 4*d.* on the year. The expenditure has been £15,561 2*s.*, which gives an increase of £338 12*s.* 0½*d.* on the previous return.

Of the 59 Aid Societies whose reports furnish the substance of these remarks, 27 have added to their incomes, while 32 have to complain of a reduction in them. In 25 instances the expenditure has been greater than it was before; in 34 it has been less.

The number of prisoners assisted during the year was 34,620, that is, about 1,594 more than was the case last year. This, it will be probably thought, is a very satisfactory record.

It is a matter of regret that six Societies closed the year's operations with a deficit in their funds. As nearly all the Societies are doing excellent work, and are well managed, it is to be hoped that their subscription lists will be increased to the measure of their needs by a discriminating and generous public. It is probable that if the world at large was aware of the efforts wh ch are being made within prison walls to equip a deserving prisoner for a creditable and useful mode of life, it would not allow these most worthy Societies to be stinted in their means or hampered in their labours to reclaim the outcast.

One of these Societies, we are told, is "sadly in debt," but an attempt, however, is to be made to create fresh interest in its work by holding meetings in different parts of the county. As the county in question is one of the richest in the Kingdom, it ought not to be difficult to wipe out what is little otherwise than a reproach. One Society has been able to increase its list of subscribers from 62 to 107 during the year, and that which one Society has been able to accomplish is probably possible for other Societies, particularly where the circumstances are more favourable.

That interest can be aroused on behalf of the well-disposed prisoner who wishes to shape his course in better ways, finds evidence in the fact that, in connection with one Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, there is a working party who last year made 94 shirts and sundry pairs of socks for the prison "waifs and strays."

The prisoners express themselves very gratefully for the help which they receive at the hands of the Aid Societies, and show in divers ways that the Societies supply a very great want. "A grateful prisoner" contributes 10*s.* to the funds of one Society; another prisoner, on his own initiative, paid the expenses incurred in placing a young prisoner in employment on a distant farm. In another case an employer was so pleased with the ex-prisoner who was sent to him that he made a donation of a sovereign to the funds of the Society as "a recognition of the help which he, the prisoner, had received."

A pleasing record, worthy of a place, is also seen in the fact of a young man of 32, who, twelve years ago, having been assisted to emigrate to Manitoba, quite recently reported himself as returned for a holiday from his farm out there of 160 acres, which, after many trials and some rough experience, he has at last acquired, and to which he returns in April, and would be ready to take out with him any likely young fellow wishing to better himself.

It is satisfactory to note that many employers of labour are always ready to find work for those who have been specially recommended to them by the Aid Society. Several Societies testify to the kindness of employers in opening their gates to deserving cases; and one employer stated at a public meeting that he had "several discharged prisoners working for him at his works, and that they had become respectable and honourable men."

One Society records that there has been a great decrease in the number of youthful offenders committed to the local prison. In the year 1901 there were 206 so sent, but last year the number was 98; and the diminution in the number of girls finding their way to prison was equally marked.

Many of the Societies complain that the sentences awarded to youthful offenders are useless for reformatory purposes. One states that the boys remain so short a time in prison that nothing can be done with them; and they insist upon returning to their homes on their release. They say, too, that if boys happen to go back to their homes and former surroundings after they have left the reformatary or the industrial school, they very frequently find their way to the prison.

Many of the Societies have been successful in their efforts to find berths for boys on board ship, and they consider this method of helping them most efficacious. One of His Majesty's Judges sent a donation of £5 to one of the Societies in order to assist boys in this way, and the results generally of this kind of work have been gratifying. "Farmers too have taken some of the lads, and the lads are in many cases doing well."

One Society reports that only four out of 321 cases taken in hand by it during the year have returned to prison. There is little doubt that there are but few prisoners, relatively, who have not a germ of some good in them, and who want to live amid discreditable circumstances and to lead shameful lives. As an instance it may be mentioned that a drunkard, a woman, who had many convictions against her, asked that she might be placed on a farm far off and away from her old haunts and companions. The Society did as she wished, and she has been in her situation nearly a year—apparently a reformed character. Her employer speaks of her very highly.

One Society testifies in grateful terms of the aid of the local Board of Guardians in the performance of its self-appointed duties, and the mutual help which has thus been afforded has given satisfaction on both sides. Again, other Societies have invoked the assistance of the police in special cases, and the results, it is stated, have been agreeable to all concerned.

The question whether tramps shall be aided or not has occupied the attention of many Societies, and there are not a few who, in view of the increasing numbers of these exceedingly difficult cases, have decided that they must limit their recognition of them. From nearly every Society comes the complaint that this class of offender has greatly added to its number, and that it is in many instances absolutely impossible to deal with it. This tribe of vagrants begs for help wherever it goes, and when it receives it from one prison it straightway makes off to another district and another prison to repeat the same process. A metropolitan Society states that 381 of such cases as these—against 347 last year—refused to take the trouble of securing the aid which the Society had kindly offered them. Doles of money are popular with these offenders, but, as one Society remarks, they frequently result in a speedy re-appearance of the offender in

the prison. The "tramp" cases can practically never be followed up, and this explains the fact of the large numbers of those mentioned in the "subsequent reports" in the returns of the Aid Societies as being "lost sight of." The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies express themselves in strong terms on the idleness of these vagrants, who, they say, "are little better than mere animals, and will not work."

During the last few years there has been a considerable increase in the inter-communication between Aid Societies with reference to cases which have mutually affected them. The result has been a saving of expense and a highly satisfactory diminution of overlapping effort, to the advantage of the work as well as to the Societies themselves.

The assistance which the Labour Homes of the Church Army have rendered to the Aid Societies in their reformatory efforts amongst the prisoners is deserving of wide recognition, and it is pleasant to note that nearly all the Societies speak of their obligations and gratitude to these institutions for their help—a help which cannot be over-estimated. One Society states that "the Labour Home has taken about 30 seemingly hopeless cases, and has in many instances effected remarkable improvement."

G. P MERRICK.

Report by the Inspector of Inebriate Reformatories on the State Inebriate Reformatories.

In my report to the Commissioners for the year 1901 I explained at some length the conditions which necessitated the establishment, and governed the character of State Inebriate Reformatories. That report being still available for reference, it becomes unnecessary to again present more than an outline of the causes which determined the existence and defined the scope of such institutions. Some reference here to the history of their establishment is nevertheless essential, lest any reader who has not followed closely the development of inebriate reform work should form a false estimate of its value from a perusal of the following pages and from the description of the extreme character of cases which have been admitted into State Inebriate Reformatories.

The Inebriates Act of 1898 tacitly assumed that special reformatories, established by the State, would be necessary for the detention and treatment of "criminal" inebriates, persons who, in consequence of drunken habits, committed crimes which in the ordinary course of law would be punishable by imprisonment or penal servitude.

Such persons, it was anticipated, would prove unmanageable and impossible to control in the milder "Certified Reformatories" managed by local authorities or philanthropic bodies. But, contrary to expectation, a short experience in dealing with such cases made it apparent that they were even more amenable to discipline than the second class of inebriate to which the Act applies, viz., the ordinary police court "habitual." Obviously, therefore, it became unnecessary to establish a special institution for the reception of criminal inebriates, and it was accordingly decided that such persons should, equally with the police court recidivist, obtain the same advantages of treatment under the lighter and more unprisonlike surroundings of a certified institution.

All cases, therefore, whether convicted under section 1 or 2 of the Act, were committed to the care of Certified Inebriate Reformatories, and were directed to be detained therein, under conditions applicable to all. This arrangement has now stood the test of fully three years' experience, and no difficulty has arisen to cause regret or to indicate in any way the necessity for the separate treatment of "criminal" and "police court" inebriates. So far as any distinction between the two classes was concerned, it appeared as if Certified Reformatories were going to prove capable, not only of the bulk, but of the whole of the work under the Act of 1898; and it almost appeared as if no useful object was to be gained by the establishment of State institutions. But an unfortunate factor had subsequently to be reckoned with, a factor which materially altered the state of affairs. It became evident that from 10 to 15 per cent. of all committals to Certified Reformatories were so refractory as to render the proper conduct of these institutions impossible. It became similarly evident, unless Certified Reformatories could be relieved of this small minority, that the whole scheme would break down, and that no possible good could be done to the majority who were inclined to be amenable and therefore subject to good influences. The matter resolved itself into a choice between two alternatives—discharge from sentence, or segregation of the refractory element in some place specially adapted for safe custody and control. Discharge was obviously undesirable, because the wholesale remission resulting from such a course

would be practically turning into a farce the sentences of Courts of Law; because discharge from sentence for refractory conduct would be setting a premium upon bad behaviour; and because it would mean turning loose on to the streets the very worst of all cases committed to our charge, the very element of disorder which the Act was passed to remove, the very persons who, by reason of violence, constitute a constant source of danger to life and property. Long and careful consideration of all phases of the question resulted in the decision that the only possible solution of the difficulty existed in the removal of all refractory inmates from Certified Reformatories, and their segregation until they became amenable, or until expiration of sentence, in some place which should be specially adapted for their reception. Moreover, it was agreed that neither local authorities nor philanthropic bodies should be expected to detain, or be responsible for the safety of, such a violent type of individual. By a process of exclusion, therefore, it became evident that this work was work for the State, and for the State alone; and, furthermore, that unless the State was prepared to accept its responsibility to this extent, the work of reformation, for which Certified Reformatories are carefully designed, would be seriously jeopardised, indeed, rendered practically impossible.

A second, more or less incidental, but very material advantage has been gained by the establishment of State Institutions. Their existence now permits the full use of section 1 of the Inebriates Act, by rendering possible the direct committal of criminal inebriates with no more trouble to officers of courts than is involved in committal to prison. The difficulty hitherto experienced by Clerks of Assize and Sessions of obtaining consent to reception from the managers of Certified Reformatories is, therefore, no longer necessary. As, however, the chief object of State Reformatories is the control of refractory cases, it will probably be found desirable to transfer the majority of such direct committals almost immediately to Certified Reformatories, but this need not affect the position so far as the officers of Courts are concerned; all questions of subsequent transfer may safely be left to the discretion of the Secretary of State, who, from his knowledge of all Reformatories, is best capable of judging as to which institution would be most likely to benefit any individual case.

Aylesbury State Inebriate Reformatory for Females.

Pending the erection of permanent buildings a wing of Aylesbury convict prison, capable of holding 21 inmates, was adapted for temporary use, and opened as a State Reformatory in August, 1901. The accommodation so provided has been fully occupied from the first, and, viewed in the light of an urgency measure, has served its purpose. Some discomfort has been experienced from restricted space and from the absence of sufficient provision for the constant employment of inmates; but this was, of course, unavoidable, and had to be temporarily submitted to.

Meantime every effort has been made to push on the permanent buildings, the first wing of which is now nearly ready for occupation. These new buildings have been carefully considered in every detail; they are fitted with all necessary requirements for controlling the most difficult cases, and at the same time possess every possible facility for treating inmates with a view to their future reformation.

So far as administration is concerned there has been no fault to find. During the year under review I have paid several visits to Aylesbury, and have always found inmates clean and well cared for, and the buildings kept in good sanitary condition. All members of the staff, from the Governor downwards, deserve commendation for the way in which they have performed their duties, often under the most trying circumstances. Removal into more commodious and specially constructed premises, and the necessary increase in staff, should in future make the work more endurable; but the

stress and difficulty of the past year must always be borne in mind and placed to the credit of the few persons who, by working well together, have carried us safely through a trying period.

Warwick State Inebriate Reformatory for Males.

In making provision for the reception of male inebriates, the course adopted was almost identical to that successfully followed in the case of females. A portion of Warwick prison was set apart and adapted for temporary use until such time as an adjoining disused block could be reconstructed for permanent occupation. The similarity, however, in the case of males and females ceased in one important particular; whilst the demand for room for the latter greatly exceeded available accommodation, the demand for space for male committals remained small and unimportant. This is, in fact, the position at the present time; consequently the permanent buildings, although now completed, still remain unoccupied, the continued use of the original temporary accommodation being justified by the opinion of the Governor, who reports that it has so far "answered all requirements."

With regard to questions of administration I might reasonably repeat many of the remarks which already appear on the same subject in reference to Aylesbury. In my opinion the staff has invariably shown tact, energy, and efficiency in the management of inmates and in the general conduct of the reformatory.

Concerning Cases admitted to State Reformatories.

I have already indicated that the inmates of State Reformatories are transferred thereto from other institutions on account of their violence and insubordination. They therefore constitute a selection of the worst possible characters amongst all cases committed under the Inebriates Acts. The 33 females who were transferred to Aylesbury (up to the end of March, 1903) were selected from 700 women committed to Certified Reformatories; and the 14 males, similarly transferred to Warwick, from a population of 102 under detention elsewhere.

The medical officers, both of Aylesbury and Warwick, in their annual reports, supply some interesting and instructive details concerning the life history of their inmates. These descriptions are sufficiently suggestive, and leave little doubt as to the character of the persons we are called upon to detain. All have proved themselves refractory before admission; some because of inherent mental defect, others because their whole life has been spent amongst vicious surroundings and they have never been taught to exercise any control over their passions and impulses.

Our greatest difficulty is to discriminate between insubordination which is due to madness and that which results from pure badness. This will probably always be so; the two conditions merge so indefinably that it becomes impossible to point to any distinctive sign to indicate a line of demarcation. Out of all persons admitted to State Reformatories, five (10 per cent.) have been found to be certifiably insane; the subjects of orthodox delusional insanity. Putting these aside as easily recognisable, and capable of being dealt with by ordinary methods; also neglecting a further 20 per cent. of persons who may be considered sane but bad; we are left with a large majority who are incapable of classification—who are neither sane nor insane, but on the borderland of both states. These cases, although free from delusion or hallucination, are characterised by low intellectual capacity, by inability to follow a train of thought, by illogical and inconsistent "reasoning," and by an impossibility of distinguishing a correct from a distorted inference as applied to the simplest problem in daily life. They are habitually sullen or unreliably mercurial in temperament. It is never a certainty from one hour to another in which mood they will be found. They are suspicious, quick to take offence when none is intended, and at times so hysterically passionate as to be almost maniacal.

Taking this description as a basis the following rough classification is obtained :—

Insane	10 per cent.
Borderland	70 „ „
Sane, but bad	20 „ „

No wonder that the managers of Certified Reformatories, relying largely upon moral influences for safe custody and the maintenance of discipline, have been unable to make headway with such material, and that the mingling of these cases with others was found to be a disturbing factor which proved detrimental to the welfare of amenable cases.

Hereditary taint both of inebriety and insanity, youthful indulgence in liquor, and early association with drunkenness, have all doubtless assisted in the manufacture of these examples of mental depravity. With regard to the first named influence the medical officer of Aylesbury, in notes accompanying this and previous reports, has supplied valuable information concerning the family history of all inmates who have been committed to his charge.

Out of a total of 33 women, 11 knew nothing whatever of their own family history, nor could any information be obtained concerning them from other sources. In eight of the remaining 22 no history of insanity or intemperance was obtainable ; but in these cases also corroborative evidence was wanting, and reliance had to be placed upon the statements of inmates themselves—a source of information necessarily open to doubt. In 14 out of the 22, however (nearly 64 per cent.), there was a distinct family history of intemperance, and in five of these of insanity also.

The evidence in some cases is so forcible that I venture to reproduce the result in tabular form :—

Register Number.	Intemperance.	Insanity.
1	Father, brother, uncle	—
7	No history of inebriety obtainable	Aunt.
8	Father and mother	—
11	Brother	Uncle.
18	Brother (no other information obtainable)	—
20	Father, mother, brother, uncle, aunts	Mother
22	No history obtainable	Mother, two sisters, and brother.
24	Both grandfathers, father, mother, uncles, and one brother.	—
25	Uncle (no other information obtinable)	—
28	Father, three brothers, and four sisters	—
29	Father	Father.
30	Aunt (no other information obtainable)	—
31	Father and one sister	—
33	Brother (no other information obtainable)	—

Whatever may be the cause of the sequence, the above facts again emphasise the relationship between drunkenness in parents and drunkenness in children. Furthermore, as a side issue these facts afford material support to the contention that if we desire to lessen the drunkenness of the future we must seriously tackle the drunkenness of the present.

The Results of Treatment in State Reformatories.

We are now sufficiently conversant with the whole question to be aware that State Reformatories exist mainly for the advantage of certified institutions, that the latter could not exist without the former, and that the 24 persons now detained under State care are so detained to permit the proper application of reformatory influences to 500 persons elsewhere. State Reformatories, therefore, may justly claim an important share of the credit attached to all the work of certified establishments, and may claim to contribute largely towards every good result which is produced by them. Bearing in mind the fact that every person sent to a State institution has been sent only after every attempt has failed to render that person amenable, and bearing in mind also the extremely unsatisfactory nature of the material we have to work upon, it is unlikely that we shall reform a large percentage of the cases committed to our care. We must be satisfied, in the main, with our work of rendering such cases amenable; and, after that result has been obtained, with sending them back to Certified Reformatories for the reformation which we desire, and which the surroundings of those institutions are more likely to favour. Or in the event of a person remaining refractory we must be content, for the advantage of the general work, to relieve Certified Reformatories by detaining such person for the remainder of the sentence which has been imposed upon him. The only possibility of showing good results directly attributable to detention in State Reformatories will be in relation to persons who are sent out on licence from those institutions. These will be few in number, for it is only proposed to grant licence direct from a State Reformatory when there is some definite reason to prevent re-transfer to a Certified Reformatory.

Up to the 31st March, 1903, 47 persons had been admitted to State Reformatories, 33 to Aylesbury, and 14 to Warwick. Of this total of 47, 24 remained under detention, and 23 had been released from custody.

Concerning the 23 discharged cases, 14 either continued refractory and were retained to the expiration of sentence; were discharged absolutely for other reasons; or were sent to lunatic asylums as insane; five became amenable, and were returned to the care of Certified Reformatories; and four were granted licence to be at large. With regard to the persons transferred to Certified Reformatories, one gave some further trouble but four remained perfectly amenable. The four cases on licence have given us some encouragement, for on March 31st they were all doing well, notwithstanding the fact that one had been at liberty for about eleven months and a second for at least seven.

R. WELSH BRANTHWAITE.

PARTICULARS RELATING TO JUVENILE-ADULT PRISONERS.

(a) RULES regulating the TREATMENT of JUVENILE-ADULT PRISONERS in BORSTAL PRISON.

Rule made by the Secretary of State on the 24th January, 1902, under Section 25 of the Prison Act, 1877 :—

Appropriation of prison. 274. (*a*)—The Local Prison at Borstal, when ready for occupation, shall be appropriated for the reception and detention of such male convicted criminal prisoners as shall be selected by the Prison Commissioners for treatment under Special Rules.

Rules made by the Secretary of State on the 24th January, 1902, under the Prison Act, 1898.

Age of prisoners. 274. (*b*)—Prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 may be collected in a Prison set apart for the purpose, and be subjected to the following Special Rules :—

Classification. (1.) They shall be strictly classified, regard being had to their character and antecedents.

Separation of classes. (2.) Each class shall be kept apart from the other.

Grades. (3.) They shall be divided into three grades—1st, Penal ; 2nd, Ordinary ; and 3rd, Special : with special privileges attached to the 3rd or Special grade. Each grade shall wear a distinctive dress. On reception a prisoner shall be placed in the 2nd or Ordinary grade, and his promotion from the 2nd to the 3rd grade shall be gained by industry with good conduct ; but it may be postponed for idleness or misconduct, or he may be removed to the Penal grade, or he may forfeit any of the privileges of his grade.

Employment. (4.) They shall be employed in association in workshops or in outdoor work such as farming, &c., and they shall be specially instructed in useful trades and industries which may fit them to earn their livelihood on release.

Physical drill. (5.) They shall, if medically fit, be exercised daily at physical drill in lieu of, or in addition to, walking exercise.

Instruction. (6.) Special attention shall be given to their education by instruction in the ordinary subjects of the Elementary Education Code, by lectures and moral addresses, and by their being provided with library books and useful literature, which they shall be encouraged to read.

Discharge. (7.) At a reasonable time before the discharge of any prisoner, arrangements shall be made with Discharged Prisoners' Aid, or other philanthropic societies or benevolent persons, for the prisoner's future welfare.

Remission of sentence. (8.) Remission of sentence under Rule 37 of the Rules made by the Secretary of State on the 21st April, 1899, shall not be granted to any prisoner who is not specially recommended for the same.

Application of general prison rules. (9.) They shall also be subject to any general prison rules, except so far as they are inconsistent with these Special Rules.

(*b*) STANDING ORDERS TO BE FOLLOWED IN CARRYING OUT THE RULES FOR THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE-ADULT PRISONERS (MALES) IN BORSTAL PRISON.

Classification.

1. Each case will be selected by the Commissioners, and classified by them, according to age, character, and nature of offence, into two Classes, to be known as "A" Class and "B" Class.

Grades.

2. There shall be three Grades, viz. :—the "Penal," the "Ordinary," and the "Special."

3. A prisoner shall remain in the First Stage in the Prison to which he is committed, during the first 14 days of his sentence, after which he shall be eligible to be removed to Borstal Prison on the receipt of an order from the Commissioners.

4. On arrival at Borstal, he shall be placed in the "Ordinary" Grade, where he will remain until he has earned his way, by industry and good conduct, to the "Special" Grade, or unless he is degraded for misconduct to the "Penal" Grade.

5. Degradation to the "Penal" Grade may be ordered by the Governor for the periods laid down in the General Rules for degradation in Stage, or it may be ordered by the Commissioners for longer periods, on the recommendation of the Governor.

Marks.

6. Marks for *Industry* may be awarded at the rate of 2 a day for steady hard labour, or 1 a day for a less degree of industry. These marks will be awarded weekly by the Governor, after consultation with the Party Officer and the Trade Instructor. Marks for *Conduct*, not exceeding 12 a week, may be awarded in a similar manner to prisoners in the "Ordinary" and "Special" Grades. "Special merit" marks may also be awarded by a Committee, consisting of the Governor, the Chaplain, and the Medical Officer, sitting on or about the 1st day of each month, when each case will be brought before them; such marks not to exceed 6 per week to any prisoner whose industry and conduct during the week have been such as to entitle him to this special consideration. In assigning marks for conduct and special merit, regard will be had to the prisoner's general behaviour, his amenability to discipline, his attention to instruction, both literary and industrial, and, so far as can be judged, his endeavour to profit by the reformatory influences by which he is surrounded; regard also being had to reports made by the Schoolmaster, Trade Instructor, and other superintending officers.

7. A prisoner will be eligible for the "Special" Grade when he has been allotted 300 marks, but no promotion to the "Special" Grade shall take place except on the authority of the Committee, after review of all the circumstances of the case.

Gratuity.

8. Gratuity will be awarded for industry only. A prisoner in the "Penal" Grade will earn no gratuity. A prisoner in the "Ordinary" and "Special" Grades will be awarded one penny for each day on which he earns 2 marks, or one halfpenny for each day on which he earns 1 mark. No gratuity will be awarded for Sundays. The total amount of gratuity will not exceed £2 in any case.

9. A special gratuity may be recommended in any case, when, in the opinion of the Committee, the general demeanour of the prisoner has been exemplary, and such extra gratuity can be usefully employed in his behalf on his discharge; always provided that the sum of £2 is in no case exceeded.

Remission. 10. When a prisoner has served six calendar months of his sentence, his case shall be brought before the Committee of the Governor, Chaplain, and Medical Officer at their next meeting, who shall closely examine into his prison character and conduct; and if they are satisfied that he would be likely to benefit by release before the expiration of his sentence, they may recommend to the Commissioners that he be allowed remission not exceeding one-fourth of his sentence, exclusive of the first six months, or for any lesser period, according to the circumstances of each case. When the Committee are not so satisfied, the case will be reconsidered by them from time to time with the same object. The result of each deliberation will be entered in the Remarks Column of the prisoner's Record of Marks and Gratuity.

Food. 11. The dietary shall be the ordinary prison dietary, with the exception that prisoners in the "Special" Grade may have 8 oz. suet pudding with 2 oz. golden syrup at dinner on Sunday.

Clothing. 12. The outer clothing of prisoners in the "Penal" Grade will be the ordinary drab prison dress. For those in the "Ordinary" Grade it will be of brown colour; and for the "Special" Grade, blue.

Bedding. 13. The cell of each prisoner in the "Special" Grade will be furnished with a special iron bedstead, a strip of carpet, and a looking glass. A prisoner in this grade may, with the approval of the Governor, be allowed to retain in his cell any small pictures or photographs which may be sent to him by his friends.

Education. 14. Prisoners who have not passed the Third Standard will be instructed in association for not less than two hours a day. Prisoners in Classes A and B may be taught together. Prisoners above Standard III will be instructed for one hour daily in their cells up to Standard V inclusive. All prisoners will be kept from labour during the time allotted to Education.

Choir Practice. 15. The Chaplain will organize classes for choir practice in the Chapel at such times as may be arranged.

Library Books. 16. Great care will be taken in the selection of suitable library books; those being selected which are most calculated to assist in the moral improvement of young prisoners.

Letters and Visits. 17. A prisoner in the "Penal" Grade will not be allowed to write or receive any letter, or to be visited. A prisoner in the "Ordinary" Grade will be allowed to write and receive a letter, and to be visited every six weeks, provided his conduct and industry have been satisfactory; and a prisoner in the "Special" Grade, every month, under like conditions. Visits to prisoners in the "Ordinary" Grade will be of 20 minutes' duration, and to those in the "Special" Grade, 30 minutes.

Privileges of Special Grade. 18. Prisoners in the "Special" Grade may, in addition to other privileges authorized by the rules, be allowed to retain a light in their cells for half-an-hour longer than other Grades; to associate in the reading room, under the direction of the Chaplain, for one hour after labour ceases each day. They will also wear a good conduct stripe for every three months passed in the "Special" Grade, and for every such badge they will be allowed a special gratuity of 2*s.* 6*d.*, provided that the limit of £2 is not exceeded.

Discharge. 19. Special provision will be made for the discharge of each prisoner, by arrangement with benevolent societies or persons who may be willing to assist the case on discharge. Full information will be afforded, and help given, to such societies or persons, with the object of securing a continuous and well directed supervision of the case both at the moment of discharge and afterwards, at the home or place to which the prisoner goes. Every encouragement shall be given to preliminary visitation in prison before discharge, in order that the society or individual may have a personal knowledge of the prisoner, and be in possession of the views of the prison authorities concerning him.

(*c*) STATISTICAL and other INFORMATION relating to MALE JUVENILE-ADULT PRISONERS (16–21) in BORSTAL PRISON, during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

In custody at the beginning of the year	—	
Receptions—On transfer from other prisons	100	100
Disposals—Discharged on remission of sentence ...	4	
„ „ licence	—	
„ „ expiration of sentence ...	1	
„ „ medical grounds	—	
Removed to other prisons	2	7
Remaining in custody at the end of the year		93

AGES on CONVICTION of PRISONERS received during the Year.

16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	Total.
15	28	25	23	9	100

SENTENCES of PRISONERS received during the Year.

Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.					Total.
3 years.	2 years and over 18 months.	18 months and over 12 months.	12 months and over 9 months.	9 months and over 6 months.	6 months.	
3	6	25	22	27	17	100

OFFENCES of PRISONERS received during the Year.

Offence.	Number of Prisoners.
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.	37
Larceny, stealing, &c.	56
Assault...	7
Total	100

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS of PRISONERS received during the Year.

Nil.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six.	More than Six.	Total.
20	30	28	9	6	4	1	2	100

EDUCATION, on CONVICTION, of PRISONERS received during the Year.

Illiterate.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Total.
8	17	26	18	29	—	1	1	100

(*d*) Extracts from Reports of the Officers of Borstal (Juvenile-Adult) Prison.

Extracts from the Governor's Report.

The part of this prison specially prepared for the reception of juvenile-adults was occupied on the 10th October, 1902.

The total number received to the 31st March last was 100.

On reception each youth was seen separately by myself, and the general rules explained to him, so that he had a fair and full understanding as to his existence under a new order of things, and I am happy to report that this procedure has had a good effect.

Their conduct has been exceptionally good, and it is very remarkable to observe the change in their physical appearance after they have been in the fresh bracing air of Borstal for a short time.

They soon fall into habits of cleanliness, both in their person and in the rooms they occupy, especially those in the special grade, which are rendered bright by the change of equipment and the introduction of small picture cards and photographs sent them by their friends.

Promotion to the special grade creates a wonderful spirit of emulation amongst them, and once a youth earns his special grade and its privileges, he is very careful not to lose it. They are particularly attached to their pudding and golden syrup on Sundays.

Whilst in the ordinary grade they are cautious in their behaviour so that they may soon earn their 300 marks, clear of report, to gain promotion to the special grade.

Reports are few and not serious in character.

The prisoners are most attentive to instruction and manifest a creditable desire to improve their educational attainments. The same spirit exists during bible class, choir practice, &c.

The progress made in the several trades taught here can only be understood by those living with them, and who can watch day by day the general improvements, both in tone, demeanour and ability; indeed, they become a living study of human nature. Considering the character of the youths and the element from which most of them have received their early training, it is very striking that under proper care they can be brought to their bearings in so short a time.

In view of these facts (which speak for themselves), I am induced again to urge the necessity for a longer period of detention under this special treatment, for the carrying out of which so much has been expended.

The award of marks for special grade and of good conduct stripes is made with great care by the committee, consisting of the Governor, Chaplain, and the Medical Officer, each case being separately considered.

The mark system, which is somewhat elaborate, works admirably, and there has been no difficulty in carrying out the rules laid down for the special treatment of this class of prisoner.

After six months, cases for remission are considered every succeeding month, and the youth discharged soon after the minimum period has expired,

provided always that he is thoroughly and sufficiently improved to admit of discharge.

So far as the methods of treatment are concerned, the experience already gained affords good ground for anticipating successful results. Much, however, depends upon the supervision of the youths after release, and in this direction much is being done by the London Prison Visitors' Association.

Juvenile-adults in the special grade have been permitted to associate in the schoolroom for an hour of an evening after labour ceases, under the superintendence of the Chaplain and a selected discreet officer, where they indulge in games of chess, draughts and spelling games. During this period they are permitted to talk on the subject of their respective recreations, and I am glad to say that in no single instance has this concession been abused.

I have given them lectures and addresses in the schoolroom on subjects calculated to convey wholesome moral lessons to them, which were listened to with marked attention and evidently appreciated.

I think I may venture to say that every effort is being made for the reformation of these youths within the limited time at disposal.

Gymnastic exercise and Swedish drill have been carried out daily under a competent instructor, which manifestly improves their physique generally.

The excellent library provided proves a great boon to them. They are great readers.

It would be impossible to over estimate the value of the staff specially selected to supervise the juvenile-adults. Great care, patience and tact have been brought to bear in the performance of their duties, both as caretakers and teachers.

I have been ably assisted by all the officers in the management of these prisoners.

The Chaplain has been most assiduous in his care of them, and a large share of the success is due to him.

Cellular visitation has been carried out once a week by myself and the Deputy-Governor, each youth being seen separately and admonished.

The employment consists of carpentry, tinsmithing, blacksmithing, bricklaying, and gardening, the first three trades being carried out in the excellent new workshops provided for the purpose.

A large piece of land, over a mile round, has been fenced in, and here 20 lads are taught market gardening in nearly every branch. The officer in charge reports that no 20 men could work better.

I look upon this item of their employment with much interest.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the segregation of the juvenile-adult from old offenders is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and the scheme may now be considered as fully established.

I should be glad to hear of its being made universal throughout the English prison system by the establishment of centres for their reception. This, and legislation to increase sentences, would open up a new era in experience with criminal populations.

My remarks and opinions, respectfully expressed in this report, are made from personal observations, and whilst strict discipline has been brought to bear upon these unfortunate youngsters, kindness and consideration have

been freely and judiciously administered amongst them, and in this happy combination they are keenly alive to their fair and consistent treatment, which is proved by the cheerful and respectful manner in which they greet those who come in daily contact with them.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of JUVENILE-ADULTS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpenters	9	—	9	122 6 9	
Smiths and fitters	6	—	6	133 1 4	
Total	15	—	15	—	255 8 1
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Bricklayers	5	—	5		
Labourer	1	—	1		
Smiths and fitters	4	—	4		
Total	10	—	10	—	—
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Gardeners	4	—	4	58 7 0	
Total	4	—	4	—	58 7 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking	1	—	1		
Sick	2	—	2		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	4	—	4		
GRAND TOTAL	33	—	33	—	313 15 1

Extract from the Chaplain's Report.

The work amongst these lads is most encouraging and hopeful. I have been much struck with the improvement in their manners and general tone after they have been here for a time. They come here mostly rough and like untrained cubs, and after a few weeks they seem to acquire habits of manly self-respect, cleanliness, and straightforwardness. I have found them

very ready to learn what they can, and anxious to be taught and instructed on matters with which I, as Chaplain, have particular charge of them. They are very attentive in chapel and at the bible class which I hold for them once a week, and when visiting in their cells I have been often asked to show them how to find their places in the prayer book and bible, which all shows a keenness to learn and follow for themselves. I had about 18 attending my confirmation classes, but I only presented three, as I thought it best not to hurry them on, but to let them wait for another year.

Those in the special grade have had the use of the schoolroom as recreation room under my supervision once a week, in batches of 12 at a time. The games are draughts and a spelling game and chess. They are permitted to talk quietly to one another on the subject of their games, and this permission has in no case been abused. Their behaviour is most quiet and orderly, and, in fact, exemplary. Chess is practically unknown among them, but the chief warder, Luscombe, has very kindly come in on several evenings on coming off duty and given up some of his private time to show them the rudiments of the game.

The Governor very kindly superintended in my place one evening when I was engaged with a class of convicts.

I have held a choir practice of all the lads together in chapel on Wednesday afternoons, and have taught them the hymns for the following Sunday. Their singing is hearty, and they are very quick at picking up new tunes, but as their voices are in many cases cracking, they tend to get terribly flat at times, and the results are not always as harmonious as might be wished ; in fact, the effect is sometimes extremely painful.

The results of the school work are very satisfactory, as will be seen from the accompanying statistics. I do not suppose that it was ever anticipated that such a large proportion would stand in need of school instruction. As a matter of fact there were 13 more who were eligible for instruction, making an actual total of 97 out of the 100 ; but there was positively not room to accommodate them in the schoolroom, and, therefore, the 13 who were most advanced have had to stand out of school instruction. There is only accommodation for 20 at a time in the schoolroom. Those under instruction have therefore been divided into four parties—A, B, C, D. A comprises those under Standard III., as far as possible—the most ignorant of all. They receive eight hours' schooling a week. The other three parties each receive three hours per week. On Wednesday and Friday afternoons the schooling is necessarily cut short owing to the choir practice and bible class already referred to. The rule lays down that those above Standard III. shall be instructed in their cells. It is manifest that with such a large number this could not be done. In such a case the schoolmaster would be running about and could only spend a minute or two in each cell, which would be useless, and therefore I have thought it best to interpret the rule according to the spirit and intention, and give the lads the best and most profitable way of learning under the circumstances. I have received every assistance and help from the two schoolmasters, and the results of the work in school are greatly to their credit.

In conclusion, although the scheme appears to us here to be working so successfully, and though there is such a manifest improvement in the lads, yet as the real test of success is their life and conduct on discharge, time alone and observation of their future conduct will show whether the reformation is permanent and lasting, as I have every reason to hope may, in a large number of instances, be the case ; but I hold very strongly that if the scheme is to have a permanent and lasting value, the length of sentences must be largely increased—from two up to five years, with a leaning towards the longer period. The lads would then be able to thoroughly learn a trade and would have learnt all that was necessary to enable them to be honest and upright men.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude for the help and assistance which I have received from the Rev. H. A. Hickin, who acts as Chaplain when I am on leave, and who takes the greatest possible interest in the work amongst the prisoners.

I wish to thank the Governor and all the officers of the prison for every assistance and help given to me in my work. The Governor especially has gone out of his way to assist me in every way in his power, and his zeal and personal activity on behalf of the moral welfare of the lads has won for him a great hold on their regard, and has a great influence on them for good.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS (JUVENILE-ADULTS) received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions.	Number eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.
100	84	10	20	11	19	20	4

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To
Illiterates	Standard I. .. 2	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III. .. —
Standard I.	Standard II. .. 10	Standard III. .. 4	Standard IV. .. 3
Standard II.	Standard III. .. 4	Standard IV. .. 3	Standard V. .. —
Standard III.	Standard IV. .. 11	Standard V. .. 4	Passed Standard V. .. —
Standard IV.	Standard V. .. 8	Passed Standard V. .. 1	
Standard V.	Passed Standard V. .. 1		

Extracts from the Medical Officer's Report.

In this class of prisoners there is an element of hopefulness which presents a cheering contrast with the less hopeful prospect of reformation among the prisoners in the other section. And in the medical sphere, as well as in the moral, the same cheerful element predominates. The change in these young prisoners after only a few months' detention here has been very marked. The perfectly pure air, roomy cells, good food and labour in airy workshops or in the open, have combined to produce a strikingly favourable effect on their physical and mental condition. In place of distrust, suspicion or indifference, mental brightness and alertness have become the rule. Among the other ameliorating influences at work in bringing about this desirable result, the daily drill must be credited with a large share.

The food has been of excellent quality, and has been well-cooked and served; and, judging by the small amount of waste returned to the kitchen, it has been duly appreciated.

In reference to the adequacy of the daily dietary for the supply of the requisite amount of nourishment, I am not yet prepared with figures, but the general impression on my mind is that it does not err on the side of

excess. The air here is keen, and these prisoners are at the most active stage of growth, and correspondingly large appetites are the rule.

Out of 52 prisoners entitled to diet "C," which carries cocoa for supper as a privilege, 18 have appealed to be allowed to revert to porridge, as being more sustaining, and this has been granted on medical grounds.

In consideration of the long interval between supper and breakfast on the following morning, I am inclined to think that the evening meal might, possibly with advantage, be supplemented by an additional four ounces of bread. Further observation will enable me to give a more positive opinion on this point.

The medical arrangements in this section have been thoroughly organised; but the work is being carried out under some difficulties, arising from structural deficiencies, which do not admit of an immediate remedy, and, realising this, the aim has been, by extra vigilance and care, on my own part and that of the subordinate medical staff, to secure the best possible treatment for every case; and, so far, there has been no failure in this respect.

Among the cases of admission for hospital treatment, skin diseases of various kinds and minor injuries from the unaccustomed use of edge-tools have predominated. During the six months under review there has been no case of very serious illness, nor any of the graver infectious maladies; but it would not be reasonable to expect this fortunate state of things to continue uninterruptedly.

The prison farm, from its character as a sewage farm, has caused some misgivings in regard to the possibility of injurious effect on the health of the boys working there. On the 20th November, 1902, I reported fully on the subject, and some alterations have now been sanctioned which seem likely to prove effective.

I have regularly attended the monthly committee meetings, with the Governor and Chaplain, when the questions for decision have received the most careful deliberation, and these meetings have proved a source of considerable interest and pleasure.

From the medical standpoint, in its broadest aspects, as well as the moral, I should be very glad to see the period of reformatory detention greatly extended. A couple of years' training at Borstal at this impressionable age (and unbroken by alternate periods of dissipation and idleness) would without doubt have a splendid effect on the physical development and general health and mental tone of the young adult prisoner; and this would prove of incalculable advantage to him after release in his efforts to take his place as a good citizen and useful member of society.

(*e*) Extracts from the Reports of the Officers of Dartmoor Prison on the subject of Juvenile-Adult Convicts.

Extracts from the Governor's Report.

The principal event of the year has been the initiation of a separate class for juvenile-adult convicts under the age of 21 on conviction, whose previous bad character rendered them ineligible for the star class. Instituted on March 31st, 1902, with 14 young convicts hitherto associated with older men, it has now been in operation for six months, and I am able to express an opinion upon the experiment. The class has been since recruited from youths entering the prison since October, and it now numbers 26. The material is probably the worst that can be found in England and Wales. Though there is a fair proportion of boys of the agricultural and pit districts the majority are roughs from London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, and nearly all of them come from bad homes. Never having obeyed an order in their lives without resenting it, and regarding the fist, with or without a weapon in it, as the only honourable form of argument, they are at once the class the most impatient of discipline and the material from which the habitual criminal is made. I was, therefore, a little doubtful of the wisdom of associating them together, since it is my experience that such youths acquire more contamination from each other than from the older convicts, who not infrequently exercise a restraining influence on their younger comrades, and warn the chaplain if they see one of them going wrong. The only hopeful feature in their case was their youth.

The principal aims of the experiment were to separate juvenile-adults from other convicts, to keep them under strict discipline, to give them a thorough knowledge of a useful trade, and to bring a healthy influence to bear upon them by means of physical drill, education, and carefully chosen books. As these lads do not generally want to learn a trade at all, but are constantly scheming to change their occupation, it was important to choose for them a trade of which they are least inclined to tire. Carpentry was accordingly selected. No. 6 prison was refitted for their accommodation; they parade and exercise and sit in chapel apart from other convicts, and they work in a workshop specially prepared for them. On three days in the week they receive instruction from a schoolmaster in drawing and elementary physics as well as the ordinary school subjects, on two days they have physical drill, and, in order that they shall not get stale in the workshop, they are occasionally employed at gardening. They also receive an address from the chaplain once a week.

I must confess that so far I have been agreeably surprised by the results of the experiment. At first, as was to be expected, some of them tried their best to get out of a class which cut them off from intercourse with other convicts, and from the coveted employments which are known among convicts as "privileged billets," but after the first two months a great improvement in tone was noticeable, they showed greater keenness about their work and drill, and more emulation at their lessons. Their infractions of rules have been generally such as all big schoolboys are prone to, and even these have become increasingly rare. Their progress in carpentering has been quite remarkable. Only one had handled tools before, and yet not only has no material had to be written off as spoilt, but a large quantity of cell furniture has been made for this and other prisons as neatly as it could have been done by skilled artisans. They are now sufficiently advanced to make doors, gates, harness racks, &c., for the building and farm, and these departments would actually find it difficult to do without them. These

results reflect the greatest credit upon the instructor and discipline officer, who have thrown their heart into the work, and have, especially the latter, acquired an influence over their charges. It is worth mentioning that several of the lads have applied for technical hand-books on carpentry, and make drawings of roofs and joints in their leisure time.

So far, then, I consider the experiment hopeful, and, while I still regard it as an experiment, I think that the time has come to improve upon it in matters of detail. The privileges earned by the mark system, such as visits, letter writing, gratuity and remission, which are an active incentive to good conduct in grown men are too remote to have the same weight with boys, who act upon impulse, and are more easily influenced by emulation and immediate rewards for good behaviour. I am trying to meet this want imperfectly by allowing boys who show special aptitude at their trade to work at jobs outside the prison, but the present system is not elastic enough to permit a proper system of incentives, or to make admission to the class a coveted privilege as it ought to be.

It is too early to express a definite opinion upon the prospects of reclaiming these boys, but it is to be remembered that if only 10 per cent. (and I have hopes of a much larger proportion of them) are permanently reclaimed, and prevented from spending their lives in prison at the public expense, the experiment is more than justified financially. The real difficulty will arise when they are discharged. We can turn them out skilled carpenters, with an education rather above their class, with habits of temperance, cleanliness, order, and discipline, but unless there is some one outside the gate to continue what we have begun, to find them tools and employment, to keep them away from their old associates and haunts, and give them decent society and legitimate amusements in their place, all our labour may be thrown away.

Extracts from the Chaplain's Report.

We have to chronicle a most important departure in the establishment of a class of juvenile-adult offenders.

It should be borne in mind what the history of these lads was before they were finally sent to Dartmoor prison. A glance through their penal records shows in many cases a number of previous convictions, and bad characters generally from the police and others who had an exact knowledge of their mode of life. Some homeless, others wanderers, unwilling or unable to get work, subject to no healthy control, and nearly all without a particle of good home training, they were rapidly drifting from bad to worse, and in due course were sentenced to penal servitude. To class these lads, young, impressionable, already in mind and from habit disposed to evil ways, but certainly not hopeless, with the ordinary convict as found in Dartmoor, would be to expose them to grave peril, and practically court moral disaster.

In the main such was the material with which a beginning was made, hopeful yet presenting many difficulties.

Some of the lads settled down bravely from the first to their new position, were obedient, teachable, industrious, interested in their work, anxious to please and to learn. They have continued so, and are a credit to the class. On the ground of good conduct they would be no discredit to any class. Others chafed under the restraint, kicked against discipline, and proved wild and troublesome in class. We were prepared for this. It was no more than was to be expected of youths subject to evil influences from their birth. To find themselves compelled to live and work according to rules framed for their benefit and applied with firmness was altogether a new thing in their experience, and not unnaturally symptoms of refractory conduct broke forth from time to time.

Some of the lads are dull and not overstocked with common sense, some are afflicted with, I will not say vicious, but certainly bad tempers, and some are not above the suspicion that underlying their apparent straightforwardness there lurks an evil disposition.

Generally, however, they are settling down and going on steadily. The scripture reader and myself have noticed an improvement in tone and manner when they are visited in their cells. They are reverent in the chapel, at school their conduct is exemplary, and when I talk to them collectively on some moral subject I have really no reason for complaint. They are but boys!

Educationally they are not behind boys of their age and position in life. I submitted them to a careful examination after their six months of tuition, and I was pleased to find that while all were genuinely anxious to make a good show, the majority had made encouraging progress.

We have had, and doubtless shall continue to have, some bad luck arising from ill-health and other causes, but the leakage, while regrettable, is not very serious all things considered, certainly not more than one would be prepared to believe of a class composed of such rough, undisciplined material.

It would be possible to form an over sanguine view of this particular class. One's experience of human nature does not, unfortunately, encourage the hope that all these boys will turn out well in after life. Lack of good home example, influence of evil surroundings, indulgence in idle and vicious habits may not only embarrass, but baffle our most earnest efforts at reform.

Of moral and religious instruction some seem to have had none at all, and though civil and respectful when approached it is difficult to awaken in them even a languid interest in religious matters. One or two are even worse, their attitude being one of sullen indifference.

To sum up my impressions—I am hopeful of a good half of the class, doubtful of the remainder. For reasons already given in this report (although it would be premature at this early stage to pronounce definitely on their future), their rescue is, I am afraid, not reassuring.

Even so there is shown a far higher percentage of hopeful cases than can be entertained of the general run of convicts, of whom but a small minority leave the prison with a settled determination to retrieve past mistakes and follies.

Of the ultimate success of the class, as a class, there can, I think, be no reasonable doubt. There will be fluctuations of losses and gains, but the root idea is sound. The complete separation of youthful from older and hardened offenders, the teaching of a trade enabling them on release to get an honest livelihood, and the special opportunities of enforcing many a much-needed lesson in self-control, as well of implanting moral and religious principles must, from the verdict of experience, command a large measure of success.

I have tried to write fairly and impartially, exaggerating nothing, and suppressing nothing of that which has come under my observation, whether favourable or unfavourable.

In conclusion I would, if I may be allowed, congratulate the Directors on the initiation of a movement which it seems to me is pregnant with far-reaching possibilities and beneficial results.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Return of all Prisoners received into Local and Convict Prisons

—		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the commencement of the year ..	In local prisons* ..	12,352	2,836	15,188			
	Out on bail†	91	7	98			
	In convict prisons ..	2,562	117	2,679			
					15,005	2,960	17,965
RECEIVED:							
Under commitment, not having been in the custody of other governors, viz.:							
Remanded and discharged		11,126	2,835	13,961			
For trial at assizes and sessions, and in the result		Males.	Females.	Total.			
	Tried and convicted.	6,875	596	7,471			
	Tried and acquitted.	1,078	214	1,292			
	Remaining untried at end of the year.	817	86	903			
	Otherwise disposed of.	144	25	169			
					8,914	921	9,835
Convicted at assizes and sessions (not previously in prison).					720	80	800
Convicted summarily					119,287	48,999	168,286
Want of sureties					1,172	531	1,703
Debtors and civil process					15,813	499	16,312
Naval and military offenders					1,572	—	1,572
From Channel Islands					1	—	1
From convict prison					1	—	1
From lunatic asylums (into convict prisons)					2	1	3
From refuge (into convict prison)					—	1	1
					158,808	53,867	212,475
				Total	173,813	56,827	230,440

* Exclusive of 522 male and 107 female prisoners in prison on remand.
† These prisoners were admitted to bail after reception into prison on committal for trial.

APPENDIX No. 1.

and of those disposed of, during the Year ended 31st March 1903.

	Local Prisons.			Convict Prisons.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DISPOSED OF:									
Discharged on expiration of sentence or commitment.	141,534	49,858	191,382	43	2	45			
Discharged on licence	16	1	17	828	35	863			
Discharged on remission of sentence.*	3,099	233	3,332	-	—				
Discharged on special grounds.†	339	91	430	61	—	61			
Discharged on payment of fine, &c., in full.	4,827	978	5,805	—	—	—			
Discharged on part payment of fine.‡	5,782	2,284	8,066	—	—	—			
Discharged to refuges	—	—	—	—	7	7			
Removed to military prisons.	6	—	6	1	—	1			
Removed to schools and reformatories.	45	6	51	—	—	—			
Removed to lunatic asylums.	130	47	177	§52	1	53			
Removed to inebriate reformatories.	3	25	28	—	—	—			
Removed to Irish prisons.	4	—	4	—	—	—			
Removed to local prison.	—		—	1	—	1			
Committed suicide ..	8	3	11	—	—	—			
Died	69	24	93	25	1	26			
Executed	21	2	23	—	—	—			
Escaped	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	155,673	53,552	209,225	1,011	46	1,057	156,684	53,598	210,282
Remaining in custody at the end of the year.‖	14,101	3,080	17,181	2,761	148	2,909	16,862	3,228	20,090
Out on bail¶	67	1	68	—	—	—	67	1	68
						Total	173,613	56,827	230,440

* Under Section 8 of the Prison Act, 1898.
† Including naval and military prisoners (261 local and 34 convict) discharged by order of the naval or military authorities.
‡ Under Section 9 of the Prison Act, 1898.
§ Thirty-six of these were certified in previous years.
‖ Exclusive of 438 male and 134 female prisoners in prison on remand.
¶ These prisoners were admitted to bail after reception into prison on committal for trial.

APPENDIX No. 2.

STATEMENT of ACCOMMODATION for Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and for Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, and of the Daily Average and the Greatest and Least Number of Male and Female Prisoners and Inmates respectively, during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Name of Prison.	Number of Cells.			Number of Rooms.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Year.			Greatest Number of Prisoners.		Least Number of Prisoners.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
LOCAL PRISONS.													
Bedford	156	—	156	6	—	6	111	—	111	137	—	88	—
Birmingham	501	117	618	5	3	8	427	93	520	479	115	353	75
Bodmin	107	14	121	3	1	4	59	4	63	83	10	33	1
Borstal (Juvenile-Adult Prison).	100	—	100	—	—	—	30	—	30*	96	—	16	—
Brecon	49	12	61	1	1	2	22	2	24	37	4	11	—
Bristol	193	63	256	3	2	5	160	44	204	182	58	128	30
Brixton	483	—	483	5	—	5	241	—	241*	474	—	258	—
Cambridge	113	12	125	2	1	3	69	5	74	102	11	40	2
Canterbury	186	18	204	4	1	5	167	11	178	183	20	141	4
Cardiff	286	95	381	3	2	5	226	60	286	260	93	191	41
Carlisle	114	52	166	3	1	4	76	19	95	110	30	46	9
Carmarthen	65	13	78	2	2	4	41	5	46	54	9	29	2
Carnarvon	49	13	62	1	1	2	30	9	39	44	15	19	4
Chelmsford	316	3	319	5	—	5	240	—	240	273	—	206	—
Derby	316	50	366	4	1	5	210	29	239	279	49	143	13
Devizes	163	29	192	2	1	3	80	9	89	138	24	54	—
Dorchester	147	19	166	3	1	4	115	5	120	133	15	97	—
Durham	560	162	722	7	4	11	447	105	552	503	131	380	74

* average number of prisoners for the period during which the prison was occupied was 63 at Borstal Prison and 368 at Brixton Prison.

Exeter	261	41	302	5	2	7	211	14	225	281	25	185	5
Gloucester	242	54	296	3	4	7	84	9	93	110	19	60	4
Hereford	99	23	122	3	1	4	29	3	32	43	12	19	—
Holloway	—	847	847	—	6	6	147*	567	714	468	897	306	348
Hull	315	111	426	9	4	13	218	58	276	282	101	147	22
Ipswich	146	19	165	2	2	4	99	11	110	140	19	72	5
Knutsford	481	116	597	5	2	7	334	64	398	439	96	189	26
Lancaster	149	26	175	4	—	4	88	13	101	123	22	56	6
Leeds	457	138	595	3	3	6	361	107	468	414	132	271	75
Leicester	231	20	251	4	1	5	153	11	164	186	23	104	4
Lewes	294	66	360	5	2	7	252	37	289	290	54	221	17
Lincoln	236	49	285	3	1	4	161	20	181	240	44	109	7
Liverpool	764	599	1,363	7	6	13	689	532	1,221	763	603	586	460
Maidstone	214	66	280	3	2	5	193	40	233	220	65	157	19
Manchester	820	370	1,190	10	5	15	741	337	1,078	830	389	662	283
Newcastle	267	97	364	4	2	6	227	71	298	267	93	182	51
Northallerton	134	54	188	3	1	4	114	23	137	135	48	97	8
Northampton	205	26	211	4	1	5	134	14	148	163	25	87	6
Norwich	151	16	167	5	1	6	109	8	117	150	13	85	3
Nottingham	202	28	230	3	2	5	156	17	173	187	32	127	10
Oxford	134	23	157	2	1	3	93	8	101	125	16	63	1
Pentonville	1,174	—	1,174	3	—	3	1,098	—	1,098	1,181	—	1,017	—
Plymouth	68	27	95	2	1	3	49	11	60	65	21	35	3
Portsmouth	139	32	171	2	1	3	120	19	139	138	32	89	9
Preston	380	150	530	3	2	5	316	107	423	369	129	258	80
Reading	195	27	222	5	1	6	159	13	172	181	23	125	2
Ruthin	76	6	82	3	1	4	32	4	36	43	9	18	—
St. Albans	104	15	119	3	1	4	88	7	90	106	12	67	1
Shepton Mallet	127	37	164	2	3	5	72	14	86	98	30	42	3
Shrewsbury	181	26	207	3	2	5	88	11	99	135	22	24	1
Stafford	618	134	752	4	4	8	515	90	605	567	127	476	54
Swansea	163	50	213	5	5	10	71	23	94	130	35	45	11
Usk	141	41	182	5	3	8	81	19	100	121	33	54	8

* No male prisoners were committed to Holloway Prison after August, 1902.

APPENDIX No. 2.

STATEMENT of ACCOMMODATION for Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and for Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, and of the Daily Average and the Greatest and Least Number of Male and Female Prisoners and Inmates respectively during the Year ended 31st March, 1908—*cont.*

Name of Prison.	Number of Cells.			Number of Rooms.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Year.			Greatest Number of Prisoners.		Least Number of Prisoners.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.
LOCAL PRISONS —*continued.*													
Wakefield	891	197	1,088	6	2	8	641	116	757	768	163	492	74
Wandsworth	1,179	—	1,179	9	—	9	1,129	—	1,129	1,190	—	1,066	—
Warwick	327	50	377	6	4	10	160	20	180	266	34	101	9
Winchester	378	51	429	5	3	8	307	36	343	349	50	258	21
Worcester	300	57	357	4	2	6	146	20	166	212	46	104	8
Wormwood Scrubs ..	1,449	—	1,449	7	—	7	1,153	176*	1,329	1,415	358	980	261
Total in Local Prisons ..	17,556	4,381	21,937	223	106	329	13,564	3,050	16,614	—	—	—	—
CONVICT PRISONS.													
Aylesbury	—	239	239	—	2	2	—	130	130	—	151	—	115
Borstal	334	—	334	—	—	—	179	—	179	208	—	100	—
Dartmoor	1,156	—	1,156	2	—	2	1,019	—	1,019	1,066	—	972	—
Parkhurst	769	—	769	5	—	5	740	—	740	790	—	707	—
Portland	834	—	834	2	—	2	731	—	731	770	—	684	—
Total in Convict Prisons ..	3,093	239	3,332	9	2	11	2,669	130	2,799	—	—	—	—
STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.													
Aylesbury	—	16	16	—	2	2	—	17	17	—	21	—	14
Warwick	27	—	27	—	—	—	7	—	7	9	—	5	—
Total in State Inebriate Reformatories ..	27	16	43	—	2	2	7	17	24	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	20,676	4,636	25,312	232	110	342	16,240	3,197	19,437	—	—	—	—

* No female prisoners were committed to Wormwood Scrubs Prison after October, 1902.

APPENDIX No. 3.

RETURN showing the SENTENCES of PRISONERS committed to LOCAL PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March 1903.

(No prisoners were received into Convict Prisons direct during the year.)

PERIOD OF SENTENCE. [Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.]	Males		Females.	Total.
	Committed by Ordinary Courts.	Committed by Courts Martial.		
PENAL SERVITUDE.				
Life	7	3	3	13
20 years	—	—	—	—
25 „	—	—	—	—
24 „	—	—	—	—
23 „	—	—	—	—
22 „	—	—	—	—
21 „	—	—	—	—
20 „	5	—	—	5
19 „	—	—	—	—
18 „	—	—	—	—
17 „	—	—	—	—
16 „	1	—	—	1
15 „	12	—	—	12
14 „	3	—	—	3
13 „	—	—	—	—
12 „	3	—	—	3
11 „	—	—	—	—
10 „	34	2	2	38
9 „	2	—	—	2
8 „	12	—	—	12
7 „	68	3	2	73
6½ „	—	—	—	—
6 „	24	—	1	25
5½ „	—	—	—	—
5½ „	—	—	—	—
5 „	287	17	8	312
4½ „	—	—	—	—
4½ „	3	—	—	3
4 „	100	4	3	107
3½ „	—	—	—	—
3½ „	—	—	—	—
3½ „	38	—	—	38
3½ „	—	—	—	—
3½ „	—	—	—	—
3½ „	—	—	—	—
3 „	439	12	43	494
Total	1,086	41	72	1,141

APPENDIX No. 3—*continued.*

Return showing the sentences of Prisoners committed to all Local Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1903—*continued.*

PERIOD OF SENTENCE. [Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.]	Males.		Females.	Total.
	Committed by Ordinary Courts.	Committed by Courts Martial.		
IMPRISONMENT.				
Over 2 years	2	--	2	4
24 months and over 23 months ..	67	94	3	164
23 .. .. 22	22	1	—	23
22 .. .. 21	10	—	—	10
21 .. .. 20	83	—	2	85
20 .. .. 19	35	—	4	39
19 .. .. 18	32	—	—	32
18 .. .. 17	404	66	28	498
17 .. .. 16	7	--	1	8
16 .. .. 15	7	—	1	8
15 .. .. 14	262	6	7	275
14 .. .. 13	10	3	—	13
13 .. .. 12	30	—	2	32
12 .. .. 11	1,164	195	94	1,453
11 .. .. 10	15	3	3	21
10 .. .. 9	77	2	4	83
9 .. .. 8	838	57	59	954
8 .. .. 7	181	10	16	207
7 .. .. 6	97	4	23	124
6 .. .. 5	2,402	283	370	3,055
5 .. .. 4	239	34	42	315
4 .. .. 3	1,254	138	299	1,691
3 .. .. 11 weeks	6,176	261	1,794	8,231
11 weeks and over 10 weeks	75	16	12	103
10 .. .. 9	307	2	34	343
9 .. .. 8	5,130	24	1,402	6,556
8 .. .. 7	171	146	55	372
7 .. .. 6	391	5	73	469
6 .. .. 5	3,020	81	760	3,861
5 .. .. 4	17,363	7	9,233	26,603
4 .. .. 3	2,487	60	720	3,267
3 .. .. 2	6,283	24	1,882	8,189
2 .. .. 1 week	31,407	7	12,953	44,367
1 week	35,160	2	12,848	48,010
6 days	437	—	85	522
5	5,048	—	4,349	9,397
4	883	—	354	1,237
3	3,906	—	1,960	5,866
2	90	—	28	118
1 day	36	—	11	47
No term specified	100	—	14	114
Total	125,708	1,531	49,527	176,766
Grand Total	126,746	1,572	49,589	177,907

APPENDIX No. 4.

NUMBER of PRISONERS received into LOCAL PRISONS, under sentences of Imprisonment and Penal Servitude respectively, during the Year ended 31st March 1903, and the Number of previous Convictions incurred by such Prisoners, also the Number who had not been previously Convicted—Court-martial Prisoners excluded.

(No prisoners were received into Convict Prisons direct during the year.)

Sentence under present Conviction.	Total Number received on Conviction.	NUMBER WHO HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.																		Number who had not been Previously Convicted.		Number who, when previously convicted, had received a Sentence of Transportation or Penal Servitude.	
		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times.		Five Times.		Six to Ten Times.		Eleven to Twenty Times.		Above Twenty Times.		TOTAL.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment ..	126,716	49,529	21,222	5,954	9,635	3,717	6,019	3,066	4,361	2,384	3,163	1,941	8,842	5,853	6,539	5,417	4,803	6,818	64,384	34,950	61,332	14,579	972	57
Penal servitude ..	1,038	62	84	2	57	3	68	1	66	2	61	3	243	7	175	6	59	18	813	42	225	20	355	23
Total	126,754	49,591	21,306	5,956	9,692	3,720	6,087	3,067	4,427	2,386	3,224	1,944	8,885	5,860	6,714	5,423	4,862	6,836	65,197	34,992	61,557	14,599	1,327	80

NOTE.—The same prisoner convicted more than once in the year appears in a separate column for each time convicted.

APPENDIX No. 5.

RETURN of CONVICTED CRIMINAL PRISONERS within each of the following Periods 31st March 1908. Court- (No prisoners were received into

Name of Prison.	Under 12 years.		12 years and under 16.		16 and under 21.		21 and under 30.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bedford	—	—	6	—	43	—	74	—
Birmingham	—	—	108	3	935	99	1,195	426
Bodmin	—	—	3	—	26	5	61	14
Brecon	—	—	1	—	12	—	46	4
Bristol	1	—	9	—	180	26	388	150
Brixton	—	—	8	—	24	—	15	—
Cambridge	—	—	6	—	55	4	163	10
Canterbury	—	—	3	2	108	7	249	44
Cardiff	—	—	23	1	191	54	690	386
Carlisle	—	—	8	1	73	8	202	47
Carmarthen	—	—	—	1	35	11	111	16
Carnarvon	—	—	2	—	18	10	96	20
Chelmsford	—	—	1	—	72	—	179	—
Derby	—	—	9	—	143	20	589	82
Devizes	1	—	—	—	37	2	136	9
Dorchester	—	—	3	—	24	2	92	10
Durham	—	—	94	—	823	109	1,811	569
Exeter	—	—	4	1	61	6	207	30
Gloucester	—	—	5	—	66	5	243	37
Hereford	—	—	1	—	21	2	61	5
Holloway	—	—	—	—	3	583	—	3,256
Hull	—	—	29	—	300	15	671	180
Ipswich	—	—	10	—	69	7	157	15
Knutsford	—	—	7	—	53	10	270	50
Lancaster	4	—	4	—	30	6	232	42
Leeds	1	—	17	—	443	89	949	367
Leicester	—	—	9	1	77	4	346	53
Lewes	—	—	12	—	130	19	301	43
Lincoln	—	—	23	1	160	15	504	46
Liverpool	—	—	56	7	1,161	506	2,745	2,327
Maidstone	—	—	11	—	178	32	496	117
Manchester	—	—	32	3	1,018	235	2,869	1,630
Newcastle	—	—	104	4	517	146	1,248	513
Northallerton	—	—	6	—	148	12	363	87
Northampton	—	—	5	1	73	12	215	33

APPENDIX No. 5.

of Age on Conviction committed to Local Prisons on Conviction during the Year ended
Martial Prisoners excluded.
Convict Prisons direct during the year.)

30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and above.		Age not ascertained.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
55	—	30	—	31	—	39	—	—	—	278	—
998	558	664	384	308	106	233	45	—	—	4,441	1,631
100	15	71	13	42	15	90	6	—	—	392	62
78	14	30	3	19	5	10	2	—	—	196	28
498	253	370	181	142	71	163	38	—	—	1,751	716
14	—	10	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	75	—
151	20	95	18	45	8	40	3	—	—	555	68
210	71	171	77	90	31	76	6	1	—	908	288
695	431	393	223	190	53	111	22	—	—	2,293	1,170
197	88	185	85	70	37	65	21	1	1	801	288
131	11	75	23	43	5	32	4	—	—	427	71
105	34	101	28	47	12	60	11	1	—	430	135
136	—	101	—	45	—	55	—	—	—	589	—
803	190	560	114	273	75	208	33	—	—	2,585	514
159	32	91	21	47	6	41	1	—	—	512	91
111	9	83	16	38	4	26	9	—	—	377	59
1,403	760	738	440	380	164	261	61	1	—	5,511	2,106
248	54	167	44	89	14	89	2	—	—	885	151
253	46	175	23	79	17	96	6	1	—	918	184
65	18	42	7	35	9	19	3	—	1	244	45
—	4,863	—	3,219	—	1,157	—	757	—	—	3	10,894
648	243	478	122	211	51	174	24	—	1	2,511	636
154	28	124	25	71	14	46	4	—	—	631	93
357	130	198	75	88	31	101	23	—	1	1,074	320
331	82	221	87	103	19	103	7	1	—	1,029	243
870	415	604	283	266	77	315	71	1	—	3,466	1,292
310	108	295	79	101	21	79	7	—	—	1,217	278
329	68	244	69	136	22	154	11	2	—	1,308	232
770	63	535	74	284	23	348	23	3	—	2,627	245
2,051	2,987	1,219	1,558	546	428	427	205	—	—	8,205	7,968
400	226	269	184	138	73	142	31	5	1	1,629	664
3,194	2,129	2,076	1,285	937	397	642	217	—	—	10,768	5,896
1,074	564	708	317	275	137	257	56	—	—	4,183	1,737
332	102	227	48	129	15	121	19	—	—	1,326	283
229	49	190	41	86	12	95	9	3	—	896	157

APPENDIX No. 5.

RETURN of CONVICTED CRIMINAL PRISONERS within each of the following Periods 31st March 1903. Court-
(No prisoners were received into

Name of Prison.	Under 12 Years.		12 Years and under 16.		16 and under 21.		21 and under 30.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Norwich	—	—	8	—	85	6	228	14
Nottingham	—	—	6	—	133	13	473	68
Oxford	—	—	2	—	50	6	140	18
Pentonville	1	—	140	—	1,979	—	3,769	—
Plymouth	—	—	13	1	115	16	191	82
Portsmouth	—	—	3	—	148	9	346	92
Preston	—	—	16	—	282	48	813	292
Reading	1	—	15	—	134	9	239	26
Ruthin	—	—	2	—	22	4	61	14
St. Albans	—	—	3	1	62	4	168	12
Shepton Mallet	—	—	6	—	30	4	116	10
Shrewsbury	—	—	8	—	77	3	134	30
Stafford	—	—	10	—	332	29	869	209
Swansea	—	—	2	—	98	11	270	137
Usk	—	—	3	—	85	29	288	87
Wakefield	—	—	33	1	608	71	1,727	448
Wandsworth	1	—	84	—	1,356	—	3,644	—
Warwick	—	—	11	—	143	13	303	39
Winchester	—	—	6	—	179	48	609	177
Worcester	—	—	25	—	87	12	386	67
Wormwood Scrubs	—	—	9	—	470	26	1,099	157
Total	10	—	1,024	29	13,767	2,421	33,937	12,567

APPENDIX No. 5.

of Age on Conviction committed to Local Prisons on Conviction during the Year ended Martial Prisoners excluded—*continued.*
Convict Prisons direct during the year.)

30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and above.		Age not ascertained.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
252	31	171	36	97	10	87	9	—	—	928	106
391	138	321	69	132	21	59	4	—	—	1,514	313
176	20	132	24	55	7	51	2	—	—	606	77
3,818	—	2,532	—	969	—	1,731	—	—	—	14,939	—
104	84	90	58	59	29	26	1	—	—	598	271
357	100	261	89	203	35	190	18	1	—	1,509	343
961	399	740	281	326	108	230	34	1	3	3,369	1,165
241	48	206	42	78	16	97	14	—	—	1,011	155
79	7	49	11	30	5	30	6	1	—	274	47
197	34	161	38	94	8	60	5	—	—	745	102
104	18	102	16	58	9	49	8	—	—	464	65
261	58	235	68	79	23	98	23	—	—	982	205
1,064	351	725	283	317	102	297	52	3	1	3,097	1,027
290	186	154	106	76	35	54	20	—	—	942	495
320	122	227	77	55	18	66	5	—	—	1,044	338
1,901	614	1,445	449	753	149	730	110	4	—	7,201	1,842
3,716	—	2,484	—	956	—	1,202	—	52	—	13,495	—
347	52	250	41	109	13	122	15	1	—	1,286	173
732	179	522	112	180	61	276	28	1	1	2,505	580
445	98	284	74	139	30	83	18	—	—	1,449	299
900	232	439	157	161	47	187	44	—	—	3,265	663
34,115	17,381	23,060	11,197	10,313	3,835	10,444	2,151	84	10	126,754	40,691

APPENDIX No. 6.

RETURN showing the POPULATION of England and Wales, with the Number of Prisoners sentenced to Death, to Penal Servitude for Life, to Penal Servitude for a Term of Years, to Imprisonment on Indictment and on Summary Conviction or Want of Sureties in each Year from 1877.

Year.	Population of England and Wales.	Number of Prisoners sentenced to					
		Death.	Penal Servitude for Life.	Penal Servitude for a Term of Years.		Imprisonment on Indictment.	Imprisonment on Summary Conviction or Want of Sureties.
				By Ordinary Courts.	By Courts-Martial.		
1877	24,695,894	34	11	1,628	9	9,793	147,941
1878	25,028,973	20	14	1,620	11	10,218	*76,037
1879	25,366,544	34	10	1,492	9	10,440	146,450
1880	25,708,666	28	8	1,515	13	9,663	152,347
1881	25,974,439	23	17	1,508	9	9,266	141,913
1882	26,334,776	22	7	1,357	50	9,715	153,267
1883	26,626,639	23	10	1,368	31	9.455	156,215
1884	26,921,737	38	13	1,336	2	9,135	152,628
1885	27,220,105	25	8	1,019	—	8,891	140,213
1886	27,521,780	35	8	902	2	9,199	147,068
1887	27,826,798	35	10	938	—	9,355	140,717
1888	28,135,197	36	4	920	2	9,014	146,925
1889	28,447,014	20	3	915	3	7,857	139,214
1890	28,762,287	24	3	726	1	7,775	134,722
1891	29,002,525	19	4	747	—	7,548	130,803
1892	29,403,346	22	1	893	2	7,780	138,931
1893	29,731,100	28	—	960	—	7,775	149,763
1894	30,060,763	29	—	956	—	7,671	141,673
1895	30,394,078	19	1†	803	3	7,448	148,010
1896	30,717,355	33	6	781	4	7,064	142,397
1897	31,055,355	14	4	731	—	7,168	147,737
1898	31,397,078	27	6	785	4	7,498	153,417
1899	31,742,588	29	1	735	3	6,865	148,068
1900	32,254,667	20	—	728	—	6,429	143,048
1901	32,526,075	28	1	868	—	6,804	160,647
1902	32,997,626	33	5	1,092	4	7,037	169,989

* For six months only. † Sentenced by court-martial.

APPENDIX No. 7A.

STATEMENT of the RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year ended 31st March, 1903, in each of the Local and Convict Prisons.

NAME OF PRISON.	Restraints.				Prison Punishments.							Total Number of Prisoners punished.		Number of Prisoners not punished.		*Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.		Prison Offences.							
	Irons or Handcuffs.		Close confinement in special cells for refractory prisoners.		Corporal Punishment.	Close confinement in ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.								Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
LOCAL PRISONS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bedford	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	130	—	11	—	98	—	860	—	958	—	15	—	—	—	15	—	153	—	183	—
Birmingham ..	2	—	12	2	4	810	105	810	105	86	5	577	92	5,725	1,741	6,302	1,833	23	3	—	—	144	11	774	104	941	118
Bodmin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	43	—	553	77	596	77	—	—	—	—	20	—	23	—	43	—
Borstal (Juvenile Adults).	1	—	2	—	—	112	—	105	—	43	—	55	—	45	—	100	—	15	—	—	—	6	—	132	—	153	—
Brecon	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	21	—	9	—	19	—	344	31	363	31	1	—	—	—	14	—	10	—	25	—
Bristol	2	—	6	4	1	460	6	288	4	112	—	246	5	2,360	873	2,606	878	25	—	1	—	341	—	224	6	591	6
Brixton	5	—	—	—	—	198	—	157	—	14	—	200	—	4,930	—	5,130	—	7	—	1	—	2	—	223	—	233	—
Cambridge	1	—	4	—	—	117	1	120	1	3	—	103	1	803	81	906	82	2	—	—	—	53	—	102	1	157	1
Canterbury ..	—	—	—	—	1	193	—	194	—	27	—	217	—	1,419	286	1,636	286	1	—	—	—	100	—	151	—	252	—
Cardiff	2	—	2	—	—	536	52	506	42	130	2	391	42	2,582	1,236	2,973	1,278	2	1	—	—	387	4	313	69	702	74
Carlisle ..	—	—	1	1	—	28	2	35	2	2	—	37	2	1,052	330	1,089	332	—	—	—	—	22	1	15	1	37	2
Carmarthen	—	—	—	—	—	46	1	46	1	5	—	44	1	520	77	564	78	—	—	—	—	35	—	31	1	66	1
Carnarvon	—	—	1	1	—	41	13	43	15	15	2	39	12	513	114	552	126	2	1	—	—	30	6	40	18	72	25
Chelmsford	—	—	—	—	—	202	—	133	—	62	—	130	—	1,292	—	1,422	—	2	—	1	—	67	—	150	—	220	—
Derby	1	—	—	—	—	520	54	517	55	146	—	378	33	3,266	621	3,644	654	1	1	—	—	446	2	618	65	1,065	68
Devizes	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	52	—	15	—	46	—	885	156	931	156	7	—	—	—	13	—	52	—	72	—
Dorchester	—	—	2	—	—	51	1	51	1	41	1	36	1	752	74	788	75	6	—	—	—	16	—	47	1	69	1
Durham	3	8	2	—	1	388	31	357	25	103	1	358	31	6,399	2,205	6,787	2,236	17	8	—	—	139	1	315	32	471	41
Exeter	—	—	—	—	1	156	1	157	1	93	1	111	1	1,527	199	1,638	200	23	—	4	—	35	—	127	1	189	1

STATEMENT of the RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year ended 31st March, 1903, in each of the Local and Convict Prisons—*continued.*

NAME OF PRISON.	Restraints.				Prison Punishments.								Total Number of Prisoners punished.		Number of Prisoners not punished.		*Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.		Prison Offences.									
	Irons or Handcuffs.		Close confinement in special cells for refractory prisoners.		Corporal Punishment.		Close confinement in ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.								Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
LOCAL PRISONS—*continued.*	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Gloucester	1	—	4	—	—	49	2	69	2	16	—	61	2	1,121	162	1,182	164	6	—	—	—	34	—	46	2	86	2
Hereford	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	116	—	2	—	76	—	295	66	371	66	—	—	—	—	121	—	10	—	131	—
Holloway	2	22	3	6	—	18	186	15	165	—	3	38	382	5,389	16,913	5,427	17,295	11	100	—	—	1	22	24	213	36	335
Hull	8	2	—	—	—	352	15	379	16	56	1	261	12	3,238	985	3,499	997	12	1	—	—	151	1	232	15	395	17
Ipswich	1	—	—	—	—	101	1	101	1	20	—	85	1	1,007	132	1,092	133	—	—	—	—	30	—	85	1	115	1
Knutsford	—	1	4	—	—	217	12	236	10	50	2	284	16	3,218	692	3,502	708	—	—	—	—	9	—	291	23	300	23
Lancaster	—	—	—	—	—	109	3	110	3	7	—	110	3	1,360	289	1,470	272	—	—	—	—	97	1	63	2	160	3
Leeds	—	1	1	1	—	220	16	154	7	50	1	256	19	5,035	1,801	5,291	1,820	25	2	—	—	9	1	234	19	268	22
Leicester	—	—	—	—	—	344	1	366	1	69	1	284	2	1,712	288	1,996	290	1	—	—	—	159	—	234	2	394	2
Lewes..	5	2	5	1	1	490	50	438	42	86	10	345	37	1,836	557	2,181	594	8	3	—	—	241	1	334	59	583	63
Lincoln	—	—	—	—	—	154	1	137	1	40	—	237	1	2,784	364	3,011	365	2	—	—	—	38	—	151	1	191	1
Liverpool	27	15	—	—	—	1,444	513	1,432	507	67	28	1,032	455	9,912	8,840	10,944	9,095	52	51	—	—	1,089	6	524	487	1,665	544
Maidstone	19	1	19	1	1	445	43	445	43	55	—	285	38	1,955	786	2,240	824	18	1	1	—	130	16	397	31	546	48
Manchester	14	3	—	—	1	941	80	872	73	49	1	927	80	12,309	6,552	13,136	6,632	8	4	—	—	297	14	670	92	975	110
Newcastle .. .	—	7	2	—	1	622	87	539	61	104	12	397	66	4,601	1,799	4,998	1,865	4	1	—	—	314	4	448	86	764	91
Northallerton ..	—	—	—	1	—	692	17	577	16	92	—	484	18	1,326	358	1,710	376	1	2	—	—	617	2	211	18	829	22
Northampton ..	—	1	6	5	—	251	7	239	9	80	4	190	4	1,362	233	1,552	237	—	—	—	—	173	1	101	13	274	14
Norwich	—	—	—	—	1	903	2	903	2	336	2	470	3	973	118	1,443	121	13	—	—	—	991	1	108	2	1,112	3
Nottingham.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	191	4	187	4	51	1	242	3	2,233	402	2,475	405	4	1	—	—	140	—	301	4	445	5

STATEMENT of the RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year ended 31st March, 1903, in each of the Local and Convict Prisons—*continued.*

NAME OF PRISON.	Restraints.				Prison Punishments.								Number of Prisoners not punished.		*Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.		Prison Offences									
	Irons or Handcuffs.		Close confinement in special cells for refractory prisoners.		Corporal Punishment.		Close confinement in ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.		Total Number of Prisoners punished.				Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
LOCAL PRISONS—*continued.*	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Oxford	—	—	3	—	—	119	—	131	1	68	—	140	1	1 033	156	1,173	157	3	—	—	—	120	—	92	1	215	1
Pentonville	19	—	—	—	—	1961	—	1,916	—	532	—	1,403	—	15,224	—	16,627	—	45	—	—	—	773	—	1,322	—	2,140	—
Plymouth	—	—	3	2	—	63	1	64	1	16	1	50	1	695	286	745	287	—	—	—	—	50	—	45	2	95	2
Portsmouth	—	—	—	—	—	95	2	99	—	20	—	75	2	1,789	435	1,864	437	5	1	—	1	60	—	63	2	128	4
Preston	4	5	11	—	1	707	47	706	45	267	14	483	33	3,645	1,401	4,108	1,434	50	17	—	—	487	6	263	31	800	54
Reading	1	—	1	—	1	184	5	171	5	55	—	155	5	1,442	253	1,597	258	2	—	—	—	39	—	186	5	227	5
Ruthin	1	—	1	—	—	8	—	7	—	2	—	7	—	362	54	369	54	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	—	11	—
St. Albans	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	36	—	11	—	37	—	1,006	128	1,043	128	1	—	—	—	17	—	63	1	81	1
Shepton Mallet ..	—	—	1	1	—	65	3	63	4	21	1	54	4	578	181	632	185	—	1	—	—	27	1	57	5	84	7
Shrewsbury ..	—	—	1	1	—	109	4	96	3	13	—	76	3	1,239	234	1,315	237	3	1	—	—	48	—	68	4	119	5
Stafford	2	—	15	4	—	227	25	250	31	52	5	257	33	5,659	1,450	5,916	1,483	12	1	—	—	52	1	240	44	304	46
Swansea	—	—	2	—	—	64	6	67	6	17	2	60	6	1,266	522	1,326	528	—	—	—	—	51	1	37	7	88	8
Usk	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	48	3	—	—	39	3	1,179	371	1,218	374	—	—	—	—	36	1	12	2	48	3
Wakefield	2	—	—	—	3	567	70	772	84	141	4	510	71	9,272	2,120	9,782	2,191	40	1	—	—	58	11	699	79	797	91
Wandsworth	—	—	—	—	8	795	—	666	—	1,118	—	897	—	15,136	—	16,033	—	32	—	—	—	117	—	1,529	—	1,678	—
Warwick	—	—	—	2	—	36	3	136	3	32	1	98	4	1,767	289	1,865	293	—	—	—	—	31	3	140	4	171	7
Winchester	—	—	—	—	—	456	19	414	19	77	1	332	19	2,997	628	3,329	645	1	—	—	—	211	1	295	23	507	24
Worcester	—	—	—	1	—	396	28	396	23	33	3	329	21	1,789	398	2,118	419	2	—	—	—	183	5	281	24	466	29

STATEMENT of the RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year ended 31st March, 1903, in each of the Local and Convict Prisons—*continued*.

NAME OF PRISON.	Restraints.				Prison Punishments.							Total Number of Prisoners punished.		Number of Prisoners not punished.		*Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.		Prison Offences.									
	Irons or Handcuffs.		Close confinement in special cells for refractory prisoners.		Corporal Punishment.	Close confinement in ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.								Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
LOCAL PRISONS—*continued*.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Wormwood Scrubs	51	10	—	—	1	1399	76	1,362	81	811	28	792	91	4,686	1,824	5,478	1,915	79	18	—	—	69	—	1,707	85	1,855	103
Total in Local Prisons ..	174	78	116	35	27	19144	1594	18,469	1,527	5,432	138	14,986	1,660	168,117	59,946	183,103	61,606	589	220	8	1	8,960	125	15,067	1,688	24,624	2,034
CONVICT PRISONS.																											
Aylesbury	—	—	—	6	—	—	83	—	87	—	92	—	37	—	157	—	194	—	33	—	—	—	17	—	81	—	131
Borstal	13	—	19	—	2	419	—	423	—	468	—	176	—	199	—	375	—	42	—	—	—	10	—	493	-	545	—
Dartmoor	28	—	25	—	11	1262	—	1,188	—	1,236	—	613	—	944	—	1,557	—	240	—	1	—	89	—	1,296	—	1,626	—
Parkhurst	20	—	80	—	2	554	—	506	—	586	—	313	—	814	—	1,127	—	296	—	5	—	47	—	723	—	1,071	—
Portland	17	—	11	—	5	816	—	820	—	1,024	—	492	—	669	—	1,161	—	204	—	1	—	71	—	939	—	1,215	—
Total in Convict Prisons ..	78	—	135	6	20	3051	83	2,937	87	3,314	92	1,594	37	2,626	157	4,220	194	782	33	7	—	217	17	3,451	81	4,457	131
Grand Total ..	252	78	251	41	47	22195	1677	21,406	1,614	8,746	230	16,580	1,697	170,743	60,103	187,323	61,800	1371	253	15	1	9,177	142	18,518	1,769	29,081	2,165

NOTES.—The number of offences committed and the number of punishments awarded do not, of course, agree, it being the practice in some cases to award concurrently several forms of punishment for one offence, while in others the offence is met by admonition without punishment.

* In consequence of transfers the same prisoner may be punished in more than one prison during the year, so that the totals do not exactly agree with the total actual prison population.

APPENDIX No. 7B.

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March 1903.

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
LOCAL PRISONS.									
Birmingham	R. S. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	18	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary.	Confirmed	—	18	—
	H. K. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—
	W. T. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	24	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	24	—	—
	A. C. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	36	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Number of strokes reduced to 24.	4	—	Medical officer.

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903—*continued.*

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Bristol ..	J. R. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	12	—	The offence was of so serious a nature as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary, not only as a punishment for the offences committed, but for the preservation of discipline in the prison.	Confirmed	12	—	—
Canterbury ..	F. H. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	20	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	20	—
Durham ..	P. H. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	12	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	12	—	-
Exeter ..	M. N. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	12	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	12	—	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903—*continued*.

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Lewes.. ..	H. R. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—
Maidstone ..	G. C. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	16	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	16	—	—
Manchester ..	G. G. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	18	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline, and also that the prisoner, on the 5th June, 1902, was sentenced to 6 days' bread and water, and to forfeit 42 marks for remission, for attempting to strike an officer while under punishment.	Number of strokes reduced to 12.	12	—	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903—*continued*.

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Newcastle ..	R. W. H...	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	15	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline, the prisoner having already been convicted of attempting to stab an officer in the prison.	Confirmed	15	—	—
Norwich ..	G. S. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	10	The offence was of such a serious character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary to preserve the discipline of the prison.	Confirmed	—	10	—
Preston ..	J. R. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	36	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	36	—
Reading ..	T. B. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	30	—	The offence, having occurred in the stoneyard where 24 other prisoners were at work, was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Number of strokes reduced to 18.	18	—	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903—*continued*.

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Wakefield ..	E. N. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	—	18	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	18	—
	J. W. O'N.	Gross personal violence to an officer and incitement to mutiny.	18	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	18	—	—
	C. R. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	10	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	10	—	—
Wandsworth	J. P. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	—	24	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	24	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903—*continued*.

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Wandsworth—*continued.*	W. D. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	—	24	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed .. .	—	24	—
	J. D. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	—	24	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	24	—
	H. J. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	—	24	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	24	—
	W. S. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	—	18	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	18	—
	J. R. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	20	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	20	—	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued*.

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Wandsworth—*continued*.	D. B. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—
	W. D. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	—	18	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed .. .	—	18	—
Wormwood Scrubs.	H. M. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	8	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	8	—
CONVICT PRISONS.									
Borstal ..	F. S. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	24	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline, and also because the prisoner had previously assaulted the same warder.	Confirmed	24	—	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903—*continued.*

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Borstal—*continued.*	G. F. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	24	—	The offence was of a very serious nature, and it was necessary for the discipline of the prison that an example should be made of one of the prisoners recently arrived from Dartmoor, who have shown a bad spirit and great opposition to the rules.	Confirmed	24	—	—
Dartmoor ..	W. C. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—
	W. M. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	24	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	24	—	—
	J. C. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	18	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	18	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903—*continued.*

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Dartmoor—*continued.*	W. W. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	12	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	12	—	—
	C. B. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	18	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	18	—	—
	A. R. ..	Gross personal violence to three officers of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—
	S. R. ..	Gross personal violence to officers of the prison (two charges).	24	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Number of strokes reduced to 18.	18	—	—
	J. C. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	15	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	15	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903—*continued.*

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Dartmoor—*continued.*	J. H. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	24	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	24	—
	A. O'D. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	18	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	18	—	—
	H. W. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	24	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	24	—
Parkhurst ..	T. D. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	24	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	24	—
	J. B. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	24	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	24	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903—*continued*.

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Portland ..	H. L. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	25	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Number of strokes reduced to 18.	18	—	—
	A. T. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	12	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	12	—	—
	F. M. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	10	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	10	—
	P. B. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	20	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	20	—	—
	A. McC...	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—

APPENDIX No. 8.

PARTICULARS relating to PENAL SERVITUDE PRISONERS in CONVICT PRISONS on the 31st March, 1903.

(1.) AGES ON CONVICTION.

Sex.	Under 16 years.	16 and under 21.	21 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and above.	Age not ascertained.	Total.
Males	2	230	939	784	442	210	164	—	2,761
Females	1	8	85	40	37	14	13	—	148

(2.) SENTENCES, IN YEARS.

Sex.	3	3½	3⅔	3¾	3⅞	3¾	4	4⅛	4¼	5	5½	6	6½	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	29	Life.	Total.
Males ..	754	--	—	59	—	—	236	6	2	807	2	60	1	282	51	5	161	—	61	—	28	69	3	—	1	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	1	115	2,761
Females..	65	—	—	--	—	—	6	—	—	25	—	3	—	8	—	—	8	—	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	148

Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.

Particulars relating to Penal Servitude Prisoners in Convict Prisons on the 31st March, 1903—*continued.*

(3.) Number of Previous Convictions.

(a.) Previous Sentences of Penal Servitude.

Sex.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six and over.	Total Number of Prisoners previously sentenced to Penal Servitude.	Number of Prisoners *not* previously sentenced to Penal Servitude.	Total Number in Custody.
Males	474	266	129	49	8	2	928	1,833	2,761
Females	17	14	8	3	1	—	43	105	148

(b.) Previous Sentences of Imprisonment.

Sex.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six to Ten.	Eleven to Twenty.	Above Twenty.	Total Number of Prisoners previously sentenced to Imprisonment.	Number of Prisoners *not* previously sentenced to Imprisonment.	Total Number in Custody.
Males	249	230	210	251	191	594	205	79	2,009	752	2,761
Females	4	5	5	1	8	30	16	26	95	53	148

(c.) Previous Sentences of Penal Servitude or Imprisonment.

Sex.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six to Ten.	Eleven to Twenty.	Above Twenty.	Total Number of Prisoners previously Convicted.	Number of Prisoners *not* previously Convicted.	Total Number in Custody.
Males	216	180	176	190	187	720	291	81	2,041	720	2,761
Females	11	15	8	3	8	30	16	26	117	31	148

APPENDIX No. 9.

PARTICULARS relating to PENAL SERVITUDE PRISONERS received and discharged during the Year ended 31st March 1903.

———	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1.) Number of prisoners received during the year ended 31st March 1903 under fresh sentences of penal servitude.	1,079	62	1,141
(2.) Number of the above prisoners who had been previously sentenced to penal servitude.	355	23	378
(3.) Percentage of those reconvicted to those sentenced.	32·9	37·1	33·1
(4.) Number of convicts discharged on licence during the year ended 31st March 1903.	844	36	880
(5.) Number of convicts whose licences were revoked or forfeited during the year ended 31st March 1903.	157	12	169
(6.) Percentage of revocations and forfeitures of licence to licences granted during the year.	18·6	33·3	19·2
(7.) Number of convicts discharged on expiration of sentence during the year ended 31st March 1903.	43	3	46

APPENDIX No. 10.

STATISTICAL and other INFORMATION relating to all INMATES received into STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

	Males (at Warwick).	Females (at Aylesbury).	Total. Males.	Total. Females.
RECEPTIONS.				
In custody at beginning of year	7	15		
Received direct from committing courts ..	—	3		
Received from Certified Inebriate Reformatories:—				
Ashford	—	3		
Brentry	5	6		
Farmfield	—	2		
Newdigate	1	—		
Received fom Lunatic Asylums	1	—	14	29
DISPOSALS.				
Discharged on licence	3	1		
„ „ expiration of sentence	1	4		
„ absolutely before expiration of sentence.	—	—		
„ on medical grounds	—	—		
Removed to Certified Inebriate Reformatories:—				
Ashford	—	1		
Brentry	2	—		
Farmfield	—	1		
Removed to Lunatic Asylums	2	4	8	11
Remaining in custody at end of the year			6	18

PERIOD of DETENTION in REFORMATORY (in addition to IMPRISONMENT where ordered).

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	3 years.	2 years.	18 months.	12 months.	6 months.	——	Total.
Warwick .. (Males.)	4	3	—	—	—	—	7
Aylesbury .. (Females.)	10	4	—	—	—	—	14

IMPRISONMENT (in addition to DETENTION in REFORMATORY).

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	12 months.	9 months.	6 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	7 days.	Total.
Warwick .. (Males.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aylesbury .. (Females.)	—	—	—	—	-	2	—	2

NUMBER of PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	3	4 or 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 200	Over 200	Total.
Warwick .. (Males.)	—	—	-	3	—	—	1	—	2	1	-	7
Aylesbury .. (Females.)	2	—	—	1	3	1	1	2	4	-	—	14

AGES on CONVICTION.

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	Under 21.	21 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and over.	Total.
Warwick .. (Males.)	—	—	2	2	1	2	7
Aylesbury .. (Females.)	—	4	7	2	1	—	14

OCCUPATION PRIOR to CONVICTION.

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates	Domestic Servants.	Needlewomen. Charwomen.	Factory workers.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Dealer, &c.	Mariner.	Prostitute.	No occupation.	Total.
Warwick .. (Males.)	—	—	—	4	2	—		—	—	7
Aylesbury .. (Females.)	—	2	2	—	—	6	—	3	1	14

EDUCATION on CONVICTION.

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	Neither Read nor Write.	Read and Write Imperfectly.	Read and Write Well.	Superior Education.	Not Ascertained.	Total.
Warwick .. .. (Males.)	—	7	—	—	—	7
Aylesbury .. .. (Females.)	3	10	1	—	—	14

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Total.
Warwick (Males)	—	7	—	7
Aylesbury (Females) ..	7	6	1	14

NAMES of COURTS from which INMATES were COMMITTED.

Sex of Inmates.	Court.	No.
Males	Bow Street Police Court	1
	Marlborough Street Police Court	1
	Brentford Petty Sessions	1
	Kingston-upon-Hull Petty Sessions	2
	Southampton „ „	1
	Worcester „ „	1
		7
Females	Liverpool Assizes	1
	County of London (North) Quarter Sessions	3
	Chester (City) Quarter Sessions..	1
	Peterborough „ „	1
	North London Police Court	1
	Thames „ „	1
	West London „ „	1
	Westminster „ „	1
	Birkenhead „ „	1
	Bury „ „	1
	Cockermouth „ „	1
	Salford „ „	1
		14

DETAILS of CONVICTIONS under SECTION 1 of the INEBRIATES ACT, 1898.

[Offences (in addition to that of being an Habitual Drunkard) in consequence of which the Inmates were sent to a Reformatory.]

Sex of Inmates.	Offence.	No.
Male	—	—
Female	Attempting suicide	1
	Neglect of children	1
	Wilful damage	1

DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS under Section 2 of the INEBRIATES ACT, 1898.

[Transferred from Certified Inebriate Reformatories.]

Found guilty of being an habitual drunkard, of having been three times convicted of drunkenness during the previous 12 months, and on the fourth offence of being

Found drunk in a street or public thoroughfare.		While drunk guilty of riotous or disorderly behaviour.		Total.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Total.
—	2	7	9	7	11	18

STATEMENT of RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS and OFFENCES during the Year

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	No. of Cases of Restraint.		Punishments.								Offences.							
			Close Confinement.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Class or Privilege.		Total No. of Inmates Punished.		Violence.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Warwick (Males).	—	-	14	—	15	—	15	—	7	—	3	—	6	—	26	—	35	—
Aylesbury (Females).	—	70	-	84	—	72	--	88	—	20	—	60	—	7	—	80	—	147

APPENDIX No. 11.

RETURN of the ESTABLISHMENTS of the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES in ENGLAND and WALES in the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

PRISONS.	Male Officers.																						Female Officers.						
	Governors or Chief Warders in Charge.	Deputy Governors.	Chaplains.	Assistant Chaplains.	Roman Catholic Priests.	Jewish Minister.	Medical Officers.	Deputy Medical Officers.	Storekeepers.	Clerks.	Scripture Readers and Schoolmasters.	Discipline Officers acting as Clerks or Schoolmasters.	Chief Warders.	Farm Bailiff.	Clerk of Works, Foreman of Works, and Engineers.	Compounders.	Principal Warders and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Warders and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Assistant Warders, Civil Guards, and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Other Subordinate Officers.	Assistant Superintendent and Matrons.	Scripture Reader.	Schoolmistresses and Discipline Officers acting as such.	Chief Matron and Chief Warders.	Principal Matrons, Principal Warders, and Principal Attendants.	Matrons (Convict), Warders, and Attendants.	Assistant Matrons, Assistant Warders, and Assistant Attendants.
LOCAL PRISONS.																													
Bedford	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	6	9	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	7
Birmingham	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	4	-	3	1	-	-	1	4	12	23	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Bodmin	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	-	-
Brecon	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	(a)	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Bristol	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	-	(b)	-	1	1	2
Brixton	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	17	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canterbury	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	1
Cardiff	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	7	10	-	-	-	(b)	-	1	1	2
Carlisle	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carmarthen	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carnarvon	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	(a)	1	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chelmsford	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	9	11	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	1
Devizes	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	1
Dorchester	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Durham	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	4	-	2	1	-	1	-	3	12	22	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	2
Exeter	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	8	12	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	1
Gloucester	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	5	7	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	1
Hereford	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	1

(a) One of the Discipline Officers acts as Schoolmaster in addition to his other duties. (b) The Matron or other female officer acts as Schoolmistress in addition to her other duties.

RETURN of the ESTABLISHMENTS of the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES in ENGLAND and WALES in the Year ended 31st March, 1903 – *continued*.

PRISONS	Male Officers.																				Female Officers.				
	Governors or Chief Warders in Charge.	Deputy Governors.	Chaplains.	Assistant Chaplains.	Roman Catholic Priests.	Jewish Minister.	Medical Officers.	Deputy Medical Officers.	Storekeepers.	Clerks.	Scripture Readers and Schoolmasters.	Discipline Officers acting as Clerks or Schoolmasters.	Chief Warders.	Farm Bailiff.	Clerk of Works, Foreman of Works, and Engineers.	Compounders.	Principal Warders and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Warders and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Assistant Warders, Civil Guards, and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Other Subordinate Officers.	Assistant Superintendent and Matrons.	Scripture Reader.	Schoolmistresses and Discipline Officers acting as such.	Chief Matron and Chief Warders.	Principal Matrons, Principal Warders, and Principal Attendants.	Matrons (Convict), Warders, and Attendants.	Assistant Matrons, Assistant Warders, and Assistant Attendants.
Holloway	1(c)	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	4	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	5	-	1	-	3	1	5	22	49
Hull	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	(b)	-	1	1	3
Ipswich	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	2
Knutsford	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	11	16	-	1	-	(b)	-	-	2	4
Lancaster	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	2
Leeds	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	11	20	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	7
Leicester	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	2
Lewes	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	9	15	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	2	2
Lincoln	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	2
Liverpool . ..	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	7	-	3	1	-	1	-	1	18	35	-	1	-	1	1	4	10	26
Maidstone	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	9	13	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	2	2
Manchester	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	7	-	4	1	-	1	1	1	8	17	1	1	-	1	1	3	2	12
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	8	13	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	5
Northallerton	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	2
Northampton	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	2
Norwich	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	2
Nottingham	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	2
Oxford	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pentonville	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	6	-	6	1	-	1	1	10	24	53	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Plymouth	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	1
Portsmouth	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	1
Preston	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	10	16	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	3
Reading	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	2
Ruthin	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
St. Albans	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

(b) The Matron or other female officer acts as Schoolmistress in addition to her other duties.

(c) Is also Medical Officer.

RETURN of the ESTABLISHMENTS of the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES in ENGLAND and WALES in the Year ended 31st March, 1903—*continued*.

PRISONS.	Male Officers.																				Female Officers.					
	Governors or Chief Warders in Charge.	Deputy Governors.	Chaplains.	Assistant Chaplains.	Roman Catholic Priests	Jewish Minister.	Medical Officers.	Deputy Medical Officers.	Storekeepers.	Clerks.	Scripture Readers and Schoolmasters.	Discipline Officers acting as Clerks or Schoolmasters.	Chief Warders.	Farm Bailiff.	Clerk of Works, Foreman of Works, and Engineers	Compounders.	Principal Warders and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Warders and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Assistant Warders, Civil Guards, and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Other Subordinate Officers.	Assistant Superintendent and Matrons.	Scripture Reader.	Schoolmistresses and Discipline Officers acting as such.	Chief Matron and Chief Warders.	Principal Matrons, Principal Warders, and Principal Attendants.	Matrons (Convict), Warders, and Attendants.	Assistant Matrons, Assistant Warders, and Assistant Attendants.
Shepton Mallet ..	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Shrewsbury	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	6	6	–	–	–	(*b*)	–	–	2	2
Stafford	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	3	2	4	1	–	1	1	5	14	29	1	1	–	1	–	–	3	3
Swansea	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	6	7	–	–	–	(*b*)	–	–	1	2
Usk	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	7	–	–	–	(*b*)	–	–	1	2
Wakefield	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	4	–	4	1	–	1	1	8	16	33	1	1	–	1	–	1	3	10
Wandsworth	1	1	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	6	2	4	1	–	1	1	10	26	50	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warwick	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	7	9	–	–	–	(*b*)	–	–	1	2
Winchester	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	1	2	1	–	1	–	2	10	17	–	–	–	(*b*)	–	–	1	2
Worcester	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	8	13	–	–	–	(*b*)	–	–	2	2
Wormwood Scrubs ..	1	1	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	7	4	6	1	–	1	1	12	30	62	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CONVICT PRISONS.																											
Aylesbury (F.) ..	1(*c*)	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	1	4	5	11
Borstal	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	1	1	–	1	–	10	13	57	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dartmoor	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	6	4	3	1	1	2	1	17	41	129	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parkhurst	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	5	3	2	1	–	1	1	13	30	87	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portland	1	1	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	4	4	3	1	–	2	1	13	31	110	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES (*d*).																											
Aylesbury (F.) ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	2
Warwick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(*b*) The Matron or other female officer acts as Schoolmistress in addition to her other duties. (*c*) Is also Medical Officer. (*d*) Superior officers in Prisons act in the same capacity in State Inebriate Reformatories.

APPENDIX 12 A AND B.

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY for Staff and Maintenance in the Year ended 31st March. 1903.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	TOTAL LOCAL PRISONS.	TOTAL CONVICT PRISONS.	TOTAL STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.	GRAND TOTAL.	BEDFORD.	BIRMINGHAM.	BODMIN.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 13,534; F. 3,050.	M. 2,699; F. 130.	M. 7; F. 17.	M. 16,240; F. 3,197.	M. 111.	M. 427; F. 93.	M. 59; F. 4.
A.—COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	249,098 16 9	71,470 13 2	819 2 6	321,388 12 5	2,261 18 6	7,379 17 7	2,089 12 10
Average annual charge per prisoner	15 0 5	25 5 3	34 2 7	16 10 8	20 7 7	14 3 10	32 17 0
B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	75,668 0 2	23,315 17 2	241 10 4	99,225 7 8	543 13 10	2,327 9 3	368 7 1
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	1,949 8 9	754 18 8	4 3 11	2,708 11 4	13 3 11	78 5 6	17 14 8
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	25,598 7 0	3,129 18 5	61 16 4	28,790 1 9	174 9 10	516 9 10	113 7 0
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	25,055 12 8	8,795 6 10	132 18 1	33,983 17 7	172 15 5	643 12 2	120 2 7
Total expenses of maintenance	128,271 8 7	35,996 1 1	440 8 8	164,707 18 4	904 3 0	3,565 16 9	619 11 4
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	7 14 8	12 14 6	18 7 0	8 9 6	8 2 11	6 17 2	9 16 8

HEADS OF SERVICE.	BRECON.	BRISTOL.	BRIXTON.	CAMBRIDGE.	CANTERBURY.	CARDIFF.	CARLISLE.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 22; F. 2.	M. 160; F. 44.	M. 241.	M. 69; F. 5.	M. 167; F. 11.	M. 226; F. 60.	M. 76; F. 19.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	1,194 19 8	3,022 4 1	5,300 12 1	1,942 13 7	2,758 19 5	4,062 6 7	2,061 12 5
Average annual charge per prisoner	49 15 10	14 16 4	21 19 10	26 5 1	15 10 0	14 4 1	21 14 0
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	126 12 3	870 16 6	1,083 17 7	364 14 11	853 17 10	1,147 12 10	404 16 5
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	2 18 3	28 0 4	137 9 4	21 19 1	16 2 1	28 19 10	19 3 8
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	46 9 6	300 0 10	593 0 4	146 10 3	247 19 1	481 2 8	93 11 10
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	31 6 0	250 0 8	2,588 10 4	106 11 9	313 1 3	384 7 6	154 7 8
Total expenses of maintenance	207 6 0	1,448 18 4	4,382 17 7	639 16 0	1,431 0 3	2,042 2 10	671 19 7
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	8 12 9	7 2 0	18 3 9	8 12 11	8 0 9	7 2 10	7 1 6

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY for Staff and Maintenance in the Year ended 31st March, 1903—*continued.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.	CARMARTHEN.	CARNARVON.	CHELMSFORD.	DERBY.	DEVIZES.	DORCHESTER.	DURHAM.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 41 ; F. 5.	M. 30 ; F. 9.	M. 240.	M. 210 ; F. 29.	M. 80 ; F. 9.	M. 115 ; F. 5.	M. 447 ; F. 105.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	1,567 18 6	1,557 5 5	4,849 11 4	3,841 12 6	2,071 18 1	1,862 13 7	6,678 1 1
Average annual charge per prisoner	34 1 8	39 18 7	20 4 2	16 1 5	23 5 7	15 10 5	12 1 11
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	211 7 9	193 6 8	1,273 5 10	1,013 13 0	437 11 8	640 16 8	2,509 18 7
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	4 4 3	4 0 7	33 6 10	8 10 10	16 11 5	7 13 4	34 5 6
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	95 19 8	56 11 8	476 18 3	319 8 4	157 19 3	269 12 2	749 4 6
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	45 10 8	57 9 8	347 19 5	241 13 9	108 6 1	158 5 5	618 17 2
Total expenses of maintenance	357 2 4	310 8 7	2,131 10 4	1,583 5 11	720 8 5	1,076 7 7	3,912 5 9
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	7 15 3	7 19 2	8 17 7	6 12 6	8 1 11	8 19 5	7 1 9

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXETER.	GLOUCESTER.	HEREFORD.	HOLLOWAY.	HULL.	IPSWICH.	KNUTSFORD.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 211 ; F. 14.	M. 84 ; F. 9.	M. 29 ; F. 3.	M. 147 ; F. 567.	M. 218 ; F. 58.	M. 99 ; F. 11.	M. 334 ; F. 64.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	3,830 18 3	2,196 4 6	1,635 5 9	10,416 18 6	4,900 5 9	2,004 13 8	4,815 0 10
Average annual charge per prisoner	17 0 6	23 12 1	51 2 1	14 11 9	17 15 1	18 4 6	12 2 0
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	1,203 3 6	439 1 4	143 11 8	3,446 12 7	1,094 3 10	543 0 8	1,734 2 5
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	23 10 6	12 6 10	3 18 11	167 9 2	25 14 8	9 12 7	25 16 2
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	317 2 1	152 10 9	54 15 5	1,997 6 9	338 11 10	124 6 1	447 9 8
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	252 10 8	145 13 2	33 2 4	1,194 4 4	402 12 10	103 16 10	384 10 10
Total expenses of maintenance	1,796 6 9	749 12 1	235 8 4	6,805 12 10	1,861 3 2	780 16 2	2,591 19 1
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	7 19 8	8 1 2	7 7 1	9 10 8	6 14 10	7 1 11	6 10 8

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY for Staff and Maintenance in the Year ended 31st March, 1903—*continued.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.	LANCASTER.	LEEDS.	LEICESTER.	LEWES.	LINCOLN.	LIVERPOOL.	MAIDSTONE.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 88 ; F. 13.	M. 361 ; F. 107.	M. 153 ; F. 11.	M. 252 ; F. 37.	M. 161 ; F. 20.	M. 689 ; F. 532.	M. 193 ; F. 40.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	2,191 13 7	6,351 16 4	2,958 0 10	4,400 14 5	2,971 8 3	13,878 12 8	3,878 3 9
Average annual charge per prisoner	21 14 0	13 11 5	18 0 9	15 4 7	16 8 4	11 7 4	16 12 11
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	393 5 4	2,163 6 6	771 13 4	1,592 5 11	749 6 9	4,671 9 6	1,197 10 4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	14 0 6	48 18 9	21 5 11	15 11 3	17 5 0	100 19 11	18 13 10
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	128 5 7	552 18 11	273 8 8	522 4 2	202 15 0	1,132 13 2	109 5 8
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	137 13 5	601 17 6	182 8 10	380 16 4	228 7 5	1,589 2 2	297 17 7
Total expenses of maintenance	673 4 10	3,367 1 8	1,248 16 9	2,510 17 8	1,197 14 2	7,494 4 9	1,923 7 5
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	6 13 4	7 3 11	7 12 3	8 13 9	6 12 4	6 2 9	8 5 1

HEADS OF SERVICE.	MANCHESTER.	NEWCASTLE.	NORTH-ALLERTON.	NORTH-AMPTON.	NORWICH.	NOTTING-HAM.	OXFORD.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 741 ; F. 337.	M. 227 ; F. 71.	M. 114 ; F. 23.	M. 134 ; F. 14.	M. 109 ; F. 8.	M. 156 ; F. 17.	M. 93 ; F. 8.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	13,287 10 10	4,697 6 3	2,727 6 11	2,653 6 3	2,413 19 5	2,689 8 5	1,851 6 10
Average annual charge per prisoner	12 6 6	15 15 3	19 18 2	17 18 7	20 12 8	15 10 11	18 12 6
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	4,534 12 0	1,587 3 1	657 16 11	687 19 0	569 3 9	806 8 8	489 0 4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	50 7 0	31 2 2	19 5 11	15 18 3	11 17 0	12 10 2	16 10 9
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	1,352 7 4	381 11 3	139 5 3	163 0 9	209 7 3	267 13 11	120 6 0
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery &c.	1,512 14 5	494 4 8	157 13 6	161 19 2	78 16 0	222 19 4	102 12 0
Total expenses of maintenance	7,450 0 9	2,194 1 2	974 1 7	1,028 17 2	869 4 0	1,309 12 1	728 9 1
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	6 18 3	7 7 3	7 2 2	6 19 0	7 8 7	7 11 5	7 4 3

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY for Staff and Maintenance in the Year ended 31st March, 1903—*continued.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.	PENTONVILLE.	PLYMOUTH.	PORTSMOUTH.	PRESTON.	READING.	RUTHIN.	ST. ALBANS.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 1,098.	M. 49 ; F. 11.	M. 120 ; F. 19.	M. 316 ; F. 107.	M. 159 ; F. 13.	M. 32 ; F. 4.	M. 83 ; F. 7.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	13,039 18 2	1,769 3 9	2,661 6 9	5,667 2 9	2,886 9 9	1,414 0 10	1,900 12 9
Average annual charge per prisoner	11 17 6	29 9 9	19 2 11	13 7 11	16 15 7	39 5 7	21 2 4
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	5,456 0 10	235 11 0	583 2 2	1,825 19 1	760 5 8	191 11 4	436 9 2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	130 6 6	3 11 10	20 10 9	36 16 4	7 19 1	3 2 2	10 10 8
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c... ..	1,743 13 5	87 3 8	140 6 11	537 2 7	265 16 0	56 6 0	123 12 0
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	1,450 9 10	70 19 1	174 14 6	541 8 10	169 16 5	67 10 8	86 5 7
Total expenses of maintenance	8,780 10 7	397 5 7	918 14 4	2,941 6 10	1,203 17 2	318 10 2	656 12 6
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	7 19 11	6 12 5	6 12 2	6 19 1	7 0 0	8 16 11	7 5 11

HEADS OF SERVICE.	SHEPTON MALLET.	SHREWSBURY.	STAFFORD.	SWANSEA.	USK.	WAKEFIELD.	WANDSWORTH.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 72 ; F. 14.	M. 88 ; F. 11.	M. 515 ; F. 90.	M. 71 ; F. 23.	M. 81 ; F. 19.	M. 641 ; F. 116.	M. 1,129.
COST OF STAFF	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	2,193 9 4	2,437 4 7	8,583 2 8	2,585 3 0	2,103 3 8	10,429 7 2	12,841 12 9
Average annual charge per prisoner	25 10 1	24 12 4	14 3 9	27 10 0	21 0 8	13 15 7	11 7 6
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	468 1 3	466 6 3	2,915 19 11	352 4 5	464 9 0	3,348 7 2	4,783 8 10
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	4 8 11	13 5 1	72 8 0	19 4 1	1 0 10	118 8 4	152 7 6
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c... ..	192 19 4	163 19 2	1,039 1 6	151 17 10	194 18 1	423 6 5	1,880 4 3
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	103 2 1	107 17 5	849 17 4	80 4 5	109 2 1	1,261 13 5	1,621 6 7
Total expenses of maintenance	768 11 7	751 8 9	4,877 6 9	603 10 9	769 10 0	5,151 15 4	8,437 7 2
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	8 18 9	7 11 10	8 1 3	6 8 5	7 13 10	6 16 1	7 9 5

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY for Staff and Maintenance in the Year ended 31st March, 1903—*continued.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.	WARWICK.	WINCHESTER.	WORCESTER.	WORMWOOD SCRUBS.	CONVICT PRISONS. AYLESBURY.	CONVICT PRISONS. BORSTAL.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 160; F. 20.	M. 397; F. 36.	M. 146; F. 20.	M. 1,153; F. 176.	F. 130.	M. 209.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	2,806 6 0	5,497 18 3	3,424 5 9	15,505 9 7	4,604 14 6	9,482 7 1
Average annual charge per prisoner	16 1 9	16 0 7	20 12 7	11 13 4	35 8 5	45 7 5
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.						
Victualling of prisoners	810 4 6	1,632 6 7	801 4 3	6,610 12 7	1,042 12 0	1,618 13 7
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	14 8 4	46 16 7	16 15 1	142 3 2	77 15 2	82 15 4
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c... ..	181 14 0	784 13 8	290 8 4	3,215 3 4	598 13 9	355 3 4
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	243 14 1	546 17 7	200 3 10	2,362 3 1	433 13 6	1,260 17 7
Total expenses of maintenance	1,250 0 11	3,010 14 5	1,308 11 6	12,330 2 2	2,152 14 5	3,317 9 10
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	6 18 11	8 15 6	7 17 8	9 5 7	16 11 2	15 17 6

HEADS OF SERVICE.	CONVICT PRISONS. DARTMOOR.	CONVICT PRISONS. PARKHURST.	CONVICT PRISONS. PORTLAND.	STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES. AYLESBURY.	STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES. WARWICK.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 1,019.	M. 740.	M. 731.	F. 17.	M. 7.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	22,108 3 6	16,416 12 5	18,858 15 8	465 5 2	353 17 4
Average annual charge per prisoner	21 13 11	23 3 8	25 16 0	27 7 4	50 11 1
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.					
Victualling of prisoners	8,193 3 1	5,621 19 9	6,539 8 9	163 15 5	77 14 11
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	219 9 0	217 6 8	157 12 6	1 13 11	2 10 0
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c... ..	801 7 4	838 4 2	536 9 10	46 1 9	15 14 7
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	2,920 2 4	2,031 4 10	2,149 8 7	116 8 9	16 9 4
Total expenses of maintenance	12,134 1 9	9,008 15 5	9,382 19 8	327 19 10	112 8 10
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	11 18 2	12 3 6	12 16 9	19 5 10	16 1 3

APPENDIX No. 12 C.

EXPENSES of LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS, and of STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES, other than for Staff and Maintenance, in the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Heads of Service.	Local Prisons.	Convict Prisons.	State Inebriate Reformatories.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gratuities on discharge (including subsidy to Refuge for the Destitute, Dalston).	8,530 17 0	2,291 7 11	12 15 2	10,825 0 1
Escort and conveyance	51,518 8 9	2,684 13 9	25 6 9	54,228 9 3
New buildings and alterations ..	45,985 1 7	7,119 5 5	16 249 0 2	69,353 7 2
Ordinary repairs of buildings ..	17,871 15 3	2,372 12 5	—	20,244 7 8
Rent, &c.	334 15 11	293 0 0	—	627 15 11
Travelling and removal expenses of officers.	4,972 10 9	1,000 1 6	3 13 10	5,976 6 1
Incidental expenses	4,182 7 1	1,243 3 2	19 1 6	5,444 11 9
Maintenance of criminal lunatics..	3,733 0 0	36 10 0	9 2 0	3,778 12 0
Colonial.				
Maintenance of Imperial convicts	—	—	—	—
Maintenance of invalids, lunatics, paupers, &c.	—	2,018 0 10	—	2,018 0 10
Total of other expenses	137,118 16 4	19,058 15 0	16,318 19 5	172,496 10 9
Ditto, exclusive of cost of new buildings, &c., and Colonial charges.	91,133 14 9	9,921 8 9	69 19 3	101,125 2 9
Average annual charge per prisoner	5 9 11	3 10 2	2 18 4	5 4 1

APPENDIX No. 12 D.

SUMMARY.

A. Total cost of staff	249,098 16 9	71,470 13 2	819 2 6	321,388 12 5
B. „ maintenance ..	128,271 8 7	35,996 1 1	440 8 8	164,707 18 4
C. „ other expenses, exclusive of cost of new buildings, &c., and Colonial charges.	91,133 14 9	9,921 8 9	69 19 3	101,125 2 9
Total expenses for the year ..	468,504 0 1	117,388 3 0	1,329 10 5	587,221 13 6
Total annual charge per prisoner	28 5 0	41 9 11	55 7 11	30 4 3
Deductions.				
Value of labour (measured) exclusive of employment in the Service of the prison.*	103,645 12 0	54,292 19 7	62 12 0	158,001 3 7
Incidental receipts (sale of old stores, &c.)	3,538 6 0	896 7 1	—	4,434 13 1
Total deductions	107,183 18 0	55,189 6 8	62 12 0	162,435 16 8
Net cost (after above deductions)	361,320 2 1	62,198 16 4	1,266 18 5	424,785 16 10
Net annual charge per prisoner (after above deductions).	21 15 9	21 19 9	52 15 9	21 17 1

* As the work on which prisoners are employed is principally for Government, only a small portion of the amount is actually received in cash.

APPENDIX No. 12E.

STATEMENT of EXPENSES of LOCAL PRISONS

SERVICE.	Year 1893-4. Prisoners. Male 12,170 Female 2,389 14,559	Year 1894-5. Prisoners. Male 11,860 Female 2,369 14,229	Year 1895-6. Prisoners. Male 11,939 Female 2,455 14,394	Year 1896-7. Prisoners. Male 11,570 Female 2,417 13,987
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniform, &c.	212,160 16 4	216,186 9 9	221,703 12 7	226,633 2 7
Victualling of prisoners ..	49,003 19 5	45,571 16 9	43,962 14 1	44,759 11 5
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, &c.	16,224 12 5	18,826 2 4	16,850 9 8	19,515 3 7
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	1,429 12 10	1,427 13 11	1,499 16 6	1,464 3 1
Gratuities to prisoners ..	5,843 17 9	5,963 17 7	5,912 18 10	6,034 8 1
Fuel, light, and water; soap, scouring and cleaning articles.	36,108 18 7	35,373 0 7	36,678 16 8	35,538 5 8
Rent	248 11 1	247 19 10	266 7 9	263 11 10
Escort and conveyance of prisoners.	37,008 10 1	36,525 0 2	35,367 16 8	37,654 7 4
New buildings and alterations.	24,793 11 2	33,961 2 6	33,636 13 1	41,825 2 5
Ordinary repairs	12,244 3 7	12,763 17 9	15,138 12 3	14,514 16 10
Travelling and removal expenses of officers.	2,272 13 7	2,551 8 1	2,281 19 2	2,966 18 2
Incidental expenses ..	3,148 13 9	2,901 17 5	2,784 10 2	3,319 0 7
Maintenance of criminal lunatics.	—	—	3,434 14 8	4,070 19 2
	400,288 0 7	411,210 6 8	419,529 2 1	438,561 10 9
Totals exclusive of new buildings and alterations.	375,494 9 5	377,349 4 2	385,902 9 0	396,736 8 4

NOTE.—The cost of coal and coke is not

APPENDIX No. 12E.

in each year from 1893-94 to 1902-1903.

Year 1897-8. Prisoners.	Year 1898-9. Prisoners.	Year 1899-1900. Prisoners.	Year 1900-1901. Prisoners.	Year 1901-2. Prisoners.	Year 1902-3. Prisoners.
Male 11,675	Male 12,295	Male 11,795	Male 11,887	Male 13,290	Male 13,534
Female 2,550	Female 2,672	Female 2,699	Female 2,852	Female 2,977	Female 3,050
14,225	14,967	14,494	14,739	16,267	16,584
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
226,167 6 0	231,137 12 4	237,685 19 6	244,568 6 5	247,862 7 8	249,098 16 9
47,617 0 10	53,496 19 3	52,093 11 6	55,165 12 5	67,876 0 3	75,668 0 2
18,007 1 4	21,216 8 11	22,965 10 1	21,320 17 6	23,941 19 3	25,055 12 8
1,611 8 1	1,588 12 9	1,546 15 11	1,509 13 10	1,672 2 7	1,949 8 9
5,962 4 4	6,400 4 5	7,565 12 9	7,655 5 7	8,573 12 5	8,520 17 0
35,339 11 7	36,156 14 2	39,122 8 9	47,704 19 4	53,781 11 5	25,598 7 0
211 15 2	261 5 10	265 14 1	332 13 5	285 13 4	334 15 11
38,306 3 0	41,571 1 5	42,144 10 7	41,470 12 9	47,470 11 3	51,518 8 9
42,087 3 4	40,635 13 9	36,606 5 5	52,856 0 11	60,523 4 6	45,985 1 7
18,624 0 3	17,555 14 4	19,968 12 10	17,231 8 7	16,573 2 7	17,871 15 3
4,425 15 2	4,028 14 10	3,929 10 0	3,838 0 7	4,238 19 2	4,972 10 9
3,167 0 8	3,639 15 3	3,842 9 0	3,920 10 10	4,166 6 6	4,182 7 1
3,890 14 8	4,106 9 5	4,454 4 8	4,085 7 8	4,062 19 10	3,733 0 0
445,407 4 5	461,795 6 8	472,191 5 1	501,659 9 10	540,827 10 9	514,489 1 8
403,320 1 1	421,159 1 11	435,584 19 8	448,803 8 11	480,304 6 3	466,504 0 1

included in the Prison Vote after 1901-2.

APPENDIX No. 12F.

STATEMENT of EXPENSES of CONVICT PRISONS

SERVICE.	Year 1893-4. Convicts. Males 3,462 Females 212 — 3,674	Year 1894-5. Convicts. Males 3,313 Females 210 — 3,523	Year 1895-6. Convicts. Males 3,015 Females 205 — 3,220	Year 1896-7. Convicts. Males 2,887 Females 202 — 3,089
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniform, &c.	99,023 9 6	89,870 17 8	84,098 0 7	78,911 8 7
Victualling for convicts ..	25,139 1 3	22,832 1 4	21,573 13 3	21,954 2 10
Clothing, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, &c.	9,213 15 2	8,731 15 8	7,540 18 6	7,195 12 6
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	767 15 10	753 13 5	791 14 10	741 19 5
Gratuities to convicts ..	3,812 4 9	3,541 2 1	3,317 16 5	2,913 14 7
Fuel, light and water; soap, scouring and cleaning articles.	10,275 17 9	9,861 19 9	9,019 7 8	8,599 18 10
Rent	242 19 6	241 14 3	242 18 1	247 4 4
Escort and conveyance of convicts.	3,326 7 4	2,622 12 2	2,403 17 7	2,361 10 5
New buildings and alterations.	6,623 17 2	3,495 0 2	11,273 19 5	14,968 5 0
Ordinary repairs of buildings.	3,184 11 7	2,963 3 11	2,810 18 5	2,691 0 9
Travelling and removal expenses of officers.	1,186 16 4	883 12 8	1,238 2 1	1,001 14 3
Incidental expenses ..	1,028 15 8	1,070 12 3	993 8 9	876 16 1
Maintenance of criminal lunatics.	—	—	71 19 0	63 12 0
Maintenance of Imperial convicts.	765 11 1	704 12 10	565 10 3	493 16 4
Maintenance of invalids, lunatics, paupers, &c.	4,426 6 10	4,516 4 7	4,236 7 8	3,998 16 11
Gross Expenditure ..	169,017 9 9	152,089 2 9	150,178 12 6	146,989 12 10
Expenditure exclusive of cost of new buildings, &c. (and Colonial charges in 1895-6, 1896-7, 1897-8, 1898-9, 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-2, 1902-3.)	162,393 12 7	148,594 2 7	134,102 15 2	127,556 14 7

NOTE.—The cost of Coal and Coke is not

APPENDIX No. 12F.

in each year from 1893–94 to 1902–1903.

Year 1897-8. Convicts. Males 2,660 Females 166 2,826	Year 1898-9. Convicts. Males 2,595 Females 135 2,730	Year 1899-1900. Convicts. Males 2,588 Females 128 2,716	Year 1900-1. Convicts. Males 2,572 Females 124 2,696	Year 1901-2. Convicts. Males 2,572 Females 123 2,695	Year 1902-3. Convicts. Males 2,699 Females 130 2,829
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
77,543 5 8	74,434 14 4	72,016 4 4	71,593 16 11	73,559 14 0	71,470 13 2
20,262 13 3	20,194 2 1	21,283 7 10	22,769 16 8	22,948 2 5	23,315 17 2
7,402 0 8	6,329 0 5	7,076 13 5	8,003 18 10	8,205 8 0	8,795 6 10
773 12 6	669 1 11	750 1 8	799 6 8	729 4 1	754 18 8
2,793 9 6	2,748 1 5	2,534 19 8	2,429 18 5	2,373 13 11	2,291 7 11
8,629 13 9	7,601 0 8	8,416 2 9	10,693 5 5	11,596 8 0	3,129 18 5
283 13 2	270 13 10	269 7 8	268 7 2	288 10 5	293 0 0
2,086 5 4	2,211 18 6	1,842 13 7	1,959 0 4	2,369 3 1	2,884 13 9
8,124 15 6	8,810 3 5	8,040 5 5	8,687 1 10	8,593 11 1	7,119 5 5
2,321 10 8	1,844 19 4	2,310 11 3	2,172 5 5	2,759 15 6	2,372 12 5
811 18 4	865 4 8	893 2 3	933 8 5	1,199 10 7	1,000 1 6
785 19 3	1,437 13 7	853 12 0	961 2 4	962 6 6	1,243 3 2
141 17 2	464 6 0	219 0 0	80 4 0	55 7 11	36 10 0
523 19 5	175 18 7	123 5 8	118 2 2	55 14 6	—
3,679 14 8	3,448 17 1	3,322 19 7	3,006 1 0	2,602 16 4	2,018 0 10
135,984 8 10	131,505 15 10	129,962 7 1	134,495 15 7	138,301 6 4	126,525 9 3
123,855 19 3	119,070 16 9	118,465 16 5	122,684 10 7	127,049 4 5	117,388 3 0

included in the Prison Vote after 1901-2.

APPENDIX No. 12G.

STATEMENT of EXPENSES of STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES in the Years 1901–2 and 1902–3.

SERVICE.	Year 1901-2. Inmates. Male 6 Female 12 — 18			Year 1902-3. Inmates. Male 7 Female 17 — 24		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniform, &c.	364	5	5	819	2	6
Victualling of prisoners	53	17	2	241	10	4
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, &c.	332	2	11	132	16	1
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. ...	—			4	3	11
Gratuities to prisoners	4	0	8	12	15	2
Lighting and water; soap, scouring and cleaning articles.	12	18	5	61	16	4
Rent	—			—		
Escort and conveyance of prisoners	12	12	7	25	6	9
New buildings and alterations	4,878	1	3	16,249	0	2
Ordinary repairs	—			—		
Travelling and removal expenses of officers	15	6	6	3	13	10
Incidental expenses	5	9	3	19	1	6
Maintenance of criminal lunatics	—			9	2	0
Total	5,678	14	2	17,578	10	7
Total exclusive of new buildings and alterations.	800	12	11	1 329	10	5

APPENDIX No. 13.

RETURN showing the VALUE of PRISONERS' EARNINGS at each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON, and of INMATES of STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES, during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Total Local Prisons.	Total Convict Prisons.	Total State Inebriate Reformatories.	Grand Total.	Bedford.	Birmingham.	Bodmin.	Borstal (Juvenile Adults).
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 11,203 F. 2,373	M. 2,382 F. 120	M. 7 F. 14	M. 13,592 F. 2,507	M. 103	M. 350 F. 72	M. 56 F. 4	M 29
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	83,587 7 8	13,036 17 10	57 8 0	96,681 13 6	407 11 9	1,628 13 8	692 0 8	255 8 1
Farm	—	5,848 10 0	—	5,848 10 0	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—								
Prison Department	20,068 4 4	23,838 15 5	5 4 0	43,902 3 9	114 17 0	651 19 6	65 9 2	—
Admiralty	—	8,454 3 1	—	8,454 3 1	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	3,114 13 3	—	3,114 13 3	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	49,430 10 4	7,621 6 0	175 3 0	57,226 19 4	346 7 0	1,474 2 0	224 9 6	58 7 0
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	11 5 6	24 14 11	11 6 5	13 7 5	8 8 8	8 17 11	16 7 4	10 16 5

Description of Employment.	Brecon.	Bristol.	Brixton.	Cambridge.	Canterbury.	Cardiff.	Carlisle.	Carmarthen.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 20 F. 2	M. 119 F. 31	M. 32	M. 64 F. 5	M. 148 F. 8	M. 177 F. 49	M. 63 F. 15	M. 36 F. 5
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	150 19 6	999 6 7	14 6 6	394 1 3	1,178 1 1	1,006 8 8	518 4 8	299 13 10
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—								
Prison Department	40 8 0	245 13 0	304 12 5	196 15 0	203 16 0	494 3 5	263 0 9	52 7 0
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	190 18 6	677 15 0	393 4 6	268 14 4	606 18 0	957 19 0	506 5 6	213 0 0
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	17 7 7	12 16 4	19 2 7	12 9 2	12 15 0	10 17 7	16 10 2	13 15 7

APPENDIX No. 13—*continued.*

RETURN showing the VALUE of PRISONERS' EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	Carnarvon.	Chelmsford.	Derby.	Devizes.	Dorchester.	Durham.	Exeter.	Gloucester.	Hereford.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 21 F. 8	M. 217	M. 173 F. 22	M. 70 F. 8	M. 106 F. 5	M. 364 F. 74	M. 184 F. 13	M. 68 F. 8	M. 22 F. 2
Manufactures	£ s. d. 182 8 1	£ s. d. 1,474 13 6	£ s. d. 936 12 10	£ s. d. 705 17 9	£ s. d. 931 5 9	£ s. d. 2,521 18 6	£ s. d. 1,544 12 11	£ s. d. 537 14 10	£ s. d. 100 9 8
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—									
Prison Department	49 13 7	506 18 1	435 14 2	96 7 9	505 1 2	253 18 6	321 15 11	205 7 7	66 5 10
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	196 7 6	830 5 0	713 2 6	296 0 6	407 7 0	1,406 5 6	610 16 6	435 17 0	168 7 6
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work	13 7 9	13 3 9	10 13 11	14 1 7	16 12 2	9 11 0	12 11 6	15 18 8	13 19 3

Description of Employment.	Holloway.	Hull.	Ipswich.	Knutsford.	Lancaster.	Leeds.	Leicester.	Lewes.	Lincoln.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 21 F. 363	M. 185 F. 48	M. 85 F. 9	M. 302 F. 56	M. 75 F. 11	M. 283 F. 83	M. 135 F. 9	M. 229 F. 32	M. 138 F. 17
Manufactures	£ s. d. 3,520 12 5	£ s. d. 1,627 18 7	£ s. d. 368 18 9	£ s. d. 1,007 13 7	£ s. d. 408 18 2	£ s. d. 2,124 18 1	£ s. d. 781 5 4	£ s. d. 1,902 9 11	£ s. d. 577 10 4
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—									
Prison Department	24 19 9	267 13 9	118 12 1	72 19 3	212 8 9	434 10 1	152 4 6	187 16 0	571 18 0
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	1,716 19 0	896 12 6	387 9 0	1,336 15 6	441 19 0	1,467 17 0	534 19 0	771 9 6	960 8 0
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	13 14 1	11 19 8	9 6 2	6 15 1	12 7 3	11 0 1	10 3 11	10 19 4	13 12 3

APPENDIX No. 13—*continued.*

RETURN showing the VALUE of PRISONERS' EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	Liverpool.	Maidstone.	Manchester.	Newcastle.	Northallerton.	Northampton.	Norwich.	Nottingham.	Oxford.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 560 F. 399	M. 161 F. 36	M. 640 F. 282	M. 196 F. 60	M. 99 F. 19	M. 102 F. 18	M. 91 F. 6	M. 122 F. 15	M. 80 F. 7
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	5,296 9 3	1,057 13 1	3,782 11 8	1,294 15 7	572 1 1	867 4 7	418 15 5	691 5 11	699 8 1
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—									
Prison Department	626 13 0	1,047 19 9	1,038 1 4	376 19 10	67 6 3	365 2 8	69 2 9	312 15 10	304 17 0
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	2,809 16 0	1,040 10 0	2,023 17 6	964 13 0	481 4 8	436 6 0	417 18 8	637 4 0	435 8 6
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	9 2 2	15 19 5	7 9 7	10 6 0	9 9 11	14 10 2	9 6 9	11 19 7	16 11 0

Description of Employment.	Pentonville.	Plymouth.	Portsmouth.	Preston.	Reading.	Ruthin.	St. Albans.	Shepton Mallet.	Shrewsbury.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 807	M. 44 F. 10	M. 98 F. 17	M. 244 F. 38	M. 140 F. 11	M. 26 F. 4	M. 69 F. 7	M. 56 F. 12	M. 63 F. 9
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	6,479 4 1	592 8 6	548 9 11	1,782 8 11	811 16 10	140 4 11	347 4 3	481 11 1	378 4 7
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—									
Prison Department	1,919 0 0	111 4 10	354 16 6	481 11 4	292 4 0	55 7 6	136 2 0	131 1 6	117 4 7
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	2,238 7 0	204 0 6	512 15 0	1,328 7 6	583 10 5	164 8 0	401 2 6	385 0 6	350 7 0
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	13 3 7	16 16 2	12 6 3	10 16 5	11 3 6	12 0 0	11 12 9	14 13 5	11 14 11

APPENDIX No. 13—*continued.*

RETURN showing he VALUE of PRISONERS' EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	Stafford.	Swansea.	Usk.	Wakefield.	Wandsworth.	Warwick.	Winchester.	Worcester.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 454 F. 68	M. 64 F. 21	M. 69 F. 16	M. 547 F. 96	M. 996	M. 130 F. 17	M. 257 F. 29	M. 119 F. 16
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	3,450 13 5	393 16 5	457 7 0	3,756 7 3	9,696 6 5	672 12 7	1,338 7 0	398 3 0
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—								
Prison Department	472 13 5	137 14 6	150 12 11	845 3 8	635 5 5	371 18 8	597 8 11	254 1 0
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	1,446 1 0	489 8 6	344 11 6	2,562 5 8	2,734 15 0	616 4 0	925 14 0	631 12 7
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	10 5 9	12 0 3	11 4 2	11 2 10	13 1 2	11 5 11	10 0 1	9 10 2

Description of Employment.	Wormwood Scrubs.	Convict Prisons.				State Inebriate Reformatories.	
		Aylesbury.	Borstal.	Dartmoor.	Parkhurst.	Portland.	Aylesbury.	Warwick.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 1,093 F. 156	F. 120	M. 158	M. 955	M. 586	M. 683	F. 14	M. 7
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	8,441 1 7	903 6 11	234 15 2	4,954 17 10	3,670 7 1	3,273 10 10	47 6 3	10 1 9
Farm	—	—	162 16 0	3,049 10 0	2,636 4 0	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—								
Prison Department	1,618 9 2	—	909 7 1	12,825 13 9	2,974 0 1	7,129 14 6	—	5 4 0
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	8,454 3 1	—	—
War Department	—	—	3,114 13 3	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	4,818 3 6	942 9 0	677 12 0	2,071 13 0	1,822 8 0	2,107 4 0	107 15 0	67 8 0
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	11 18 3	15 7 8	32 5 6	23 19 7	18 18 11	30 13 11	11 1 6	11 16 3

APPENDIX No. 14.

STATEMENT showing the NAMES of the various DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES, and the Prisons with which they are connected.

Prison.	Name of Society.
	CONVICT PRISONS.
Aylesbury	*The Church Army, 130, Edgware Road, London, W.
Borstal	*The Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners, 32, Charing Cross, London, S.W.
Dartmoor	The St. Giles's Christian Mission, 28, Brooke Street, Holborn, London, W.C.
Parkhurst	The Salvation Army, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C.
Portland	*The Catholic Aid Society, 121, Marylebone Road, London.
	LOCAL PRISONS.
Bedford	*Bedfordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Birmingham ...	*Birmingham Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Bodmin	*Cornwall Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Brecon	*Brecknockshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Bristol	*Bristol Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Brixton	Sheriffs' Fund Society. St. Giles' Christian Mission.
Cambridge... ...	*County and Borough of Cambridge, County of Huntingdon, and Isle of Ely Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Canterbury ...	*East Kent Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Cardiff	*East Glamorgan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Carlisle	*Carlisle Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Carmarthen ...	*Counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Carnarvon	*Carnarvon District Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Chelmsford ...	*Essex Male Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Derby	*County and Borough of Derby Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Devizes	Wiltshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Dorchester... ...	*Dorsetshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Durham	*Durham Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

* Duly certified by the Secretary of State.

Statement showing the Names of the various Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, and the Prisons with which they are connected—*continued.*

Prison.	Name of Society.
Exeter	*Devon and Exeter Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Gloucester	*Gloucestershire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Hereford	*Herefordshire and Radnorshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Holloway	Sheriffs' Fund Society. St. Giles' Christian Mission. "Elizabeth Fry" Refuge. London Preventive and Reformatory Institution. The Manor House, Dalston Lane. *Female Aid Society. [Reformatory and Refuge Union.]
Hull	*Hull, East Riding, and North Lincolnshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Ipswich	*Suffolk Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Knutsford	*Cheshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Lancaster	Lancaster Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Leeds	*Leeds Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. *Bradford Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Leicester	*Leicestershire, Leicester, and Rutland Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Lewes	*Sussex Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Lincoln	*Lincoln Prison Gate and Police Court Mission.
Liverpool	*South-west Lancashire and Wirral Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Maidstone	*Kent Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Manchester ...	*Manchester and Salford Hundred Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Newcastle	*Newcastle and Northumberland Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Northallerton ...	*North Riding of Yorkshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Northampton ...	*Northampton Prison Gate Mission. (Northampton and Peterborough Prison Charities.)
Norwich	*Norfolk and Norwich Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Nottingham ...	*County of Nottingham and County of the City of Nottingham Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

* Duly certified by the Secretary of State.

Statement showing the Names of the various Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, and the Prisons with which they are connected—*continued.*

Prison.	Name of Society.
Oxford	The Administrators of the Oxford Prison Benefaction Fund.
Pentonville ...	*Metropolitan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Plymouth	*Plymouth Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Portsmouth ...	*Portsmouth and its Prison District Discharged Prisoners Aid Society.
Preston	*Preston and Mid-Lancashire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Reading	*Berkshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Ruthin	Local Prison Charity.
St. Albans	*Hertfordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Shepton Mallet ...	*Somersetshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Shrewsbury ...	*Salop and Montgomery Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Stafford	*North Staffordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. *South Staffordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Swansea	*West Glamorgan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Usk	*Monmouthshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Wakefield	*West Riding Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. *York Castle Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Wandsworth ...	*Surrey and South London Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Warwick	*Warwickshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Winchester ...	*Hants Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Worcester	*Worcestershire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Wormwood Scrubs	*Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners. Sheriffs' Fund Society.

* Duly certified by the Secretary of State.

APPENDIX No. 15.

RETURN of the MEETINGS and VISITS of VISITING COMMITTEES of LOCAL PRISONS, of BOARDS of VISITORS of CONVICT PRISONS, and of VISITORS of STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES, during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Prison.	Number of Meetings at which a Quorum was Present.	Number of Visits paid by Individual Members.
Local Prisons.		
Bedford ...	12	41
Birmingham	16	58
Bodmin ...	13	12
Borstal (Juvenile - Adult Prison).	6	5
Brecon ...	4	9
Bristol ...	15	56
Brixton ...	12	28
Cambridge ...	51	85
Canterbury ...	10	37
Cardiff ...	12	7
Carlisle ...	12	29
Carmarthen ...	12	10
Carnarvon ...	12	18
Chelmsford ...	14	45
Derby ...	15	13
Devizes ...	8	15
Dorchester ...	5	17
Durham ...	14	4
Exeter ...	13	158
Gloucester ...	8	27
Hereford ...	12	53
Holloway ...	12	56
Hull	15	75
Ipswich ...	7	31
Knutsford ...	13	36
Lancaster ...	12	24
Leeds ...	8	41
Leicester ...	12	62
Lewes ...	15	40
Lincoln ...	12	1
Liverpool ...	16	39
Maidstone ...	5	45
Manchester ...	12	137
Newcastle ...	13	64
Northallerton	40	7
Northampton	12	18
Norwich ...	13	47
Nottingham ...	23	3
Oxford	12	24
Pentonville ...	21	54
Plymouth ...	12	25
Portsmouth ...	12	8
Preston	14	93
Reading	33	11
Ruthin	7	17
St Albans ...	38	116
Shepton Mallet ...	14	11
Shrewsbury ...	12	14
Stafford	15	45
Swansea	12	9
Usk	10	12
Wakefield ...	13	35
Wandsworth ...	24	54
Warwick	14	55
Winchester ...	14	36
Worcester ...	17	40
Wormwood Scrubs	15	52
Convict Prisons.		
Aylesbury ...	21	56
Borstal	10	10
Dartmoor ...	11	2
Parkhurst ...	13	5
Portland	11	2
State Inebriate Reformatories.		
Aylesbury ...	11	35
Warwick ...	14	55

APPENDIX 16A.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS RECEIVED into LOCAL PRISONS on CONVICTION at ASSIZES and QUARTER SESSIONS during the year ended 31st March, 1903, who were classed as OFFENDERS of the FIRST and SECOND DIVISIONS, showing the OFFENCES of which they were CONVICTED.

Offences.	Offenders of the 1st Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
CLASS I.—Offences against the Person :—				
1. Murder	—	—	—	—
2. Attempt to murder	—	—	1	—
3. Threats or conspiracy to murder ...	—	—	1	—
4. Manslaughter	—	—	6	5
5. Felonious wounding	—	—	4	1
6. Endangering railway passengers ...	—	—	—	—
7. Endangering life at sea	—	—	—	—
8. Malicious wounding (misdemeanours).	—	—	43	8
9. Assault	—	—	6	3
10. Intimidation and molestation ...	—	—	—	—
11. Cruelty to children	—	—	1	8
12. Abandoning children under two years.	—	—	—	9
13. Child stealing	—	—	—	—
14. Procuring abortion	—	—	—	—
15. Concealment of birth	—	—	—	17
16. Unnatural offences	—	—	—	—
17. Attempts to commit unnatural offences.	—	—	—	—
18. Indecency with males	—	—	1	—
19. Rape	—	—	—	—
20. Indecent assaults on females ...	—	—	15	—
21. Defilement of girls under 13 ...	—	—	—	—
22. Defilement of girls under 16 ...	—	—	3	—
23. Householder permitting defilement of girls.	—	—	—	—
24. Procuration	—	—	—	—
25. Abduction	—	—	1	—
*26. Bigamy	—	—	6	2
CLASS II.—Offences against Property with Violence :—				
27. Sacrilege	—	—	—	—
28. Burglary	—	—	13	1
29. Housebreaking	—	—	11	1
30. Shopbreaking	—	—	19	—
31. Attempts to break into houses, shops, &c.	—	—	7	—
32. Entering with intent to commit felony.	—	—	—	—
33. Possession of housebreaking tools, &c.	—	—	—	—
34. Robbery	—	—	—	—
35. Extortion by threats to accuse ...	—	—	—	—
36. Extortion by other threats... ...	—	—	—	—

Return of the Number of Prisoners received into Local Prisons on Conviction at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the year ended 31st March, 1903, who were classed as Offenders of the First and Second Divisions, showing the Offences of which they were Convicted—*continued.*

Offences.	Offenders of the 1st Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CLASS III.—Offences against Property without Violence :—				
37. Larceny of horses and cattle ...	—	—	7	—
38. Larceny from the person	—	—	9	1
39. Larceny in house	—	—	23	5
40. Larceny by a servant	—	—	35	8
41. Embezzlement	—	—	15	3
42. Larceny of post letters	—	—	13	1
43. Other aggravated larcenies ...	—	—	1	—
44. Simple larceny and minor larcenies	—	—	53	4
45. Obtaining by false pretences ...	—	—	36	5
46. Frauds by bankers, &c.	—	—	2	—
47. Falsifying accounts...	—	—	9	—
48. Other frauds...	—	—	11	1
49. Receiving stolen goods	—	—	18	2
50. Offences in bankruptcy	—	—	19	—
CLASS IV.—Malicious Injuries to Property :—				
51. Arson	—	—	—	—
52. Setting fire to crops, &c.	—	—	—	—
53. Killing and maiming cattle ...	—	—	—	—
54. Malicious use, &c., of explosives ...	—	—	—	—
55. Destroying ships	—	—	—	—
56. Destroying railways	—	—	1	—
57. Destroying trees and shrubs ...	—	—	—	—
58. Other malicious injuries	—	—	3	—
CLASS V.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency :—				
59. Forgery and uttering (felony) ...	—	1	14	2
60. Forgery (misdemeanour)	—	—	3	—
61. Coining	—	—	—	—
62. Uttering counterfeit coin	—	—	—	—
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not included in the above classes :—				
Offences against the State and Public Order :—				
63. High treason	—	—	—	—
64. Treason felony	—	—	—	—
65. Riot	—	—	—	—
66. Unlawful assembly	—	—	—	—
67. Other offences	—	—	—	—
Offences against Public Justice :—				
68. Extortion by officers, &c. ...	—	—	—	—
69. Bribery, &c.	—	—	—	—
70. Perjury	—	—	5	—
71. Escape and rescue	—	—	—	—
72. Other offences	—	—	—	—

Return of the Number of Prisoners received into Local Prisons on Conviction at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the year ended 31st March, 1903, who were classed as Offenders of the First and Second Divisions, showing the Offences of which they were Convicted—*continued.*

Offences.	Offenders of the 1st Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not included in the above classes—*cont.*				
73. Offences against religion—Blasphemy, &c.	—	—	—	—
Offences against Law of Nations:—				
74. Piracy	—	—	—	—
75. Slave trade	—	—	—	—
76. Libel	—	—	2	—
77. Poaching	—	—	—	—
78. Indecent exposure	—	—	—	—
79. Keeping disorderly houses ...	—	—	5	—
80. Other nuisances	—	—	2	—
81. Habitual drunkenness	—	—	—	—
82. Suicide (attempting to commit) ...	—	—	13	5
83. Other misdemeanours	—	—	5	—
Total	—	1	442	92

APPENDIX 16B.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS RECEIVED into LOCAL PRISONS on SUMMARY CONVICTION during the year ended 31st March, 1903, who were classed as OFFENDERS of the FIRST and SECOND DIVISIONS, showing the OFFENCES of which they were CONVICTED.

Offences.	Offenders of the 1st Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Indictable Offences tried Summarily :—				
1. Simple larceny and offences punishable as simple larceny.	3	—	211	75
2. Larceny from the person	—	—	2	4
3. Larceny by a servant	—	—	26	9
4. Embezzlement	—	—	95	6
5. Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.	—	—	29	13
6. Receiving stolen goods	—	—	4	4
7. Endangering railway passengers ...	—	—	—	—
8. Destroying railways	—	—	—	—
9. Setting fire to crops, plantations, &c.	—	—	—	—
10. Offences under the Post Office laws	1	—	1	—
11. Libel	—	—	—	—
12. Habitual drunkenness	—	—	—	—
13. Other indictable offences (committed by children or young persons).	—	—	—	—
Other Offences tried Summarily :—				
14. Adulteration of food and drugs ...	—	—	—	—
Assaults :—				
15. Aggravated	—	—	3	4
16. On constable	—	—	8	1
17. Common	1	—	33	8
18. Betting and gaming	—	—	6	2
19. Brothel keeping	—	—	1	2
20. Cruelty to animals	1	—	3	—
21. Cruelty to children	—	—	6	27
22. Diseases of Animals Act, offences against.	—	—	—	—
23. Dogs, offences in relation to ...	1	—	6	2
24. Elementary Education Acts, offences against.	8	—	282	31
25. Explosives, offences in relation to	—	—	—	—
26. Fishery laws, offences against ...	—	—	—	—
Game laws, offences against :—				
27. Night poaching	—	—	—	—
28. Day poaching	—	—	1	—
29. Unlawful possession of game, &c.	—	—	—	—
30. Illegal buying and selling of game.	—	—	—	—
31 Other offences	—	—	2	—

Return of the Number of Prisoners received into Local Prisons on Summary Conviction during the year ended 31st March, 1903, who were classed as Offenders of the First and Second Divisions, showing the Offences of which they were Convicted—*continued.*

Offences.	Offenders of the 1st Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Other Offences tried Summarily—*cont.*				
Highway Acts, offences against :—				
32. Offences by owners and drivers of carts.	—	—	55	—
33. Obstructions and nuisances ...	—	—	53	51
34. Locomotives	—	—	—	—
35. Bicycles	—	—	—	—
36. Housing of the Working Classes Act, offences against	—	—	—	—
37. Indecent advertisements	—	—	1	—
38. Indecent exposure	—	—	7	1
Intoxicating liquor laws, offences against :—				
39. Drunkenness	2	—	77	37
40. Permitting drunkenness on licensed premises.	—	—	—	—
41. Other offences against public order.	—	—	1	1
42. Illegal sale of drink	—	—	—	—
43. Offences against closing regulations.	—	—	—	—
44. Other offences	—	—	1	1
Labour laws, offences against :—				
45. Intimidation	—	—	1	—
46. Breach of contracts	—	—	—	—
47. Offences under Special Trade Acts.	—	—	—	—
48. Offences under Truck Acts ...	—	—	—	—
49. Mines Acts...	1	—	6	—
50. Factory Acts	—	—	—	—
51. Shop Hours Acts	—	—	—	—
52. Other Acts for protection of labour.	—	—	—	—
Malicious damage :—				
53. To animals...	—	—	1	—
54. To fences, &c.	—	—	2	—
55. To trees, shrubs, &c.	—	—	2	—
56. To fruit, &c.	—	—	—	—
57. Other offences	—	—	5	3
58. Merchant Shipping Acts, offences against.	—	—	2	—
Military and naval law, offences against :—				
59. Army	—	—	3	—
60. Navy	—	—	1	—
61. Volunteers...	—	—	—	—
62. Parks, commons, and open spaces, offences in relation to.	—	—	—	—

Return of the Number of Prisoners received into Local Prisons on Summary Conviction during the year ended 31st March, 1903, who were classed as Offenders of the First and Second Divisions, showing the Offences of which they were Convicted—*continued.*

Offences.	Offenders of the 1st Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Other Offences tried Summarily—*cont.*				
Pawnbrokers' Acts, offences against :—				
63. Offences by pawnbrokers ...	—	—	—	—
64. Unlawful pledging	—	—	2	1
65. Other offences	—	—	—	—
Police regulations, offences against :—				
66. Unlawful possession	—	—	2	3
67. Metropolitan Police Acts ...	—	—	1	—
68. Town Police Clauses Acts ...	1	—	—	—
69. Borough bye-laws	—	—	69	31
70. County bye-laws	—	—	2	—
71. Local Acts and bye-laws ...	—	—	30	12
Poor law, offences against :—				
72. Neglecting to maintain family, &c.	—	1	5	7
73. Misbehaviour by paupers ...	—	—	1	—
74. Stealing or destroying workhouse clothes.	—	—	1	—
75. Other offences	—	—	4	1
Prevention of Crimes Act :—				
76. Offences by license holders ...	—	—	1	—
77. Offences by supervisees	—	—	—	—
78. Special offences by twice-convicted persons.	—	—	—	—
79. Prostitution (prostitutes soliciting, behaving in a riotous and indecent manner, &c.).	—	—	—	8
80. Railways, offences in relation to ...	—	—	10	1
81. Revenue laws, offences against ...	1	—	7	—
Sanitary law, offences against :—				
82. Public Health Acts	—	—	93	26
83. Infectious Diseases Acts... ...	—	—	1	1
84. Public Health (London) Act, 1891	—	—	—	—
85. Local Acts and bye-laws ...	—	—	—	—
86. Stage and hackney carriage regulations, offences against.	—	—	—	—
Stealing :—				
87. Animals (not the subject of larceny at common law).	—	—	1	—
88. Fences, stiles, gates, &c.... ...	—	—	—	—
89. Trees, shrubs, &c., to the value of 1*s.*	—	—	—	—
90. Growing fruit, plants, vegetables, &c.	—	—	—	1
91. Receiving or possessing stolen animals, trees, fruit, &c.	—	—	2	—

Return of the Number of Prisoners received into Local Prisons on Summary Conviction during the year ended 31st March, 1903, who were classed as Offenders of the First and Second Divisions, showing the Offences of which they were Convicted—*continued.*

Offences.	Offenders of the 1st Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Other Offences tried Summarily—*cont.*				
92. Streets and buildings	—	—	—	—
93. Sunday Trading, &c.	—	—	—	—
94. Tramways Act, offences against ...	—	—	3	1
95. Vaccination Acts, offences against	55	1	—	—
Vagrancy Acts, offences against :—				
96. Begging	—	—	5	2
97. Sleeping out	—	—	3	1
98. Gaming, &c.	—	—	79	—
99. Possessing picklocks and other implements.	—	—	—	—
100. Found in inclosed premises ...	—	—	—	—
101. Frequenting	—	—	1	1
102. Living on prostitute's earnings...	—	—	1	—
103. Other offences	1	—	1	—
104. Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.	—	—	—	—
105. Wild Birds Protection Acts, offences against.	—	—	—	—
106. Other offences	3	—	2	2
Total	79	2	1,264	381

APPENDIX 16C.

RETURN of the TOTAL NUMBER of PRISONERS SENTENCED at ASSIZES and QUARTER SESSIONS to IMPRISONMENT with or without HARD LABOUR, in CUSTODY in LOCAL PRISONS on the 13th May, 1903, showing the OFFENCE of which they were CONVICTED, and their CLASSIFICATION.

Offences.	Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.					
			Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class I.—Offences against the Person :—								
1. Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Attempt to murder	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Threats or conspiracy to murder	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Manslaughter	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Felonious wounding	53	7	—	1	1	1	—	—
6. Endangering railway passengers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Endangering life at sea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Malicious wounding (misdemeanours).	166	12	1	—	10	—	—	—
9. Assault	42	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
10. Intimidation and molestation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Cruelty to children	17	8	—	—	1	3	—	—
12. Abandoning children under 2 years.	1	4	—	1	—	1	—	—
13. Child stealing	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Procuring abortion	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
15. Concealment of birth	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Unnatural offences	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Attempts to commit unnatural offences.	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Indecency with males	30	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
19. Rape	40	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
20. Indecent assaults on females ..	127	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
21. Defilement of girls under 13 ..	34	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
22. Defilement of girls under 16 ..	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Return of the Total Number of Prisoners Sentenced at Assizes and Quarter Sessions to Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour, in Custody in Local Prisons on the 13th May, 1903, showing the Offence of which they were Convicted, and their Classification—*continued.*

Offences.	Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.					
			Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class I.—Offences against the Person—*cont.*								
23. Householder permitting defilement of girls.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Procuration	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
25. Abduction	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Bigamy	32	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Class II.—Offences against Property with Violence:—								
27. Sacrilege	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Burglary	205	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
29. Housebreaking	234	9	—	—	4	—	—	—
30. Shopbreaking	331	—	1	—	9	—	—	—
31. Attempts to break into houses, shops, &c.	53	—	2	—	4	—	—	—
32. Entering with intent to commit felony.	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Possession of housebreaking tools, &c.	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Robbery	97	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Extortion by threats to accuse ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Extortion by other threats ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class III.—Offences against Property without Violence:—								
37. Larceny of horses and cattle ..	72	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
38. Larceny from the person	282	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. Larceny in house	189	5	—	—	7	—	—	—
40. Larceny by servant	50	4	—	—	9	—	—	—
41. Embezzlement	25	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
42. Larceny of post letters	36	2	—	—	3	1	—	—
43. Other aggravated larcenies ..	143	2	—	—	6	—	—	—
44. Simple larceny and minor larcenies.	737	107	4	3	11	3	—	—
45. Obtaining by false pretences ..	194	13	—	—	12	—	—	—
46. Frauds by bankers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Return of the Total Number of Prisoners Sentenced at Assizes and Quarter Sessions to Imprisonment, with, or without Hard Labour, in Custody in Local Prisons on the 13th May, 1903, showing the Offence of which they were Convicted, and their Classification—*continued.*

Offences.	Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.					
			Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class III.—Offences against Property without Violence—*cont.*								
47. Falsifying accounts	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
48. Other frauds	39	1	1	1	8	—	—	—
49. Receiving stolen goods	105	21	—	2	17	5	—	—
50. Offences in bankruptcy	5	—	—	1	6	—	—	—
Class IV.—Malicious Injuries to Property:—								
51. Arson	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52. Setting fire to crops, &c.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. Killing and maiming cattle ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54. Malicious use, &c., of explosives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. Destroying ships	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56. Destroying railways	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57. Destroying trees and shrubs ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58. Other malicious injuries	32	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Class V.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency:—								
59. Forgery and uttering (felony) ..	56	7	1	1	4	1	—	—
60. Forgery (misdemeanour)	13	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
61. Coining	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
62. Uttering counterfeit coin	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class VI.—Other Offences not included in the above classes:—								
Offences against the State and Public Order:—								
63. High treason	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64. Treason felony	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65. Riot	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66. Unlawful assembly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
67. Other offences	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Return of the Total Number of Prisoners Sentenced at Assizes and Quarter Sessions to Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour, in Custody in Local Prisons on the 13th May, 1903, showing the Offence of which they were Convicted, and their Classification.

Offences.	Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.					
			Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class VI.—Other Offences not included in the above classes—*cont.*								
Offences against Public Justice:—								
68. Extortion by officers, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69. Bribery, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70. Perjury	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71. Escape and rescue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72. Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73. Offences against religion—blasphemy, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Law of Nations:—								
74. Piracy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75. Slave trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. Libel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
77. Poaching	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. Indecent exposure	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
79. Keeping disorderly houses ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80. Other nuisances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. Habitual drunkenness	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
82. Suicide (attempting to commit)	4	2	4	—	1	1	—	—
83. Other misdemeanours	157	8	5	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3,822	276	23	11	142	17	—	—

APPENDIX 16D.

RETURN of the TOTAL NUMBER of PRISONERS CONVICTED SUMMARILY with or without HARD LABOUR, in CUSTODY in LOCAL PRISONS on the 13th May, 1903, showing the OFFENCES of which they were CONVICTED, and their CLASSIFICATION.

Offences.	Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.					
			Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
INDICTABLE OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY.								
1. Simple larceny and offences punishable as simple larceny.	1,577	240	55	20	22	9	1	—
2. Larceny from the person	66	40	—	—	—	1	—	—
3. Larceny by a servant	53	14	1	2	3	1	—	—
4. Embezzlement	79	—	3	—	8	—	—	—
5. Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences	145	24	4	1	3	1	1	—
6. Receiving stolen goods	20	9	2	—	—	—	—	—
7. Endangering railway passengers..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Destroying railways	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Setting fire to crops, plantations, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Offences under the Post Office laws.	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Libel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Habitual drunkenness	5	4	2	3	1	—	—	—
13. Other indictable offences (committed by children or young persons).	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY.								
14. Adulteration of food and drugs ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults:—								
15. Aggravated	125	2	1	2	1	—	—	—
16. On constable	498	66	6	9	1	—	—	—
17. Common	520	58	14	11	10	1	—	—
18. Betting and gaming	3	—	12	—	—	—	—	—

Return of the Total Number of Prisoners Convicted Summarily with or without Hard Labour, in Custody in Local Prisons on the 13th May, 1903, showing the Offences of which they were Convicted, and their Classification—*continued.*

Offences.	Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.					
			Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY—*cont.*								
19. Brothel keeping	22	54	12	13	—	3	—	—
20. Cruelty to animals	33	2	4	1	—	—	—	—
21. Cruelty to children	129	137	3	9	—	4	—	—
22. Diseases of Animals Act, offences against.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Dogs, offences in relation to ..	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
24. Elementary Education Acts, offences against.	—	—	20	—	—	—	2	—
25. Explosives, offences in relation to	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Fishery Laws, offences against ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Game Laws, offences against:—								
27. Night poaching	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Day poaching	34	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
29. Unlawful possession of game, &c.	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Illegal buying and selling of game.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Other Offences	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highway Acts, offences against:—								
32. Offences by owners and drivers of carts.	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
33. Obstructions and nuisances ..	2	1	22	1	1	—	—	—
34. Locomotives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Bicycles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Housing of the Working Classes Act, offences against.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. Indecent advertisements	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
38. Indecent exposure	89	2	5	46	—	3	—	—
Intoxicating Liquor Laws, offences against:—								
39. Drunkenness	983	678	314	183	21	85	—	—
40. Permitting drunkenness on licensed premises.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41. Other offences against public order.	10	9	7	21	—	2	—	—

Return of the Total Number of Prisoners Convicted Summarily with or without Hard Labour, in Custody in Local Prisons on the 13th May, 1903, showing the Offences of which they were Convicted, and their Classification—*continued.*

Offences.	Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.					
			Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY—*cont.*								
Intoxicating Liquor Laws, Offences against—*cont.*								
42. Illegal sale of drink	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
43. Offences against closing regulations.	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
44. Other offences	4	3	7	9	—	1	—	—
Labour Laws, offences against:—								
45. Intimidation	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
46. Breach of contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47. Offences under Special Trade Acts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. Offences under Truck Acts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49. Mines Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50. Factory Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51. Shop Hours Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52. Other Acts for Protection of Labour.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious damage:—								
53. To animals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54. To fences, &c.	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55. To trees, shrubs, &c.	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
56. To fruit, &c.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57. Other offences	117	24	6	—	—	—	—	—
58. Merchant Shipping Acts, offences against.	23	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Military and Naval Law, offences against:—								
59. Army	32	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
60. Navy	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. Volunteers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62. Parks, commons, and open spaces, offences in relation to.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

Return of the Total Number of Prisoners Convicted Summarily with or without Hard Labour, in Custody in Local Prisons on the 13th May, 1903, showing the Offences of which they were Convicted, and their Classification—*continued.*

	Offences.	Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.					
				Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY—*cont.*								
	Pawnbrokers' Acts, offences against:—								
60.	Offences by pawnbrokers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61.	Unlawful pledging	—	2	2	5	—	—	—	—
65.	Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Police Regulations, offences against:—								
66.	Unlawful possession	38	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
67.	Metropolitan Police Acts ..	4	—	26	—	8	—	—	—
68.	Town Police Clauses Acts ..	5	2	69	41	—	2	—	—
69.	Borough Bye-laws	8	2	58	31	1	—	—	—
70.	County Bye-laws	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
71.	Local Acts and Bye-laws ..	10	—	33	9	5	—	—	—
	Poor Law, offences against:—								
72.	Neglecting to maintain family, &c.	271	17	4	—	—	1	—	—
73.	Misbehaviour by paupers ..	220	13	—	1	—	—	—	—
74.	Stealing or destroying workhouse clothes.	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
75.	Other offences	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Prevention of Crimes Act:—								
76.	Offences by licence holders ..	31	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
77.	Offences by supervisees	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
78.	Special offences by twice-convicted persons.	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79.	Prostitution (prostitutes soliciting, behaving in a riotous and indecent manner, &c.).	4	372	—	179	—	1	—	—
80.	Railways, offences in relation to..	5	—	25	—	2	—	—	—
81.	Revenue Laws, offences against ..	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
	Sanitary Law, offences against:—								
82.	Public Health Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83.	Infectious Diseases Acts.. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
84.	Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Return of the Total Number of Prisoners Convicted Summarily with or without Hard Labour, in Custody in Local Prisons on the 13th May, 1903, showing the Offences of which they were Convicted, and their Classification—*continued.*

Offences.	Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.					
			Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY—*cont.*								
Sanitary Law, offences against—*cont.*								
85. Local Acts and Bye-laws ..	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
86. Stage and Hackney Carriage Regulations, offences against.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing:—								
87. Animals (not the subject of larceny at common law).	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
88. Fences, stiles, gates, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89. Trees, shrubs, &c., to the value of 1s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90. Growing fruit, plants, vegetables, &c.	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
91. Receiving or possessing stolen animals, trees, fruit, &c.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
92. Streets and buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93. Sunday trading, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
94. Tramways Act, offences against ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95. Vaccination Acts, offences against	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Vagrancy Acts, offences against:—								
96. Begging	474	32	18	1	—	—	—	—
97. Sleeping out	148	12	6	2	—	—	—	—
98. Gaming, &c.	23	2	21	—	—	—	—	—
99. Possessing picklocks and other implements.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. Found in inclosed premises ..	86	6	2	—	1	—	—	—
101. Frequenting	229	36	3	—	—	—	—	—
102. Living on prostitute's earnings	75	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
103. Other offences	19	2	8	6	—	—	—	—
104. Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
105. Wild Birds Protection Acts, offences against.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	6	3	4	1	3	—	—	—
Total	6,515	1,880	812	619	93	116	6	—

APPENDIX No. 17A.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS DISCHARGED under FIRST OFFENDERS ACT, 1887, and Sec. 16 (1) and (2) of SUMMARY JURISDICTION ACT, 1879.

	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.	
Probation of First Offenders Act:—										
Indictable ..	3,519	4,056	3,887	4,668	3,652	4,235	3,857	4,411	3,990	4,680
Summary ..	537		781		583		554		690	
Summary Jurisdiction Act, Sec. 16 (1):—										
Indictable ..	2,258	21,277	1,976	22,716	1,756	25,626	1,906	29,776	1,771	33,201
Summary ..	19,019		20,740		23,870		27,870		31,430	
Summary Jurisdiction Act, Sec. 16 (2):—										
Indictable ..	1,331	8,529	1,322	6,257	1,077	5,224	1,127	5,720	1,174	7,377
Summary ..	7,198		4,915		4,147		4,593		6,203	
Total ..		33,862		33,621		35,085		39,907		45,258

(*continued*)—

	1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.	
Probation of First Offenders Act:—								
Indictable ..	4,382	5,011	4,259	4,758	5,019	5,633	5,122	5,946
Summary ..	629		499		614		824	
Summary Jurisdiction Act, Sec. 16 (1):—								
Indictable ..	1,728	36,573	1,756	37,735	1,733	35,144	1,983	36,592
Summary ..	33,845		35,979		33,411		34,609	
Summary Jurisdiction Act, Sec. 16 (2):—								
Indictable ..	1,256	7,199	1,203	8,285	1,040	8,877	1,091	7,670
Summary ..	5,943		7,082		7,837		6,579	
Total ..		47,783		50,778		49,654		50,208

Seven hundred and forty-six prisoners were also discharged by Courts of Assize and Quarter Session under recognizances with or without sureties.

APPENDIX No. 17B.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS RECEIVED into PRISON each YEAR since 1893 under SENTENCE of IMPRISONMENT with or without the OPTION of a FINE, and distinguishing in each case those who were SENTENCED to HARD LABOUR from those who were not, and the NUMBER of those who OBTAINED their RELEASE by PAYING the FINE after RECEPTION into PRISON.

Year.	Imprisonment without Option of Fine.			Imprisonment in Default of Payment of Fine.			Paid Fine after Reception into Prison.
	Total.	With Hard Labour.	Without Hard Labour.	Total.	With Hard Labour.	Without Hard Labour.	
1893	69,916	67,580	2,336	79,836	41,464	38,372	7,077
1894	72,361	70,397	1,964	81,349	41,220	40,129	6,710
1895	67,547	65,791	1,756	74,703	37,654	37,049	6,127
1896	69,302	67,443	1,859	78,743	40,613	38,130	6,398
1897	69,586	67,757	1,829	78,521	38,651	39,870	6,965
1898	73,359	71,350	2,009	84,031	40,148	43,883	7,846
1899	70,006	67,151	2,855	83,855	39,487	44,368	8,632
1900-01	68,901	65,538	3,363	78,398	35,964	42,434	10,676
1901-02	76,406	72,415	3,991	88,973	39,967	49,006	12,694
1902-03	80,647	76,941	3,706	94,588	40,349	54,239	13,671

APPENDIX No. 18.

TABLE A.

GENERAL MEDICAL STATISTICS of Local and Convict Prisons and of State Inebriate Reformatories in England and Wales for the Year ended 31st March 1903.

PRISON.		Daily Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Total Number of cases admitted to Hospital for Sickness or Observation.	Number of Deaths from														Number of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds.
				Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Other eruptive Fevers.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Other Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Execution.	Other Non-natural Causes.	
LOCAL PRISONS.																		
BEDFORD ..	Males ..	111	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BIRMINGHAM ..	Males ..	427	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4
	Females	93	80	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
BODMIN	Males ..	59	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BORSTAL (Juvenile - Adults)	Males ..	30*	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRECON	Males ..	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRISTOL	Males ..	160	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
	Females	44	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRIXTON ..	Males ..	241*	388	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CAMBRIDGE ..	Males ..	69	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CANTERBURY ..	Males ..	167	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CARDIFF ..	Males ..	226	252	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Females	60	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
CARLISLE ..	Males ..	76	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	19	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CARMARTHEN ..	Males ..	41	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
CARNARVON ..	Males ..	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHELMSFORD ..	Males ..	240	44	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DERBY	Males ..	210	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Females	29	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
DEVIZES	Males ..	80	4	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
DORCHESTER ..	Males ..	115	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The daily average number of prisoners for the period during which the prison was occupied was 63 at Borstal (Juvenile-Adult) Prison and 368 at Brixton Prison.

General Medical Statistics of Local and Convict Prisons and of State Inebriate Reformatories in England and Wales, &c.—*cont.*

Prison.		Daily Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Total Number of cases admitted to Hospital for Sickness or Observation.	Number of Deaths from														Number of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds.
				Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Other eruptive Fevers.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Other Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Execution.	Other Non-natural Causes.	
Durham	Males	447	120	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
	Females	105	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Exeter	Males	211	64	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	Males	84	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Females	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hereford	Males	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holloway	Males	147*	311	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	567	913	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Hull	Males	218	18	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
	Females	58	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ipswich	Males	99	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Knutsford	Males	334	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Females	64	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lancaster	Males	88	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Females	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leeds	Males	361	96	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	107	45	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Leicester	Males	153	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—
	Females	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewes	Males	252	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Females	37	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln	Males	161	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Females	20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Liverpool	Males	689	478	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
	Females	532	573	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Maidstone	Males	193	31	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	Females	40	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Manchester	Males	741	536	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1
	Females	337	429	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	8
Newcastle	Males	227	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Females	71	31	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Northallerton	Males	114	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	Females	23	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton	Males	134	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	14	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwich	Males	109	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nottingham	Males	156	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Females	17	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oxford	Males	93	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* No male prisoners were committed to Holloway Prison after August 1902.

General Medical Statistics of Local and Convict Prisons and of State Inebriate Reformatories in England and Wales, &c.—*cont.*

Prison.		Daily Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Total Number of cases admitted to Hospital for Sickness or Observation.	Number of Deaths from														Number of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds.
				Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Other eruptive Fevers.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Other Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Execution.	Other Non-natural Causes.	
Pentonville ..	Males ..	1,098	676	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	—	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth ..	Males ..	49	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Portsmouth ..	Males ..	120	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	Females	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preston ..	Males ..	316	66	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	107	31	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Reading ..	Males ..	159	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ruthin	Males ..	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	Females	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Albans ..	Males ..	83	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepton Mallet	Males ..	72	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	14	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shrewsbury ..	Males ..	88	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Stafford ..	Males ..	515	232	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
	Females	90	116	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Swansea ..	Males ..	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	23	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Usk	Males ..	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Females	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wakefield ..	Males ..	641	333	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	116	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wandsworth ..	Males ..	1,129	377	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warwick ..	Males ..	160	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	Females	20	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Winchester ..	Males ..	307	116	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
	Females	36	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Worcester ..	Males ..	146	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Females	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wormwood Scrubs ..	Males ..	1,153	372	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Females	178*	112	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Totals in Local Prisons.	Males ..	13,564	5,517	10	8	10	3	1	—	—	—	1	6	27	8	21	3	29
	Females	3,050	2,739	4	9	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	3	2	—	86
	Total ..	16,614	8,256	14	17	13	3	1	1	—	—	1	7	33	11	23	3	115

* No female prisoners were committed to Wormwood Scrubs Prison after October 1902.

General Medical Statistics of Local and Convict Prisons and of State Inebriate Reformatories in England and Wales, &c.—*cont.*

Prison.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Total Number of cases admitted to Hospital for Sickness or Observation.	Number of Deaths from: Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Other eruptive Fevers.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Other Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Execution.	Other Non-natural Causes.	Number of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds.
CONVICT PRISONS.																	
AYLESBURY .. Females	130	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
BORSTAL .. Males ..	179	183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DARTMOOR .. Males ..	1,019	527	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
PARKHURST .. Males ..	740	905	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	1
PORTLAND .. Males ..	731	411	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Totals in Convict Prisons. Males ..	2,669	2,026	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	10	—	—	—	1
Females	130	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total ..	2,799	2,076	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	10	—	—	1	1
STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.																	
AYLESBURY .. Females	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WARWICK .. Males ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total in State Inebriate Reformatories. Males ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	24	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTALS Males ..	16,240	7,543	13	11	16	3	1	—	—	—	4	6	37	8	21	3	30
Females	3,197	2,793	4	9	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	3	2	1	86
Total ..	19,437	10,336	17	20	19	3	1	1	—	—	4	7	43	11	23	4	116

TABLE B.

PARTICULARS of PRISONERS released on MEDICAL GROUNDS from LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS and of INMATES of STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES during the Year ended 31st March 1903.

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease or condition on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison
LOCAL PRISONS.								
BEDFORD ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BIRMINGHAM	F.	2,739 J. T.	24 July 1902	14 days' hard labour.	24 July 1902	27 July 1902	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	2,183 B. C.	31 Mar. 1902	3 months' imprisonment (2nd division).	24 July 1902	13 Oct. 1902	„	—
	„	3,100 F. S.	7 Oct. 1902	1 month imprisonment.	7 Oct. 1902	10 Oct. 1902	„	—
	M.	7,923 T. H. H.	9 July 1902	12 months' hard labour.	9 July 1902	25 Oct. 1902	Gangrenous wound of arm.	Before.
	„	6,784 W. C.	11 Feb. 1902	12 months' hard labour.	11 Mar. 1902	22 Nov. 1902	Hip joint disease—abscess.	After.
	F.	57 A. P.	12 Jan. 1903	7 days' hard labour	12 Jan. 1903	15 Jan. 1903	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	M.	60 F. G.	3 Jan. 1903	2 months' hard labour.	3 Jan. 1903	26 Feb. 1903	Small-pox	After.
	„	601 A. B.	9 Feb. 1903	1 month imprisonment.	9 Feb. 1903	4 Mar. 1903	„	Before.
	F.	3,468 S. A. W.	22 Dec. 1902	2 months' hard labour.	9 Feb. 1903	25 Mar. 1903	Advanced pregnancy.	—
BODMIN ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRECON ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BORSTAL (Juvenile Adults).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRISTOL ..	M.	2,859 F. W.	15 Mar. 1902	1 month hard labour.	15 Mar. 1902	1 April 1902	Spastic symptoms and commencing Ataxy.	Before.
	„	2,267 W. H. G.	24 Jan. 1902	4 months' hard labour.	30 Jan. 1902	6 April 1902	Strangulated Hernia to be operated on at once.	„
	„	5,652 G. S.	23 Jan. 1903	7 days' hard labour.	23 Jan. 1903	26 Jan. 1903	Small-pox	„
BRIXTON ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CAMBRIDGE..	M.	48 E. G. S.	18 Apr. 1902	1 month imprisonment.	21 Mar. 1902	7 May 1902	Small-pox	After.

Particulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, &c.—*cont.*

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease or condition on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison
CANTERBURY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CARDIFF ..	F.	998 J. H.	14 May 1901	12 months' hard labour.	4 July 1901	17 Apr. 1902	Old hip joint disease.	Before.
	„	179 M. G.	22 May 1902	1 month	22 May 1902	18 June 1902	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	1,197 S. C.	23 Mar. 1903	7 days	19 Mar. 1903	26 Mar. 1903	„	—
CARLISLE ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CARMARTHEN	F.	26 C A. Q.	12 Apr. 1902	6 months' hard labour.	4 April 1902	6 Oct. 1902	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	73 M. I.	10 Dec. 1902	2 months' hard labour.	10 Dec. 1902	31 Jan. 1903	„	—
CARNARVON	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHELMSFORD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DERBY ..	F	357 S. G.	14 Oct. 1902	2 months (Div. III).	13 Oct. 1902	27 Nov. 1902	Pregnancy	—
DEVIZES ..	F.	127 E. T.	8 Dec. 1902	6 weeks' hard labour.	8 Dec. 1902	13 Jan. 1903	Advanced pregnancy.	—
DORCHESTER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DURHAM ..	F.	511 M. A. W.	9 Apr. 1902	2 months' hard labour.	9 April 1902	8 May 1902	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	1,143 J. S.	28 July 1902	14 days' hard labour.	28 July 1902	5 Aug. 1902	„	—
	„	1,266 I. R.	15 Aug. 1902	7 days' imprisonment.	15 Aug. 1902	19 Aug. 1902	„	—
	„	1,393 M. W.	8 Sept. 1902	1 month's hard labour.	8 Sept. 1902	27 Sept. 1902	„	—
	„	1 621 A. I.	14 Oct. 1902	1 month's hard labour.	14 Oct. 1902	20 Oct. 1902	„	—
	„	1,722 M. M.	27 Oct. 1902	3 months' hard labour.	27 Oct. 1902	14 Jan. 1903	„	—
EXETER ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GLOUCESTER	F.	433 E. B.	25 July 1902	14 days' (Div. III.).	25 July 1902	29 July 1902	Pregnancy.	—
HEREFORD ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOLLOWAY ..	F.	16,977, S. W.	10 Mar. 1902	2 months' hard labour.	10 Mar. 1902	18 Apr 1902	Acute conjunctivitis.	Before.
	„	28 329, E. B.	28 Nov. 1902	3 months' hard labour.	28 Nov. 1902	10 Feb. 1903	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	26,637 L. M.	3 June 1902	6 months' hard labour.	3 June 1902	25 Nov. 1902	„	—

Particulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, &c.—*cont.*

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release	Disease or condition on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison
HULL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IPSWICH ..	F.	60, E. C.	21 June 1902	2 months' hard labour.	30 June 1902	15 Aug. 1902	Pregnancy	—
KNUTSFORD ..	F.	288, M. A. R.	18 Aug. 1902	2 months' hard labour.	18 Aug. 1902	6 Oct. 1902	Advanced pregnancy.	—
LANCASTER ..	M.	732, S. B.	16 July 1901	12 months' hard labour.	25 July 1901	10 May 1902	Old age, chronic bronchitis.	Before.
	„	1,201, W. H.	4 Nov. 1901	12 months' hard labour.	30 Dec. 1901	28 May 1902	Phthisis.	„
	„	2,360, R. S.	6 Oct. 1902	12 months' hard labour.	5 Nov. 1902	25 Mar. 1903	Abscess in ankle joint.	„
	F.	380, F. M.	16 July 1902	1 month's hard labour.	16 July 1902	19 July 1902	Myoma of Uterus.	„
LEEDS ..	F.	3,078, E. R.	12 Mar. 1902	1 calendar month.	12 Mar. 1902	2 Apr. 1902	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	3,039 A. W.	28 Feb. 1902	2 calendar months.	28 Feb. 1902	2 Apr. 1902	„	—
	„	12 M. A. H.	4 Apr. 1902	7 days	4 Apr. 1902	7 Apr. 1902	„	—
	M.	2,261, A. P.	13 Sept. 1902	3 calendar months.	13 Sept. 1902	6 Nov. 1902	Perityphlitic abscess.	After.
	F.	1,128, M. E. T.	18 Nov. 1902	14 days	18 Nov. 1902	26 Nov. 1902	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	1,080, S. A. D.	4 Nov. 1902	2 calendar months.	7 Jan. 1903	20 Feb. 1903	„	—
LEICESTER ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEWES ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LINCOLN ..	M.	1,774, T. C. B.	17 Oct. 1901	1 year's hard labour.	19 Aug. 1901	19 Apr. 1902	Great depression and loss of weight.	After.
	F.	268, L. M. S.	6 Jan. 1903	6 weeks' hard labour.	6 Jan. 1903	4 Feb. 1903	Pregnancy	—
LIVERPOOL ..	F.	1,319, L. L.	12 Mar. 1902	1 month	12 Mar. 1902	1 Apr. 1902	Advanced pregnancy	—
	„	7,544, R. M.	9 Dec. 1901	6 months	9 Dec. 1901	27 May 1902	„	—
	„	1,967, C. M.	10 May 1902	3 months	10 May 1902	26 June 1902	„	—
	„	3,065, S. M.	3 June 1902	1 month	3 June 1902	26 June 1902	„	—
	„	2,933, C. Z.	27 May 1902	3 months	27 May 1902	12 Aug. 1902	„	—
	„	3,876, J. H.	5 July 1902	2 months	5 July 1902	22 Aug. 1902	„	—
	M.	3,506, M. C.	7 Apr. 1902	6 months	7 Apr. 1902	1 Sept. 1902	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Before

Particulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, &c.—*cont.*

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease or condition on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.
LIVERPOOL—*cont.*	F.	5,459, C. M.	8 Sept. 1902	2 months	19 Sept. 1902	3 Nov. 1902	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	5,126, S. A.	25 Aug. 1902	3 months	25 Aug. 1902	11 Nov. 1902	„	—
	„	7,074, E. J.	10 Nov. 1902	14 days	10 Nov. 1902	14 Nov. 1902	„	—
	„	7,253, A. L.	17 Nov. 1902	7 days	17 Nov. 1902	20 Nov. 1902	„	—
	„	5,916, E. B.	26 Sept. 1902	3 months	26 Sept. 1902	22 Nov. 1902	„	—
	„	7,599, M. C.	3 Dec. 1902	7 days	3 Dec. 1902	5 Dec. 1902	„	—
	„	5,493, M. O'D.	9 Sept 1902	3 months 14 days.	9 Sept. 1902	9 Dec. 1902	„	—
	„	5,889, M. O'R.	25 Sept. 1902	3 months	25 Sept. 1902	12 Dec. 1902	„	—
	„	948, M. F.	10 Feb. 1903	1 month's hard labour.	10 Feb. 1903	2 Mar. 1903	„	—
MAIDSTONE..	M.	471, S. P.	20 Mar. 1902	1 month's hard labour.	20 Mar. 1902	11 Apr. 1902	Insane; handed over to his wife.	Before.
	F.	150, A. W.	14 Mar. 1902	6 months' hard labour.	11 Apr. 1902	26 Sept. 1902	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	2, F. L. McD.	1 Jan. 1903	1 month's hard labour.	1 Jan. 1903	21 Jan. 1903	„	—
	M.	1,778, C. M. B.	16 Oct. 1902	12 month's (Division II.).	16 Oct. 1902	25 Feb. 1903	Impaired health from imprisonment.	After.
MANCHESTER	F.	5,395, C. W.	17 Jan. 1902	2 and 2 calendar months' hard labour.	17 Feb. 1902	3 Apr. 1902	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	5,780, A. J.	11 Feb. 1902	3 calendar months' hard labour.	11 Feb. 1902	3 May 1902	„	—
	„	5,875, H. M. F.	19 Feb. 1902	3 calendar months' hard labour.	19 Feb. 1902	8 May 1902	„	—
	„	6424, M.A.O'D.	24 Mar. 1902	1 and 1 calendar month's hard labour.	24 Mar. 1902	14 May 1902	„	—
	„	5,882, A. M.	18 Feb. 1902	6 calendar months' hard labour.	18 Feb. 1902	3 Aug. 1902	„	—
	M.	3,553, R. A.	21 July 1902	1 calendar month's hard labour.	21 July 1902	5 Aug. 1902	Enteric fever	Before.
	F.	1,027, M. J. M.	4 June 1902	3 calendar months' hard labour.	4 June 1902	21 Aug. 1902	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	1,745, B. McD.	11 July 1902	3 calendar months' imprisonment.	11 July 1902	28 Sept. 1902	„	—
	„	1,022, M. S.	3 June 1902	6 calendar months' hard labour.	3 June 1902	24 Nov. 1902	„	—

Particulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, &c.—*cont.*

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease or condition on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.	F.	1,326, M. W.	16 Dec. 1902	14 days' hard labour.	16 Dec. 1902	22 Dec. 1902	Pregnancy	—
	"	1,459, M. K.	19 Jan. 1903	7 days' hard labour.	19 Jan. 1903	21 Jan. 1903	"	
	"	1,308, M. M.	11 Dec. 1902	3 months' hard labour.	11 Dec. 1902	28 Feb. 1903	"	—
NORTHALLERTON.	M	2,549, F. B.	23 Jan. 1903	14 days	23 Jan. 1903	2 Feb. 1903	Small-pox	Before.
	"	2,331, J. H.	21 Nov. 1902	21 days' hard labour, and licence revoked.	21 Nov. 1902	23 Feb. 1903	Psoas abscess	"
NORTHAMPTON.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORWICH ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NOTTINGHAM	F.	384, M. R.	11 Dec. 1902	14 days' imprisonment	11 Dec. 1902	13 Dec. 1902	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	M.	85, A. G.	15 Jan. 1903	14 days' hard labour.	15 Jan. 1903	23 Jan. 1903	Small-pox	Before.
OXFORD ..	M.	43, G. T. L.	5 Apr. 1902	6 calendar months' hard labour.	12 Apr. 1902	9 Aug. 1902	Disease of heart	Before.
PENTONVILLE	M.	2,162, J. P.	23 May 1902	14 days	23 May 1902	1 June 1902	Small-pox	Before.
PLYMOUTH ..	F.	174, A. B. T.	11 Oct. 1902	7 days' hard labour.	11 Oct. 1902	13 Oct. 1902	Advanced pregnancy.	—
PORTSMOUTH	M.	9, E. J.	2 Apr. 1902	7 and 14 days' hard labour, consecutive.	2 Apr. 1902	16 Apr. 1902	Chronic dyspepsia and hypertrophy of liver.	Before.
	"	1,127, A. G.	26 Nov. 1902	84 days' hard labour.	22 Nov. 1902	9 Jan. 1903	Intestinal hæmorrhage (probably tubercular).	"
PRESTON ..	F.	87, J. L.	23 Apr. 1902	1 month	23 Apr. 1902	11 May 1902	Pregnancy	—
	M.	2,927, B. H.	7 Jan. 1903	1 month's hard labour.	7 Jan. 1903	19 Jan. 1903	Small-pox	Before.
	F.	449, I. P.	25 July 1902	1 month	25 July 1902	12 Aug. 1902	Pregnancy	—
	"	345, E. H.	3 July 1902	14 days	3 July 1902	5 July 1902	"	—
READING ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RUTHIN ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ST. ALBANS.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHEPTON MALLET.	F.	119, E. H.	20 Jan. 1902	4 calendar month's hard labour.	22 Jan. 1902	10 May 1902	Advanced pregnancy.	—

Particulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, &c.—*cont.*

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease or condition on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.
SHREWSBURY	F.	44, M. A. M.	2 June 1902	14 days' hard labour.	2 June 1902	8 June 1902	Pregnancy	—
	"	135, J. H.	26 Sept. 1902	14 days' hard labour.	22 May 1902	28 Sept. 1902	"	—
	"	201. K. B.	19 Jan. 1903	3 months' hard labour.	19 Jan. 1903	31 Mar. 1903	"	—
STAFFORD ..	F.	200, S. S.	4 Mar. 1902	6 months' hard labour.	8 Apr. 1902	27 Sept. 1902	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	"	1,260, S. B.	18 Nov. 1902	2 months' hard labour.	28 Dec. 1902	28 Dec. 1902	"	—
	"	847, R. A.	7 Aug. 1902	3 months' imprisonment.	7 Aug. 1902	27 Oct. 1902	"	—
	"	880, M. J.	12 Aug. 1902	1 months' imprisonment.	12 Aug. 1902	2 Sept. 1902	"	—
	"	183. A. M.	27 Feb. 1902	6 months' imprisonment.	4 Mar. 1902	20 Aug. 1902	"	—
SWANSEA ..	F.	26, M. M.	22 Apr. 1902	14 days' hard labour.	22 Apr. 1902	30 Apr. 1902	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	"	305. A. G.	3 Nov. 1902	3 months' hard labour.	3 Nov. 1902	12 Jan. 1903	"	—
USK	F.	289, E. B.	21 Jan. 1903	6 weeks' hard labour.	21 Jan. 1903	23 Feb. 1903	Pregnancy	—
WAKEFIELD	M.	11,440. J. O'H.	24 Sept. 1900	2 years' hard labour.	15 Oct. 1900	11 Apr. 1902	Gummatous abscess of thigh.	Before
	F.	3,113, E. H.	26 July 1902	14 days and 14 days.	26 July 1902	16 Aug. 1902	Pregnancy	—
WANDSWORTH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WARWICK ..	F.	426, A. P.	20 Feb. 1902	3 calendar months.	20 Feb. 1902	5 May 1902	Pregnancy	—
	M.	398, B. A. W.	17 July 1902	1 calendar month.	14 July 1902	26 July 1902	Extreme debility.	Before.
	F.	3, M. C.	4 Apr. 1902	3 calendar months.	21 July 1902	1 Oct. 1902	Pregnancy	—
WINCHESTER	F.	2,620, E. V.	4 Mar. 1902	6 weeks' hard labou .	4 Mar. 1902	4 Apr. 1902	Pregnancy	—
	M.	12,789, R. P.	11 Dec. 1901	15 months' hard labour.	4 Nov. 1901	23 Apr. 1902	Mental disease	After.
	F.	3,007, A. M.	9 Oct. 1902	14 days' imprisonment.	9 Oct. 1902	11 Oct. 1902	Pregnancy	—
	M.	598, M. M.	18 June 1902	2 years' hard labour.	24 Feb. 1902	28 Oct. 1902	Tubercular disease.	After.
	F.	3,139, K. A.	29 Dec. 1902	14 days' hard labour.	29 Dec. 1902	1 Jan. 1903	Pregnancy	—
WORCESTER..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, &c.—*cont.*

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease or condition on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison
WORMWOOD SCRUBS.	F.	705, E. O'L.	13 June 1902	14 days, or own recognizances of £20 and one surety of £10.	13 June 1902	21 June 1902	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	"	94, E. S. R.	15 Jan. 1902	9 months	7 Apr. 1902	19 July 1902	Malignant disease of left breast.	After.
	"	630, A.K.	30 May 1902	3 months' hard labour.	30 May 1902	29 July 1902	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	"	1,136, M. S.	19 Aug. 1902	6 weeks' hard labour.	19 Aug 1902	16 Sept. 1902	Enteric fever	Before.
CONVICT PRISONS.								
AYLESBURY..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BORSTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DARTMOOR ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PARKHURST	M.	A 93, F. S.	4 Dec. 1899	10 years' penal servitude.	17 Mar. 1900	9 Dec. 1902	Rodent ulcer.	Before.
PORTLAND ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Name of Reformatory.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Inmate.	Date of of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease or condition on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Reformatory
STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.								
AYLESBURY..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WARWICK ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE C.

PARTICULARS of the DEATH of each PRISONER who died in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
LOCAL PRISONS.						
Bedford ..	—	—	—		—	—
Birmingham	Female	2,391, S. A. M. ..	47	14 May 1902 ..	Awaiting trial ..	—
	Male	9,908, C. H. W. ..	43	22 Aug. 1902 ..	1 month's hard labour.	22 Aug. 1902
	„	11,850, A. S. ..	23	15 Dec. 1902 ..	Remand	—
Bodmin ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borstal (Juvenile-Adult Prison)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brecon ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol ..	Male	272, S. G.	38	8 Oct. 1901 ..	12 months' hard labour.	19 Oct. 1901
	„	4,336, W. C. ..	62	20 Aug. 1902 ..	1 month's hard labour.	19 Aug. 1902
Brixton ..	Male	2,727, S. B. ..	47	23 Oct. 1902 ..	15 years	20 Dec. 1902
Cambridge ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canterbury ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardiff ..	Male	645, F. T. M. ..	42	24 June 1902 ..	Trial	—
Carlisle ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE C.

and of INMATES of STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES during the Year ended 31st March 1903.

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
—	—	—	—	—	—
24 July 1902 ..	Congestion of brain and pneumonia.	After	Fair	123	Laundress.
28 Aug. 1902 ..	Acute alcoholism. Cardiac syncope.	Before	„	—	Brewer.
17 Dec. 1902 ..	Strangulation by hanging (suicide).	—	Good	12	Labourer.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Aug. 1902 ..	Stricture of urethra. Spinal paralysis.	Before	Indifferent ..	10	Dealer.
19 Sept. 1902 ..	Disease of cervical vertebrae.	„	„	54	Printer.
20 Dec. 1902 ..	Suicide by shooting ..	—	Indifferent ..	1	Merchant.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
28 June 1902 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	Good	2	Mason.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local and Convict Prisons, and of

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
Carnarvon ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelmsford ..	Male	357, J. C.	32	21 July 1902 ..	5 years' penal servitude.	24 May 1902
Derby ..	—	—	—		—	—
Devizes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dorchester ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham ..	Male	834, J. F.	38	24 Feb. 1902 ..	2 months	24 Feb. 1902
	„	2,204, E. T. V. ..	50	17 May 1902 ..	„	17 May 1902
	Female	199, D. K.	46	10 Feb. 1903 ..	„	10 Feb. 1903
Exeter ..	Male	205, S. S.	54	27 Nov. 1902 ..	4 weeks' hard labour.	6 Jan. 1903
Gloucester ..	Male	681, W. P.	73	29 Sept. 1902 ..	2 months	15 Nov. 1902
Hereford ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holloway ..	Male	899, F. J.	45	23 April 1902 ..	On remand	—
	„	1,805, J. G. ..	43	17 May 1902 ..	„	—
	„	3,319, J. H. ..	54	28 June 1902 ..	„	—
	„	3,354, R. D. ..	56	30 June 1902 ..	„	—
	Female	27,676, J. H. ..	29	8 Nov. 1902 ..	2 months	8 Nov. 1902
	„	27,170, J. S. ..	52	28 Oct. 1902 ..	1 month	28 Oct. 1902
	„	28,040, L. E. ..	62	15 Nov. 1902 ..	On remand	—
Hull	Female	235, E. L.	40	8 May 1902 ..	2 calendar months	8 May 1902
	Male	1,249, R. L. ..	22	30 June 1902 ..	7 days	23 June 1902
	„	2,398, W. V. ..	30	21 Oct. 1902 ..	3 calendar months	22 Oct. 1902
	„	2,753, B. H. ..	56	8 Dec. 1902 ..	„ „	8 Dec. 1902
Ipswich ..	Female	51, M. J.	53	30 May 1902 ..	Remand	—
Knutsford ..	Male	62, M. J.	28	8 April 1902 ..	12 months	10 April 1902
	„	2,102, W. W. ..	34	27 Nov. 1902 ..	3 months	27 Nov. 1902
Lancaster ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories during the Year ended 31st March 1903—*continued.*

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Aug. 1902 ..	Cirrhosis of liver. Cardiac disease.	Before	Fair	3	Labourer.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
18 April 1903 ..	Acute pneumonia ..	After	Good	1	Seaman.
2 June 1902 ..	Bronchitis	Before	Indifferent ..	—	Boatman.
11 Feb. 1903 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	„ ..	—	Cook.
29 Jan. 1903 ..	Heart disease	Before	Bad	8	Travelling cutler.
20 Nov. 1902 ..	Chronic bronchitis ..	Before	Poor	—	Labourer.
—	—	—	—	—	—
25 April 1902 ..	Ruptured aortic aneurism.	Before	Indifferent ..	—	Drapers' assistant.
18 May 1902 ..	Heart disease and œdema of lungs.	„	Bad	3	Porter.
30 June 1902 ..	Congestion of lungs ..	„	„	—	Labourer.
15 July 1902 ..	Pulmonary phthisis ..	„	„	2	„
9 Nov. 1902 ..	Heart disease	„	Fair	3	Laundress.
11 Nov. 1902 ..	Enteritis	„	„	50	Needlework.
3 Dec. 1902 ..	Phthisis and hæmoptysis	„	Indifferent ..	2	General dealer.
26 June 1902 ..	Premature confinement. Septic peritonitis.	After	Fair	—	Housewife.
1 July 1902 ..	Phosphorus poisoning ..	Before	Bad	—	Marine engineer.
25 Dec. 1902 ..	Heart disease	„	Poor	6	Labourer.
26 Jan. 1903 ..	Syphilis of throat ..	„	Fair	—	Seaman.
3 June 1902 ..	Suicide, by piercing her heart with a darning needle.	—	Poor	—	Charwoman.
13 Sept. 1902 ..	Phthisis	Before	Fair	5	Labourer.
10 Jan. 1903 ..	Rupture of aneurism of aorta.	„	„	—	Stoker.
—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local and Convict Prisons, and of

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
Leeds	Female	2,986, M. E. L. ..	25	10 Feb. 1902 ..	3 calendar months	10 Feb. 1902
	Male	9,002, B. McG. ..	18	7 Mar. 1902 ..	7 calendar months	7 April 1902
	Female	3,183, M. G. ..	68	7 April 1902 ..	12 calendar months	7 April 1902
Leicester ..	Male	2,567, S. C. ..	81	22 Nov. 1901 ..	6 months' hard labour.	22 Nov. 1901
	„	912, A.S.	37	14 July 1902 ..	1 month's hard labour.	14 July 1902
	„	1,842, C. G. ..	50	6 Jan. 1903 ..	7 days' hard labour	6 Jan. 1903
	„	2,167, W. R. ..	64	7 Mar. 1903 ..	7 days' hard labour	7 Mar. 1903
	„	2,202, W. M. ..	26	14 Mar. 1903 ..	Trial	—
Lewes	Male	60, P. H.	43	9 Jan. 1902 ..	Life	27 Jan. 1902
	„	172, J. C.	21	28 April 1902 ..	Trial	—
	„	1,090, H. J. ..	78	16 May 1902 ..	3 years	27 May 1902
Lincoln ..	Female	213, H. B. ..	63	20 Oct. 1902 ..	7 days' imprisonment, or 22*s.*	20 Oct. 1902
Liverpool ..	Female	129, M. S.	36	8 Jan. 1902 ..	3 months	8 Jan. 1902
	„	1,965, E. T. ..	68	11 April 1902 ..	Remand	—
	Male	1,359, J. C. ..	36	5 Mar. 1902 ..	3 months	5 Mar. 1902
	Female	3,191, A. B. ..	19	9 June 1902 ..	1 month	9 June 1902
	Male	6,358, G. G. ..	43	2 Sept. 1902 ..	21 days	2 Sept. 1902
	Female	6,531, J. F. ..	29	20 Oct. 1902 ..	14 days	20 Oct. 1902
	„	4,680, A. W. ..	27	6 Aug. 1902 ..	6 months	6 Aug. 1902
	„	8,040, L. T. ..	41	23 Dec. 1902 ..	3 months	23 Dec. 1902
	Male	1,817, J. L. ..	60	5 Mar. 1903 ..	21 days	5 Mar. 1903
Maidstone ..	Male	919, J. S.	45	12 June 1902 ..	12 months' hard labour.	10 July 1902
	„	175, T. F.	28	3 Feb. 1903 ..	14 days' hard labour	3 Feb. 1903
Manchester ..	Male	7,646, W. T. ..	61	23 Nov. 1901 ..	12 months' hard labour.	9 Dec. 1901
	Female	578, S. G.	47	5 May 1902 ..	6 months' hard labour.	5 May 1902
	Male	2,039, W. P. ..	65	6 June 1902 ..	6 weeks' hard labour.	7 June 1902

Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories during the Year ended 31st March 1903—*continued.*

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
30 April 1902 ..	Acute pneumonia. Cardiac failure.	After	Good	21	Millhand.
6 Sept. 1902 ..	Phthisis pulmonalis ..	Before	Fair	18	Labourer.
8 Nov. 1902 ..	Senile decay. Cardiac failure.	„	„ .. .	10	Needlewoman.
20 April 1902 ..	Syncope. Cardiac failure. Prostatic hypertrophy.	Before	Feeble ..	—	Hosiery hand.
15 July 1902 ..	Syncope. Delirium tremens.	„	Bad. Acute alcoholism.	—	Grocer's assistant.
9 Jan. 1903 ..	Syncope. Cardiac failure. Alcoholism.	„	Fair. Alcoholism.	4	Labourer.
14 Mar. 1903 ..	Syncope. Dilated heart. Alcoholism.	„	Bad. Alcoholism.	—	Painter.
17 Mar. 1903 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	Good	1	Sawyer.
9 April 1903 ..	Suicide (cut throat) ..	—	Good	—	Carter.
5 June 1902 ..	Pneumonia	After	Fair	—	Tailor.
8 Nov. 1902 ..	Cerebral hæmorrhage ..	„	„	5	—
22 Oct. 1902 ..	Disease of coronary arteries of heart, of heart wall (fatty degeneration), and antemortem clot in right ventricle.	Before	Poor	3	—
5 April 1902 ..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Before	Fair	36	Prostitute.
13 April 1902 ..	Pneumonia	„	Bad	18	Seamstress.
29 May 1902 ..	(*a*) Phthisis; (*b*) Miliary tuberculosis.	(*a*) Before .. (*b*) After.	Good (?) ..	22	Tailor.
18 June 1902 ..	Double pneumonia ..	Before	Apparently good.	10	—
19 Sept. 1902 ..	Broncho-pneumonia ..	After	Good	—	Carter.
1 Nov. 1902 ..	Double pneumonia ..	„	„	9	—
23 Jan. 1903 ..	(*b*) Acute phthisis supervening on (*a*) Chronic tuberculosis.	(*a*) Before .. (*b*) After.	Good (?) ..	28	Prostitute.
14 Feb. 1903 ..	Broncho-pneumonia ..	After	Good	41	—
11 Mar. 1903 ..	Apoplexy	„	„	22	Tipster.
2 Dec. 1902 ..	Phthisis	Before	Bad	Several	Baker.
15 Feb. 1903 ..	Apoplexy	After	Good	—	Labourer.
26 May 1902 ..	Pneumonia	„	„	10	Clerk.
19 June 1902 ..	Broncho - pneumonia. Exhaustion.	„	Fairly good ..	—	Charwoman.
3 July 1902 ..	Catarrhal enteritis. Cardiac failure.	„	Good	11	Tailor.

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local and Convict Prisons, and of

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
Manchester—*cont.*	Male	3,087, J. McH. ..	38	8 July 1902 ..	6 months' hard labour.	8 July 1902
	Female	1,515, M. J. M. ..	31	1 July 1902 ..	14 days' imprisonment.	1 July 1902
	Male	3,361, S. H. ..	51	16 July 1902 ..	1 month's imprisonment or £9 19*s.* 6*d.*	16 July 1902
	Female	2,026, E. R. ..	50	24 July 1902 .	Remand	—
	Male	7,467, J. S... ..	34	18 Nov. 1901 ..	9 months' hard labour.	15 Jan. 1902
	„	5,080, W. S. ..	52	2 Sept. 1902 ..	1 month's imprisonment.	2 Sept. 1902
	„	5,234, H. B. ..	35	8 Sept. 1902 ..	1 month's imprisonment or £10 8*s.* 6*d.*	8 Sept. 1902
	Female	4,052, A. B. ..	61	8 Nov. 1902 ..	1 month's hard labour.	8 Nov. 1902
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Female	1,437, M. A. A. ..	39	13 Jan. 1903 ..	7 days	13 Jan. 1903
	Male	1,765, T. T. ..	29	27 Aug. 1902 ..	1 month	27 Aug. 1902
Northallerton	Male	2,408, T. S... ..	36	4 Dec. 1902 ..	28 days	30 July 1902
Northampton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwich ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nottingham ..	Male	976, H. H... ..	44	29 May 1902 ..	7 days' hard labour.	29 May 1902
Oxford ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pentonville ..	Male	1,817, J. W. ..	36	14 May 1902 ..	7 days..	14 May 1902
	„	10,039, R. B. S. ..	46	17 Dec. 1901 ..	12 months	16 Dec. 1901
	„	4,662, J. M. ..	20	23 July 1902 ..	12 months	21 July 1902
	„	6,473, D. R. ..	27	6 Sept. 1902 ..	2 months	6 Sept. 1902
	„	9,068, W. R. ..	54	11 Nov. 1902 ..	2 months	11 Nov. 1902
	„	6,851, W. W. L. ..	55	15 Sept. 1902 ..	9 months	9 Sept. 1902
Plymouth ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth ..	Male	495, J. E. B. ..	48	11 July 1902 ..	3 months	22 July 1902
	„	1,432, G. W. ..	60	29 Jan. 1903 ..	Remand	—

Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories during the Year ended 31st March 1903—*continued.*

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
8 July 1902 ..	Suicide (fractured skull)	—	Good .. .	9	Plasterer.
14 July 1902 ..	Chronic alcoholism. Uræmia.	Before	Indifferent ..	29	Factory.
25 July 1902 ..	Hæmorrhage from ruptured aneurism.	„	Fair	1	Labourer.
31 July 1902 ..	Strangulation by hanging.	—	Good	—	Married woman.
11 Aug. 1902 ..	Phthisis	Before	Fair	14	Clerk.
4 Sept. 1902 ..	Chronic bronchitis. Cardiac failure.	„	Very bad ..	30	Wire-drawer.
26 Sept. 1902 ..	Morbus Addisoni. Syncope.	„	Fairly good ..	—	Labourer.
27 Nov. 1902 ..	Chronic bronchitis. Pulmonary hæmorrhage.	„	Bad	70	Boot-maker.
19 Jan. 1903 ..	Acute pneumonia ..	Before	Bad	4	None.
27 Aug. 1902 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	—	3	Carman.
17 Dec. 1902 ..	Cerebral hæmorrhage ..	After	Good	—	Drayman
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
4 June 1902 ..	Acute bronchitis	Before	Fair	—	Painter.
—	—	—	—	—	—
17 May 1902 ..	Syncope (alcohol) .	Before	Good	—	Cabman.
17 June 1902 ..	Bright's disease	„	„	36	Merchant.
10 Sept. 1902 ..	Enteric fever	„	Fair	—	Baker.
27 Oct. 1902 ..	Cysticercus cellulosæ ..	„	Good	—	Butler.
18 Nov. 1902 ..	Rupture, right auricle ..	„	Fair	1	Bricklayer.
2 Feb. 1903 ..	Cancer, stomach	„	Bad	—	Agent.
—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Sept. 1902 ..	Hypertrophy of liver; chronic pleurisy; and broncho-pneumonia. (Post-mortem examination.)	Before	Bad, and very debilitated.	—	Labourer.
20 Feb. 1903 ..	Broncho-pneumonia and exhaustion, following self-inflicted injuries prior to reception into prison.	„	Self-inflicted injury to throat, and in a very weak and impoverished condition.	—	„

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local and Convict Prisons, and of

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction
Preston ..	Female	28, A. T.	35	11 April 1902 ..	1 month's hard labour.	11 April 1902
	„	302, E. O.	34	21 June 1902 ..	6 months' hard labour.	2 July 1902
	Male	2,732, C. S.	20	16 Dec. 1902 ..	„	9 Jan. 1903
Reading ..	Female	644, R. V.	29	27 June 1902 ..	1 month	27 June 1902
	Male	7,349, E. W. ..	39	21 July 1902 ..	14 days	18 April 1902
Ruthin ..	Male	93, F. E.	39	16 June 1902 ..	3 months, 3 weeks, 3 weeks (consecutive).	16 June 1902
St. Albans ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepton Mallet.	Female	134, H. M. M. ..	20	13 Oct. 1902 ..	6 months	15 Oct. 1902
Shrewsbury ..	Male	876, J. B.	72	1 Nov. 1902 ..	6 weeks	1 Nov. 1902
Stafford ..	Male	4,624, E. R. ..	26	12 Nov. 1901 ..	3 years' penal servitude.	20 Nov. 1901
	Female	868, M. B.	38	9 Sept. 1901 ..	8 months' hard labour.	2 Dec. 1901
	Male	3,046, G. J. ..	55	26 April 1902 ..	7 years' penal servitude.	30 June 1902
	„	355, E. J.	28	22 Jan. 1903 ..	1 month's hard labour.	22 Jan. 1903
Swansea ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Usk	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakefield ..	Male	13,981, S. N. ..	72	15 Sept. 1902 ..	14 days' hard labour, 14 days' hard labour (consecutive).	15 Sept. 1902
	„	16,141, W. S. ..	61	4 Dec. 1902 ..	7 days' hard labour	4 Dec. 1902
Wandsworth	Male	28,290, G. W. ..	61	11 Sept. 1901 ..	21 months' hard labour.	11 Sept. 1901
	„	2,621, G. R. ..	51	4 June 1902 ..	2 months' hard labour.	4 June 1902
	„	6,734, W. K. ..	29	11 Sept 1902 ..	8 months' hard labour.	11 Sept. 1902
	„	9,812, F. F. ..	35	22 Nov. 1902 ..	1 month	22 Nov. 1902

Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories during the Year ended 31st March 1903—*continued.*

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
4 May 1902 ..	Ruptured right auricle..	Probably before	Good	19	Prostitute.
19 Oct. 1902 ..	Gastric ulcer; dilated stomach; incessant vomiting; exhaustion.	Before	„	17	—
17 Jan. 1903 ..	Enteric fever; bronchitis	Probably before	„	3	Factory.
11 July 1902 ..	Uræmic coma	Before	Indifferent	—	—
26 July 1902 ..	Delirium tremens ..	„	„	—	Accountant.
22 Aug. 1902 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	Good	—	Seaman.
—	—	—	—	—	—
23 Dec. 1902 ..	Broncho-pneumonia ..	After	Fair	2	Servant.
12 Nov. 1902 ..	Heart disease	Before	Very ill ..	—	Labourer.
30 April 1902 ..	Asphyxia, from falling on the face in an epileptic fit.	After	Fair	6	Wire-worker.
2 May 1902 ..	Phthisis	Before	Bad	2	Housewife.
18 Jan. 1903 ..	Cirrhosis of liver	„	„	6	Labourer.
28 Jan. 1903 ..	Cardiac syncope from a dilated heart.	„	Fair	3	Collier.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Oct. 1902 ..	Cerebral congestion; syncope.	Before	Fair. Weak heart.	—	Labourer.
10 Dec. 1902 ..	Acute pneumonia ..	„	Good	1	Gardener.
12 June 1902 ..	Cerebral hæmorrhage ..	After	Good	4	Labourer.
29 July 1902 ..	Suffocation due to hæmorrhage into lung.	Before	Fair	7	„
23 Sept. 1902 ..	Exhaustion, consequent on diffuse cellulitis and septic pneumonia.	„	Bad	1	Carpenter.
2 Dec. 1902 ..	Exhaustion, following operation for obstruction of bowels.	After	Good	—	Labourer.

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local and Convict Prisons, and of

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
Wandsworth —*cont.*	Male	2,396, T. J... ..	21	20 May 1902 ..	2 years' hard labour.	20 May 1902
	„	10,783, G. N. ..	67	19 Dec. 1902 ..	3 months' hard labour.	19 Dec. 1902
	„	10,411, P. S. ..	44	9 Dec. 1902 ..	3 months' hard labour.	9 Dec. 1902
Warwick ..	Male	197, W. B... ..	71	27 May 1902 ..	12 months' hard labour.	27 May 1902
Winchester ..	Male	12,962, J. H. G. ..	25	4 Jan. 1902 ..	2 years' hard labour.	7 Nov. 1901
	„	2,058, H. L. ..	52	15 Dec. 1902 ..	14 days' hard labour.	15 Dec. 1902
Worcester ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wormwood Scrubs.	Female	5,705, J. W. ..	68	22 May 1901 ..	18 calendar months' hard labour.	21 May 1901
	Male	9,784, H. J. C. ..	17	4 Jan. 1903 ..	12 calendar months' hard labour.	4 Jan. 1902
	„	265, F. H.	31	22 April 1902 ..	6 calendar months' hard labour.	22 Apr. 1902
	„	9,376, W. C. ..	52	19 Nov. 1901 ..	18 calendar months' hard labour.	19 Nov. 1901
	„	3,271, A. H. ..	20	8 Jan. 1903 ..	6 calendar months' hard labour.	6 Jan. 1903
	„	2,970, M. M ..	88	16 Dec. 1902 ..	12 calendar months' hard labour.	16 Dec. 1902
	„	903, W. K. ..	61	8 July 1902 ..	21 calendar months' hard labour.	8 July 1902
CONVICT PRISONS.						
Aylesbury ..	Female	Z 13, M.E. M. ..	28	21 Mar. 1899 ..	5 years' penal servitude.	6 July 1899
Borstal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dartmoor ..	Male	P T b 336, T. C...	40	4 Feb. 1901 ..	3 years	13 Feb. 1901
	„	E P Z 137, A. E...	49	26 Nov. 1899 ..	10 „	26 Nov. 1899
	„	Y 126, N. S. ..	42	17 Nov. 1897 ..	7 „	7 Feb. 1898
	„	E X 979, J. G. ..	42	26 Nov. 1897 ..	7 „	26 Nov. 1897
	„	a 244, W. M. ..	46	1 May 1900 ..	5 „	30 April 1900
	„	z K 266, J. D. ..	56	9 Mar. 1898 ..	Licence revoked ..	9 Mar. 1898

Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories during the Year ended 31st March 1903—*continued.*

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
5 Feb. 1903 ..	Tuberculosis of lung ..	After	Good	1	Soldier.
20 Feb. 1903 ..	Carbuncle serous effusion of brain.	„	Fair	1	—
22 Feb. 1903 ..	Suffocation and syncope from hæmorrhage into lung (tubercular).	Before	Indifferent ..	1	Labourer.
27 Aug. 1902 ..	Accident, fracture of right femur right tibia and fibula, and laceration of soft parts of leg.	After	Good	16	Labourer.
27 Sept. 1902 ..	Enteric fever	After	Fair	2	Soldier.
15 Dec. 1902 ..	Uræmic coma	Before	Dying ..	1	Joiner.
—	—	—	—	—	—
4 June 1902 ..	Erysipelas (idiopathic), exhaustion.	After	Fair	17	Dressmaker.
1 Aug. 1902 ..	Tubercular meningitis ..	„	Good	—	Paper-maker.
14 Sept. 1902 ..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Before	Indifferent ..	4	Labourer.
20 Oct. 1902 ..	„ „	„	Fair	7	Painter.
4 Mar. 1903 ..	Double pneumonia ..	After	Fairly good	1	Net-maker.
15 Mar. 1903 ..	Senile Decay	Before	Indifferent ..	53	Labourer.
24 Mar. 1903 ..	Valvular disease of the heart.	„	„ ..	6	Warehouseman.
28 Nov. 1902 ..	Strangulation by hanging. Verdict of coroner's jury—"Death by misadventure."	—	Good	—	Barmaid.
—	—	—	—	—	—
21 April 1902 ..	Thoracic aneurysm ..	Before	Fair	6	Labourer.
10 June 1902 ..	Heart disease	After	Good	6	Carpenter.
18 Aug. 1902 ..	Cirrhosis of liver	„	Fair	—	Agent.
12 Oct. 1902 ..	Bright's disease	„	Good	7	Jockey.
12 Oct. 1902 ..	Sarcoma, upper jaw ..	„	Fair	5	Publican.
26 Mar. 1903 ..	Pleuro-pneumonia ..	„	Good	8	Coster.

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local and Convict Prisons, and of

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
Parkhurst ..	Male	I R Y 330, T. B...	71	9 Sept. 1898 ..	5 years	8 Nov. 1898
	„	B T Z 1063, J. O'B.	77	14 Aug. 1899 ..	5 „	4 Dec. 1899
	„	b 527, C. H. D. ..	40	16 Aug. 1901 ..	5 „	23 Nov. 1901
	„	N T X 215, C.S. ..	39	18 Oct. 1897 ..	7 „	18 Oct. 1897
	„	Y E M U 426, T. R.	61	10 Jan. 1894 ..	14 „	8 Jan. 1894
	„	H O 827, J. A ..	85	6 Nov. 1899 ..	Licence revoked ..	6 Nov. 1899
	„	N Yb 98, J. S. ..	45	17 Sept. 1901 ..	4 years	17 Sept. 1901
	„	b 235, J. C. ..	49	20 Mar. 1901 ..	5 „	25 Mar. 1901
	„	L Tb 462, W. J. ..	64	3 April 1901 ..	5 „	7 May 1901
	„	Y 104, W. S. ..	75	9 Mar. 1898 ..	7 „	11 Mar. 1898
	„	b 338, J. M. ..	63	24 July 1901 ..	3 „	24 July 1901
	„	Q 365, T. M. ..	42	8 Aug. 1890 ..	15 „	3 Sept. 1890
	„	Z 50, H. B. ..	40	24 Jan. 1899 ..	8 „	13 Feb. 1899
	„	Z c 332, H. S. ..	28	9 April 1902 ..	4 „	8 April 1902
Portland ..	Male	a 198, H. M. ..	40	10 April 1900 ..	4 years	9 April 1900
	„	a 32, J. B... ..	58	2 Jan. 1900 ..	4 years	10 Feb. 1900
	„	B I b 78, W. B. ..	58	5 Dec. 1900 ..	3 years	4 Jan 1901
	„	b 691, W. H. ..	30	21 May 1902 ..	5 years	21 Nov. 1901
	„	Q 191, R. N. ..	45	9 July 1890 ..	20 years	9 July 1890

Name of Reformatory.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Inmate.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.						
Aylesbury ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warwick ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories during the Year ended 31st March 1903—*continued.*

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
2 April 1902 ..	Old age	Before	Fairly good..	2 P. S. 5 short	Stoker.
20 April 1902 ..	Bronchitis	„	Good	2 P. S. 7 short	Bookmaker.
27 April 1902 ..	Phthisis	„	Bad	—	Painter.
15 May 1902 ..	Cancer	„	Good	2 P. S. 4 short	Labourer.
4 June 1902 ..	Osteo Sarcoma	„	Fair	3 P. S.	French polisher.
14 June 1902 ..	Chronic bronchitis ..	„	Indifferent ..	2 P. S. 6 short	Tailor.
20 June 1902 ..	Phthisis	„	Impaired ..	2 P. S. 3 short	Dock labourer.
3 July 1902 ..	Apoplexy	After	Good	1	Dealer.
29 July 1902 ..	Influenza; Broncho-pneumonia.	„	„	2 P. S. 2 short	Tailor.
8 Oct. 1902 ..	Senile decay; broncho-pneumonia.	Before	Indifferent ..	—	Miner.
13 Nov. 1902 ..	Nephritis and uræmic convulsions.	„	„	3	Mason.
4 Feb. 1903 ..	Cerebral apoplexy ..	After	Fair	—	Labourer
9 Feb. 1903 ..	General tuberculosis ..	„	Good	—	Collier.
11 Mar. 1903 ..	Heart disease	Before	Fair	1 P. S. 4 short	Clerk.
24 April 1902 ..	Aortic valvular disease..	Probably before	Good	5	Carman.
5 May 1903 ..	Heart disease	After	„	—	Mariner.
18 Aug. 1902 ..	Acute bronchitis; congestion of lungs; heart failure.	„	„	12	Labourer.
7 Dec. 1902 ..	Bright's disease; hydrothorax.	„	„	—	Labourer and soldier.
3 Mar. 1903 ..	Atheroma of aorta and aortic valvular disease.	„	„	—	Stoker.

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after reception into Reformatory.	General Health on reception into Reformatory.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE D.

PARTICULARS of each CASE certified as INSANE among CONVICTED PRISONERS, DEBTORS, and REFORMATORIES during the

...me of ...rison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
OCAL ISONS.										
ord ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ming-m.	M.	3,596	70	Good	Carpenter.	Felony	9 Oct. 1901	6 months' hard labour.	31 July 1901	Sane
	„	8,593	44	Imperfect	Gun engraver.	Drunk and disorderly.	10 June 1902	14 days' hard labour.	10 June 1902	Insane
	F.	2,889	43	Nil	Nil	Receiving four half-sovereigns.	25 Aug. 1902	1 month's hard labour.	25 Aug. 1902	„
	M.	11,887	27	Imperfect	Engine fitter.	Refusing to work.	18 Dec. 1902	14 days' hard labour.	18 Dec. 1902	Doubtful
	„	719	48	„	Fitter	Trespassing on railway.	17 Feb. 1903	„	17 Feb. 1903	Insane
min ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ital .. venile-dult rison)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
on ..	M.	255	30	Imperfect	Painter	Attempted suicide.	6 Jan. 1903	1 month 2nd division.	17 Nov. 1902	Very depressed.
tol ..	F.	3,445	53	Well	None	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	5 July 1902	4 months 2nd division.	15 May 1902	Doubtful
	„	5,643	60	None	Hawker	Begging	22 Jan. 1903	3 months' hard labour.	22 Jan. 1903	Sane
ton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE D.

SURETY PRISONERS, in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS, and INMATES of STATE INEBRIATE Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No	3 months	Dementia, senile ..	Old age	Certified 4 April 1902. Removed 8 April 1902.	—	—	—
„	On reception.	General paralysis ..	Alcohol	Certified 20 June 1902. Removed 23 June 1902.	—	—	—
„	„	Melancholia, delusional	Not known.	Certified 22 Sept. 1902. Removed 24 Sept. 1902.	—	—	—
„	3 days	General paralysis ..	Alcohol	Certified 27 Dec. 1902. Removed 31 Dec. 1902.	—	—	—
„	On reception.	„ „ ..	„	Certified 26 Feb. 1903. Removed 2 March 1903.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No	—	Melancholia, delusional	Worry at home, &c., and illness (typhoid fever).	Certified 19 Jan. 1903. Removed 22 Jan. 1903.	—	—	—
„	—	„ „	Deafness and litigation.	Certified 8 Sept. 1902. Removed 11 Sept. 1902.	—	—	—
„	1 month	Mania, delusional ..	Probably chronic alcoholism.	Certified 23 Feb. 1903. Removed 2 Mar. 1903.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
ambridge	M.	769	40	Imperfect	Dealer	Drunk and disorderly, Assaulting police.	28 Feb. 1903	14 days' hard labour. 42 days' hard labour.	28 Feb. 1903	Had delusions.
anterbury	„	1,194	22	Nil	Hawker	Stealing glass..	20 Oct. 1902	3 months' hard labour.	1 Oct. 1902	Good (apparently).
ardiff ..	„	47	34	Well	Clerk	Drunk	5 April 1902	7 days' hard labour.	5 April 1902	Doubtful
	„	57	44	Nil	Collier	Drunk	8 April 1902	„	8 April 1902	„
	„	2,265	27	Imperfect	Labourer	Attempted rape	30 July 1901	2 years' hard labour.	13 June 1901	Sound of mind.
	„	668	42	Well	Solicitor	Assault	28 June 1902	1 month's imprisonment.	28 June 1902	Doubtful
	„	494	34	Imperfect	Mason	Housebreaking	5 July 1902	3 months' hard labour.	3 June 1902	„
	„	2,016	35	„	Collier	Attempted suicide.	6 Jan. 1903	7 days' imprisonment.	15 Dec. 1902	Unsound of mind.
	F.	964	36	Nil	Nil	Assault and obstruction.	5 Jan. 1903	2 months and 14 days.	5 Jan. 1903	Doubtful
	„	1,041	52	„	Housewife.	Neglect of children.	31 Jan. 1903	4 months' hard labour.	31 Jan. 1903	Sound of mind.
arlisle ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
armarthen	M.	115	35	Nil	Ferryman.	Attempted rape	30 May 1902	12 calendar months.	24 Mar. 1902	Dull, morose
arnarvon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
helmsford	M.	2,398	56	Imperfect	General dealer.	Stealing boxes and money.	9 April 1902	9 months' hard labour.	27 Feb. 1902	Fair
erby ..	F.	100	29	„	Circus Employé.	Assault ; drunk	22 May 1902	1 month and 7 days' hard labour.	22 May 1902	Unsound
	M.	1,456	33	„	Shoemaker.	Exposing person.	10 Oct. 1902	3 months' hard labour.	10 Oct. 1902	Doubtful

oners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories March 1903—*continued.*

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
ss	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Not known	Certified 25 Mar. 1903. Removed 27 Mar. 1903.	—	—	—
o	25 days	Melancholia, acute ..	—	Certified 8 Nov. 1902. Removed 8 Nov. 1902.	—	—	—
, ...	—	Mania, delusional ..	Drink	Certified 9 April 1902. Removed 11 April 1902.	—	—	—
, ...	6 days	Melancholia, chronic ..	Unknown	Certified 9 April 1902. Removed 14 April 1902.	—	—	—
, ...	11 months	General paralysis ..	"	Certified 10 May 1902. Removed 14 May 1902.	—	—	—
, .. .	—	" " ..	Drink	Certified 19 July 1902. Removed 26 July 1902.	—	—	—
ss	2 months	Melancholia, acute ..	Unknown	Certified 16 July 1902. Removed 23 Aug. 1902.	—	—	—
, ...	—	Melancholia, delusional	Drink	Certified 10 Jan. 1903. Removed 19 Jan. 1903.	—	—	—
o	—	Mania, delusional ..	Unknown	Certified 25 Feb. 1903. Removed 27 Feb. 1903.	—	—	—
, ...	1 month	Mania, acute	"	Certified 11 Mar. 1903. Removed 12 Mar. 1903.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
o	3 months	Mania, delusional ..	Not known	Certified 26 June 1902. Removed 1 July 1902.	—	—	—
—	—	—	--	—	—	—	—
ss	7 days	Mania, recurrent.. ..	Not known	Certified 11 Sep. 1902. Removed 17 Sep. 1902.	—	—	—
)	—	Mania, delusional ..	Drink and immorality.	Certified 3 June 1902. Removed 5 June 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	" " ..	Drink (?)	Certified 15 Dec. 1902. Removed 17 Dec. 1902.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
›vizes ..	F.	104	40	Imperfect	Nil	Drunk and disorderly, and damage.	14 Oct. 1902	3 calendar months' hard labour.	14 Oct. 1902	Alcoholic debauch, but sane.
	M.	654	22	„	Labourer	Assaulting police.	31 Dec. 1902	2 calendar months' hard labour.	31 Dec. 1902	Sane
›rchester	M.	237	27	Nil	Labourer	Drunk and disorderly.	3 May 1902	7 days' hard labour.	3 May 1902	Insane
ırham ..	M.	1,369	31	Imperfect	Joiner	Larceny	31 Mar. 1902	2 months' hard labour.	31 Mar. 1902	Fair
	„	5,910	38	„	Boiler-smith.	„	19 Dec. 1902	1 month's hard labour.	19 Dec. 1902	„
	F.	2,050	55	„	Married	Drunk and disorderly.	22 Dec. 1902	„	22 Dec. 1902	„
ıeter ..	F.	377	50	Imperfect	Housekeeper.	Neglect of child	28 Jan. 1903	2 months' hard labour or £7 15s. 9d.	28 Jan. 1903	Acute mania
oucester	M.	283	28	Imperfect	Labourer	Indecent assault	18 June 1902	12 calendar months' hard labour.	9 June 1902	Stupid; no delusions formed.
›reford ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
›lloway	F.	18 880	22	Imperfect	Housewife.	Stealing jewellery	22 April 1902	6 weeks' hard labour.	22 April 1902	Unsound
	„	29,851	37	„	Prostitute.	Drunk and riotous.	29 Dec. 1902.	1 month's hard labour.	29 Dec. 1902	„
	„	2,009	65	Well	Author	„	16 Feb. 1903	6 weeks' hard labour.	16 Feb. 1903	„
	„	1,896	38	Imperfect	Prostitute.	Refractory pauper.	13 Feb. 1903	3 calendar months' hard labour.	13 Feb. 1903	„

oners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories March 1903—*continued*.

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
.. ..	37 days	Mania, acute	Alcohol and debauchery.	Certified 24 Nov. 1902. Removed 26 Nov. 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	23 days	Melancholia, acute ..	Not known	Certified 1 Feb. 1903. Removed 4 Feb. 1903.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Epileptic insanity ..	?	Certified 7 May 1902. Removed 9 May 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	3 weeks	General paralysis.. ..	Unknown	Certified 14 May 1902. Removed 16 May 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	About 3 weeks.	Mania, chronic	„	Certified 7 Jan. 1903. Removed 10 Jan. 1903.	—	—	—
.. ..	About 14 days.	„ delusional ..	„	Certified 7 Jan. 1903. Removed 10 Jan. 1903.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Mania, acute	Unknown	Certified 4 Mar. 1903. Removed 5 Mar. 1903.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Mania, chronic	Unknown	Certified 27 Oct. 1902. Removed 1 Nov. 1902.	—	—	Mental condition doubtful from the first, and kept under close observation.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Melancholia, delusional	Hyperlactation.	Certified 26 May 1902. Removed 31 May 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Mania, delusional ..	Intemperance.	Certified 12 Jan. 1903. Removed 19 Jan. 1903.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	„ „ ..	„	Certified 9 Mar. 1903. Removed 13 Mar. 1903.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	„ „ ..	Unknown	Certified 9 Mar. 1903. Removed 16 Mar. 1903.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
ill ..	M.	711	30	Imperfect	Seaman	Wounding ..	9 July 1902	9 calendar months, 2nd Division.	21 April 1902	Apparently sane.
	„	2,889	41	„	Tailor	Breach of peace	24 Dec. 1902	3 calendar months' imprisonment, or sureties.	24 Dec. 1902	Insane
swich ..	M.	726	36	Imperfect	Seaman	False pretences	29 Sept. 1902	6 weeks' hard labour.	29 Sept. 1902	Insane
utsford	F.	160	29	Standard VI.	None	Vagrancy ..	23 June 1902	14 days' hard labour.	23 June 1902	Symptoms of insanity.
	M.	177	33	Standard VII.	Traveller	Deserting family.	12 April 1902	3 months' hard labour.	12 April 1902	Seemingly all right.
ncaster	M.	1,499	34	Imperfect	Gardener	Stealing.. ..	7 April 1902	14 days' imprisonment.	18 Feb. 1902	Much depressed.
	„	2,057	29	„	Calico Printer.	„	13 Oct. 1902	12 months' hard labour.	29 July 1902	Very much as when certified.
	„	226	25	„	Dairyman.	Assault	23 Feb. 1903	1 month's hard labour.	20 Feb. 1903	Dull and stupid.
	F.	482	32	„	Charwoman.	Drunk and disorderly.	3 Nov. 1902	14 days' hard labour.	3 Nov. 1902	Insane
eds ..	F.	661	32	Imperfect	Married	Wilful damage	25 Aug. 1902	2 calendar months.	25 Aug. 1902	Unsound
icester ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
wes ..	M.	1,601	35	Imperfect	Bricklayer.	Drunk	30 Jan. 1903	7 days	30 Jan. 1903	Insane
	„	1,706	21	„	Boilermaker.	Feloniously wounding.	14 Feb. 1903	18 months	26 Jan. 1903	Doubtful

soners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories t March 1903—*continued.*

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
o	4 months.	Mania, acute	(?)	Certified 11 Nov. 1902. Removed 15 Nov. 1902.	—	—	—
, ...	—	General paralysis ..	Syphilis.	Certified 7 Jan. 1903. Removed 10 Jan. 1903.	—	—	—
o	—	Melancholia, delusional	Unknown	Certified 14 Oct. 1902. Removed 18 Oct. 1902.	—	—	—
o	—	Dementia, primary ..	Unknown	Certified 1 July 1902. Removed 5 July 1902.	—	—	—
, ...	70 days.	Dementia, primary ..	„	Certified 1 July 1902. Removed 11 July 1902.	—	—	—
o	—	Melancholia, chronic ..	Not known	Certified 12 Apr. 1902. Removed 15 Apr. 1902.	—	—	—
, ...	—	Dementia, primary ..	„	Certified 18 Nov. 1902. Removed 20 Nov. 1902.	—	—	Mental condition doubtful for some years.
, ...	—	Epileptic insanity ..	Epilepsy	Certified 14 Mar. 1903. Removed 21 Mar. 1903.	—	—	—
s	—	Mania, delusional.. ..	Drink	Certified 7 Nov. 1902. Removed 10 Nov. 1902.	—	—	—
s	—	Melancholia, delusional	Alcohol, prostitution.	Certified 24 Sept. 1902. Removed 27 Sept. 1902.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
o	—	Mania, delusional ..	Alcohol	Certified 3 Feb. 1903. Removed 5 Feb. 1903.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	„ „ ..	Unknown	Certified 20 Mar. 1903. Removed 24 Mar. 1903.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
ncoln ..	M.	868	47	Imperfect	Labourer	Assault on wife	3 Sept. 1902	14 days' hard labour, or 33s. 7d.	3 Sept. 1902	Rather strange.
verpool..	F.	1,602	36	Imperfect	None	Neglect of children.	25 Mar. 1902	4 months	25 Mar. 1902	Sane
	M.	1,137	28	"	Porter	Assault and insulting behaviour.	24 Feb. 1902	5 months' hard labour.	24 Feb. 1902	Unsound
	"	1,238	35	"	Carter	Neglect of children.	28 Feb. 1902	6 months' hard labour.	28 Feb. 1902	"
	F.	6,891	24	"	Prostitute.	Indecency and assaulting police.	4 Nov. 1901	9 months' hard labour.	4 Nov. 1901	Doubtful
	M.	2,863	26	"	Labourer	Larceny ..	30 Apr. 1902	3 months' hard labour.	30 Apr. 1902	Unsound
	"	3,212	48	"	Hawker	In enclosed yard for unlawful purpose.	16 May 1902	" "	16 May 1902	"
	F.	2,352	23	"	None	Assault and reputed thief.	28 Apr. 1902	3 months and 14 days.	28 Apr. 1902	Unsound (?)
	"	4,580	35	"	"	Abusive ..	2 Aug. 1902	1 month	2 Aug. 1902	Unsound
	"	7,186	22	"	Prostitute.	Indecency ..	14 Nov. 1902	21 days' hard labour.	14 Nov. 1902	"
	M.	2,337	50	Nil	Labourer	Begging and assaulting police.	29 July 1902	3 and 6 months' hard labour.	29 July 1902	A well-known epileptic.
	"	8,089	28	Imperfect	Carter	Indecent assault.	29 Nov. 1902	9 months' hard labour.	27 Nov. 1902	Weak-minded.
	F.	1,590	29	"	Prostitute.	Indecency ..	10 Mar. 1903	14 days' hard labour.	10 Mar. 1903	Alcoholic, unsound (?)
idstone	M.	683	37	Standard IV.	Hawker	Stealing a jug	26 April 1902	2 calendar months' hard labour.	26 April 1902	Doubtful

ıners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories March 1903—*continued*.

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
.. ..	—	Mania, acute .. .	Unknown	Certified 6 Sept. 1902. Removed 9 Sept. 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	3 weeks	Mania, delusional ..	Unknown	Certified 29 April 1902. Removed 2 May 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	„ „ ..	Drink, &c.	Certified 29 April 1902. Removed 2 May 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	„ „ ..	Unknown	Certified 14 May 1902. Removed 20 May 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Epileptic insanity —	Epilepsy	Certified 14 May 1902. Removed 21 May 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Mania delusional ..	Unknown	Certified 3 June 1902. Removed 5 June 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	General paralysis ..	Organic changes.	Certified 3 June 1902. Removed 5 June 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Mania, acute	Domestic trouble.	Certified 1 July 1902. Removed 3 July 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	„ „ ..	Alcoholism	Certified 23 Aug. 1902. Removed 25 Aug. 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Mania, delusional ..	Prostitution.	Certified 26 Nov. 1902. Removed 29 Nov. 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	„ „ ..	Epilepsy	Certified 2 Feb. 1903. Removed 7 Feb. 1903.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Recurrent attack.	Certified 3 Mar. 1903. Removed 9 Mar. 1903.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Melancholia, acute ..	Alcohol	Certified 14 Mar. 1903.	—	—	Sent to workhouse on discharge, there being no asylum accommodation.
.. ..	—	General paralysis ..	Not known.	Certified 19 June 1902. Removed 23 June 1902.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
anchester	F.	6,329	32	Imperfect	Weaver	Drunk. Wilful damage.	19 Mar. 1902	14 days' imprisonment or 21s., and 14 days' hard labour, consecutive.	19 Mar. 1902	Apparently sane.
	M.	496	42	Well	Labourer	Drunk and riotous.	18 April 1902	1 month's hard labour.	18 April 1902	Alcoholic
	,,	1,388	42	Imperfect	,,	Stealing two shirts.	21 May 1902	2 calendar months' hard labour.	17 May 1902	Mentally weak.
	,,	2,814	28	Good	Agent	Stealing £15 ..	30 June 1902	3 calendar months' hard labour.	30 June 1902	Apparently sane.
	,,	7,377	20	Imperfect	Labourer	Housebreaking and larceny.	2 Dec. 1901	12 calendar months' hard labour.	15 Nov. 1901	Sane
	F.	2,755	30	Nil	Factory	Drunk &c. ..	29 Aug. 1902	1 calendar month's hard labour.	29 Aug. 1902	Probably insane.
	M.	2,082	29	Imperfect	Labourer	Stealing ..	24 June 1902	2 and 2 calendar months' hard labour.	24 June 1902	Feeble-minded.
	,,	5,823	21	,,	Hawker	Begging ..	26 Sept. 1902	1 calendar month's hard labour.	26 Sept. 1902	Weak-minded.
	,,	8,620	20	,,	Tailor	Robbery with violence.	27 Jan. 1902	18 calendar months' hard labour.	28 Dec. 1901	Sane
	,,	9,461	36	,,	Labourer	Stealing table cloths.	5 Jan. 1903	3 calendar months hard labour.	5 Jan. 1903	Peculiar
	F.	5,990	26	,,	Nil	Assault and wilful damage.	11 Mar. 1903	2 and 1 calendar months' hard labour.	11 Mar. 1903	Strange in manner.
wcastle-on-Tyne.	M.	709	40	Nil	Labourer	Wilful damage	27 May 1902	1 month's imprisonment or 57s. 4½d.	27 May 1902	Insane
	,,	926	62	Imperfect	Plasterer	(1) Stealing. (2) Railway Bye-laws.	11 June 1902	2 calendar months' hard labour, 14 days' imprisonment or 16s. 6d., consecutive.	11 June 1902	,,
	,,	3,145	32	,,	Valet	Drunk	17 Nov. 1902	14 days' hard labour.	17 Nov. 1902	,,

soners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories t March 1903—*continued*.

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks
es	A few days.	Mania, recurrent . ..	Previous attack.	Certified 2 April 1902. Removed 7 April 1902.	—	—	—
o	—	Mania, acute	Alcohol	Certified 28 April 1902. Removed 2 May 1902.	—	—	—
, ...	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Bad habits	Certified 21 June 1902. Removed 24 June 1902.	—	—	—
, ...	2 days	Mania, acute	Unknown	Certified 9 July 1902. Removed 12 July 1902.	—	—	—
, ...	About 2 months.	Mania, delusional ..	„	Certified 21 Aug. 1902. Removed 26 Aug. 1902.	—	—	—
, ...	—	Mania, acute	Drink and prostitution.	Certified 8 Sept. 1902. Removed 10 Sept. 1902.	—	—	—
, ...	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Privation	Certified 29 Sept. 1902. Removed 1 Oct. 1902.	—	—	—
, ...	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Congenital	Certified 10 Oct. 1902. Removed 13 Oct. 1902.	—	—	—
, ...	11½ months.	Dementia, secondary ..	Tubercular disease (?)	Certified 3 Feb. 1903. Removed 5 Feb. 1903.	—	—	—
, ...	—	„ „ ..	Drink (?)	Certified 9 Feb. 1903. Removed 12 Feb. 1903.	—	—	—
es	—	Mania, recurrent	Previous attack.	Certified 20 Mar. 1903. Removed 24 Mar. 1903.	—	—	—
o	—	General paralysis ..	Not known	Certified 31 May 1902. Removed 3 June 1902.	—	—	—
, ...	—	Dementia, senile	„	Certified 18 July 1902. Removed 21 July 1902.	—	—	—
es	—	Mania, delusional ..	„	Certified 29 Nov. 1902. Removed 29 Nov. 1902.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
orthaller-ton.	F.	385	35	Imperfect	Prostitute.	Stealing a watch	5 May 1902	3 calendar months' hard labour.	5 May 1902	Maniacal
	"	415	42	"	Married woman.	Drunk and riotous.	11 June 1902	1 calendar month's hard labour.	11 June 1902	With delusions and suicidal.
orthamp-ton.	M.	5,199	42	Imperfect	Stoker	Stealing vegetables; wilful damage.	13 Aug. 1902	5 weeks' hard labour.	13 Aug. 1902	Unsound
	"	5,442	39	"	Fireman	Housebreaking	16 Oct. 1902	6 calendar months' hard labour.	14 Oct. 1902	Apparently normal.
orwich ..	M.	3,117	50	Imperfect	Labourer	Wilful damage (incorrigible rogue).	1 April 1902	18 months' hard labour.	4 Feb. 1902	Fair
ottingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tford ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ntonville	M.	4,203	44	Good	Clerk	Felony	22 July 1901	18 months' hard labour.	24 July 1901	Sane
	"	3,344	34	"	"	Stealing £430 19s. 1d.	20 June 1902	4 months' hard labour.	20 June 1902	"
	"	4,105	33	Indifferent.	Labourer	Neglecting children.	11 July 1902	6 months' hard labour.	11 July 1902	Insane
	"	7,013	24	Fair	Carpenter.	Using threats ..	16 Sept. 1902	3 months' hard labour.	16 Sept. 1902	"
	"	12,757	42	Nil.	Painter	Stealing coat ..	4 Feb. 1903	"	4 Feb. 1903	"
ymouth	M.	23	60	Imperfect	Labourer	Begging ..	24 April 1902	7 days' hard labour.	24 April 1902	Insane
	"	188	31	"	Comedian.	Assault on police.	12 July 1902	1 calendar month's hard labour.	12 July 1902	"

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories 31st March 1903—*continued.*

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
No	—	Mania, puerperal ..	Lactation, alcoholism, prostitution.	Certified 6 May 1902. Removed 8 May 1902.	—	—	—
„	—	Mania, acute	Alcoholism	Certified 12 June 1902. Removed 14 June 1902.	—	—	—
No	—	Mania, acute	Alcoholism (probably).	Certified 30 Aug. 1902. Removed 2 Sept. 1902.	—	—	—
„	40 days	Mania, delusional ..	Unknown	Certified 19 Jan. 1903. Removed 21 Jan. 1903.	—	—	—
No	About 4½ months.	Mania, acute	Unknown	Certified 9 July 1902. Removed 12 July 1902.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yes	10½ months.	Mania, delusional ..	Heredity	Certified 26 June 1902. Removed 30 June 1902.	—	—	—
No	20 days	„ „ ..	Irregular life.	Certified 15 July 1902. Removed 22 July 1902.	—	—	—
„	—	Dementia, primary ..	Not known	Certified 18 Nov. 1902. Removed 24 Nov. 1902.	—	—	—
„	—	Mania, acute	„	Certified 18 Nov. 1902. Removed 1 Dec. 1902.	—	—	—
„	—	General paralysis ..	„	Certified 5 Mar. 1903. Removed 19 March 1903.	—	—	—
No	—	Dementia, senile	Unknown	Certified 26 Apr. 1902. Removed 30 Apr. 1902.	—	—	—
Yes	—	Mania, recurrent	Probably syphilis.	Certified 16 July 1902. Removed 21 July 1902.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
ortamouth	M.	1,681	40	Imperfect	Cabman	Assault (2 charges).	25 Mar. 1902	10 and 10 days' hard labour, consecutive.	25 Mar. 1902	Unsound
	"	496	38	"	Labourer	Warehouse breaking.	18 July 1902	6 calendar months' hard labour.	12 July 1902	Healthy
	"	980	62	"	"	Threats, &c. ..	22 Oct, 1902	6 calendar months, or sureties.	22 Oct. 1902	Eccentric and loquacious.
	"	1,238	42	"	Clothier	Wilful damage	23 Dec. 1902	21 days' hard labour.	23 Dec. 1902	General paralysis.
	"	1,275	53	"	Labourer	Attempted suicide.	8 Jan. 1903	3 months 2nd Division.	3 Jan. 1903	Exceedingly depressed.
eston ..	F.	996	50	Nil.	Charwoman.	Neglecting children.	21 Dec. 1902	3 months' hard labour.	20 Dec. 1902	Somewhat peculiar.
eading ..	M.	7,015	21	Imperfect	Tailor	Stealing a bicycle.	31 Dec. 1901	12 months' hard labour.	6 Dec. 1901	Sane
uthin ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. Albans	M.	376	31	Well	Labourer	Stealing 50 pieces of india-rubber, and 2 boxes of pens.	11 Aug. 1902	3 calendar months hard labour.	7 Aug. 1902	Unsound
iepton Mallet.	M.	422	21	Fair	Draper's Assistant.	Stealing bread	12 Dec. 1902	1 month's hard labour.	12 Dec. 1902	Normal
	F.	166	47	Imperfect	Dressmaker.	School Board Act.	8 Jan. 1903	14 and 14 days.	8 Jan. 1903	Appeared to be of weak mind.
rewsbury	M.	949	45	Well	Labourer	Larceny (tools)	27 Nov. 1902	6 months' hard labour.	15 Nov. 1902	Manner was peculiar.

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories 31st March 1903—*continued*.

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
No	—	Mania, delusional ..	Intemperance.	Certified 31 Mar. 1902. Removed 2 Apr. 1902.	—	—	—
„	5 months	„ „ ..	„	Certified 8 Aug. 1902. Removed 12 Aug. 1902.	—	—	There was a family history of insanity.
„	—	Dementia, senile	Intemperance and malnutrition.	Certified 7 Nov. 1902. Removed 14 Nov. 1902.	—	—	—
„	—	General paralysis ..	Over anxiety in business.	Certified 29 Dec. 1902. Removed 1 Jan. 1903.	—	—	—
„	—	Melancholia, recurrent..	Intemperance.	Certified 12 Feb. 1903. Removed 16 Feb. 1903.	—	—	—
No	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Alcohol probably.	Certified 31 Jan. 1903. Removed 5 Feb. 1903.	—	—	—
No	About 4½ months.	Mania, chronic	Unknown	Certified 21 June 1902. Removed 24 June 1902.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	Mania, recurrent ..	Not known	Certified 16 Aug. 1902. Removed 22 Aug. 1902.	—	—	—
No	18 days	Mania, acute	Not known	Certified 9 Jan. 1903. Removed 10 Jan. 1903.	—	—	—
„	—	„ delusional ..	„	Certified 16 Jan. 1903. Removed 20 Jan. 1903.	—	—	—
No	—	Mania, delusional ..	Intemperance and family troubles.	Certified 21 Feb. 1903. Removed 26 Feb. 1903.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
Stafford ..	M.	1,768	24	Nil	Labourer	Indecent assault	2 July 1901	12 months' hard labour.	24 May 1901	Weak-minded.
	„	682	37	„	Labourer	Attempted carnal knowledge of a girl under 13.	6 Mar. 1901	2 years' hard labour.	28 Feb. 1901	Apparently sound.
	„	4,297	32	„	Painter	Indecent assault	1 Dec. 1902	9 months' hard labour.	22 Oct. 1902	„
	„	831	50	Superior	Clerk	Begging ..	21 Feb. 1902	14 days' hard labour.	21 Feb. 1902	Insane
Swansea ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Usk ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakefield	M.	10,122	68	Read and write.	Labourer	Stealing hay ..	18 April 1902	14 days' hard labour.	8 April 1902	Insane
	F.	3,226	48	Imperfect	Hawker	Drunk	18 Aug. 1902	14 days' hard labour.	18 Aug. 1902	Normal. Had been drinking.
	„	3,308	48	None	Field-worker.	Riotous conduct	1 Sept. 1902	14 days' hard labour.	1 Sept. 1902	Insane
	M.	14,230	51	Read and write.	Labourer	Drunk	24 Sept. 1902	8 days' imprisonment.	24 Sept. 1902	„
	„	16,559	46	None	Labourer	Drunk	20 Dec. 1902	7 days' hard labour or 12s.	20 Dec. 1902	„
	„	16,545	47	Read and write.	Labourer	Stealing coal ..	19 Dec. 1902	24 days' hard labour.	19 Dec. 1902	„
	„	205	70	None	Labourer	Stealing a pair of braces.	16 Jan. 1903	1 month's hard labour.	16 Jan. 1903	„
	„	621	36	Read and write.	Labourer	Begging ..	1 Jan. 1903	3 months' hard labour.	1 Jan. 1903	„

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories 31st March 1903—*continued*.

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
No	9 months	Mania, delusional ..	Heredity	Certified 19 April 1902. Removed 22 April 1902.	—	—	—
Yes	About 14 months.	Mania, delusional ..	Alcohol	Certified 26 July 1902. Removed 30 July 1902.	—	—	—
„	6 weeks	Mania, delusional ..	Heredity	Certified 16 Dec. 1902. Removed 19 Dec. 1902.	—	—	—
„	—	General paralysis ..	Alcohol	Certified 28 Feb. 1903. Removed 6 Mar. 1903.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No	—	General paralysis ..	Syphilis(?)	Certified 16 April 1902. Removed 21 April 1902.	—	—	—
„	8 days	Mania, acute	Alcoholism.	Certified 30 Aug. 1902. Removed 30 Aug 1902.	—	—	—
„	—	Mania, delusional ..	„	Certified 13 Sept. 1902. Removed 13 Sept. 1902.	—	—	—
„	—	General paralysis ..	Not known	Certified 29 Sept. 1902. Removed 1 Oct. 1902.	—	—	—
„	—	Dementia, organic ..	Injury to head.	Certified 24 Dec. 1902. Removed 26 Dec. 1902.	—	—	—
„	—	General paralysis ..	Not known	Certified 2 Jan. 1903. Removed 10 Jan. 1903.	—	—	—
„	—	Dementia, senile	Senile decay.	Certified 27 Jan. 1903. Removed 30 Jan. 1903.	—	—	—
„	—	Mania, delusional ..	Sunstroke	Certified 26 Feb. 1903.	—	—	Given into charg Relieving Offi as a wander lunatic on expi tion of sente Case not admit to asylum ow to recent cont with small-p patient.

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
'ands-worth.	M.	814	38	Imperfect	Porter	Stealing an axe	19 April 1902	2 months' hard labour.	19 April 1902	Unsound
	"	1,667	37	"	Labourer	Neglecting to maintain himself and family.	10 May 1902	1 month's hard labour.	10 May 1902	"
	"	21,935	21	"	"	Burglary ..	11 Dec. 1901	18 calendar months' hard labour.	11 Dec. 1901	Good
	"	13,838	39	"	"	Begging ..	9 Mar. 1903	21 days' hard labour.	9 Mar. 1903	Unsound.
	"	13,792	30	"	Painter	Drunk	9 Mar. 1903	21 days' hard labour.	9 Mar 1903.	"
'arwick..	M.	638	53	Imperfect	Labourer	Drunk	6 Aug. 1902	7 days	6 Aug. 1902	Delusions of persecution.
	F.	157	32	"	None	Neglecting children.	3 Oct. 1902	3 calendar months' hard labour.	3 Oct. 1902	Apparently sound.
	M.	1,400	69	"	Shoemaker.	Stealing one hearthrug.	19 Jan. 1903	3 calendar months' hard labour.	19 Jan. 1903	Weak-minded.
	"	1,446	26	"	Labourer	Refractory pauper.	28 Jan. 1903	28 days' hard labour.	28 Jan. 1903	Apparently sane.
'inchester	M.	143	30	Imperfect	Labourer	Drunk and disorderly.	17 April 1902	1 month's hard labour.	17 April 1902	Strange in manner.
	F.	2,800	36	"	Prostitute.	Riotous prostitute.	30 June 1902	1 month's hard labour.	30 June 1902	..
orcester	M.	1,657	53	"	Labourer	Indecent assault	12 Nov. 1901	6 calendar months' hard labour.	16 Oct. 1901	Unsound
ormwood Scrubs.	F.	283	40	Imperfect	Cook	Assault	28 April 1902	21 days' hard labour.	28 April 1902	Unsound
	M.	592	20	"	Blacksmith.	Indecent assault	27 May 1902	9 calendar months' hard labour.	28 May 1902	"
	"	669	28	"	Actor	Larceny, and receiving after previous conviction.	10 June 1902	12 calendar months' hard labour.	10 June 1902	"

oners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories March 1903—*continued*.

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the year.	Remarks.
.. ..	—	General paralysis.. ..	Syphilis and alcohol.	Certified 23 May 1902. Removed 26 May 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	„ „ ..	Syphilis	Certified 6 June 1902. Removed 9 June 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	9 months	Mania, delusional.. ..	Heredity	Certified 27 Oct. 1902. Removed 7 Nov. 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	„ chronic	„	Certified 18 Mar. 1903. Removed 28 Mar. 1903.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	„ delusional ..	Alcohol	Certified 18 Mar. 1903. Removed 28 Mar. 1903.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Mania, delusional.. ..	Not known	Certified 7 Aug. 1903. Removed 12 Aug. 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	2 months	„ „	„	Certified 3 Dec. 1902. Removed 9 Dec. 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Dementia, senile	Age and debility.	Certified 4 Feb. 1903. Removed 13 Feb. 1903.	—	—	—
.. ..	7 days	Mania, acute	Not known	Certified 7 Feb. 1903. Removed 12 Feb. 1903.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Mania, chronic	Not known	Certified 24 April 1902. Removed 2 May 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Mania, delusional.. ..	Drink	Certified 3 July 1902. Removed 5 July 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	General paralysis ..	Not known	Certified 12 April 1902. Removed 15 April 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Mania, acute	Unknown	Certified 9 May 1902. Removed 17 May 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	„ „	„	Certified 13 June 1902. Removed 18 June 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	General paralysis.. ..	„	Certified 4 July 1902. Removed 15 July 1902.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
Wormwood Scrubs — *cont.*	M.	1,145	44	Imperfect	Tailor	Indecent assault	10 Aug. 1902	9 calendar months' hard labour.	1 Aug. 1902	Unsound
	„	1,270	58	„	Broker	Larceny and receiving after previous conviction.	12 Aug. 1902	18 calendar months' hard labour.	13 Aug. 1902	„
	„	995	63	Well	Clerk	Larceny in dwelling-house and receiving, larceny and receiving after previous conviction.	22 July 1902	15 calendar months' hard labour.	22 July 1902	Apparently normal
	„	1,429	23	Imperfect	Painter	Burglary, larceny and receiving.	26 Aug. 1902	20 calendar months' hard labour.	26 Aug. 1902	„
	„	3,280	57	Well	Clicker	Malicious damage by night.	6 Jan. 1903.	3 calendar months' imprisonment, 2nd Division.	8 Jan. 1903	Unsound
CONVICT PRISONS.										
Aylesbury	F.	C 27	16	Standard III.	Nursemaid.	Arson	30 June 1902	3 years' penal servitude.	20 Aug. 1902	Weak-minded.
Borstal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dartmoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parkhurst	M.	Z 254	30	Imperfect	Watchmaker.	Having coining mould in possession.	13 July 1899	5 years' penal servitude.	13 July 1899	Good
	„	MZ 370	34	„	Porter	Robbery with violence.	12 Sept. 1899	7 years' penal servitude.	20 Sept. 1899	Apparently sound.
	„	Z 389	21	None	Seaman	Manslaughter..	6 Nov. 1899	5 years' penal servitude.	16 Nov. 1899	Sound
	„	Z 531	43	Good	Soldier, commissioned officer.	Murder	20 Nov. 1899	Life penal servitude.	16 July 1900	(?)

mers, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories March 1903—*continued.*

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
s	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Congenital defect.	Certified 11 Aug. 1902. Removed 5 Sept. 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Dementia, primary ..	Intemperance.	Certified 10 Oct. 1902. Removed 16 Oct. 1902.	—	—	—
s	3 months	Mania, recurrent	Previous attack. ? Syphilis.	Certified 14 Nov. 1902. Removed 22nd Nov. 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	2 months	Melancholia, delusional..	Depraved habits.	Certified 12 Dec. 1902. Removed 24 Dec. 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Dementia, primary ..	Unknown	Certified 26 Jan. 1903. Removed 9 Feb. 1903.	—	—	—
obably nce birth.	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Congenital	Certified 2 Mar. 1903. Removed 20 Mar. 1903.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	2 years, 2 months.	Mania, delusional ..	?	Certified 30 May 1902. Removed 23 June 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	2 years, 3 months.	Mania, chronic	?	Certified 30 May 1902. Removed 23 June 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	2 years, 6 months.	Melancholia, delusional	Congenital deficiency.	Certified 5 July 1902. Removed 14 July 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	2 years. 8 months.	Mania, delusional ..	(?) Alcohol with congenital mental instability.	Certified 7 Aug. 1902. Removed 23 Aug. 1902.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Sui during the Year ex

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison
Parkhurst —*cont.*	M.	SY 427	03	Imperfect	Labourer	Stealing an overcoat.	6 Apr. 1898	5 years' penal servitude.	6 Apr. 1898	Sound
	"	yEOU 765	68	"	Shoemaker.	Shopbreaking and larceny.	9 Jan. 1900	Licence revoked.	9 Jan. 1900	"
	"	U 559	33	"	Tailor	Carnally knowing girl under 13.	4 Dec. 1894	14 years' penal servitude.	26 Sept. 1894	"
	"	a 320	71	"	Jeweller	Stealing a ring.	19 Oct. 1900	3 years' penal servitude.	19 Oct. 1900	Fair
	"	X 396	22	"	Tailor	Arson of stacks	27 Nov. 1897	10 years' penal servitude.	20 Sept. 1897	Weak
	"	W 415	48	"	Labourer	Stack-firing ..	16 Nov. 1896	7 years' penal servitude.	28 July 1896	Sound
	"	Xb 335	23	"	"	Stealing two mares.	16 Oct. 1901	3 years' penal servitude.	2 Sept. 1901	"
	"	Y 319	33	Superior	Solicitor	Forging a deed	20 June 1898	10 years' penal servitude.	24 June 1898	"
	"	HSY 396	52	Well educated.	Clerk	Forging a warrant.	25 April 1898	7 years' penal servitude.	29 April 1898	"
	"	Z 27	25	Imperfect	Labourer	Housebreaking	30 Jan. 1899	6 years' penal servitude.	25 Jan. 1899	"
	"	C 49	29	"	Ships' steward.	Robbery with violence.	17 Feb. 1902	3 years' penal servitude.	17 Feb. 1902	Rather d
	"	b 146	33	"	Costermonger.	Stealing money from person.	9 April 1901	3 years' penal servitude.	9 April 1901	Intelliger below av age of cl
Portland..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—

oners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories : March 1903—*continued*.

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
No	3 years, 11 months.	Melancholia, delusional	Probably congenitally weak-minded.	Certified 7 Aug. 1902. Removed 25 Aug. 1902.	—	—	—
„	2 years, 4 months, 7 days.	Dementia, senile	Senility	Certified 7 Aug. 1902. Removed 25 Aug. 1902.	—	—	—
„	7 years, 8 months.	Melancholia, delusional	Congenital deficiency.	Certified 10 Oct. 1902. Removed 22 Oct. 1902.	—	—	—
„	1 year, 9 months.	Dementia, senile	Senility	Certified 10 Oct. 1902. Removed 24 Oct. 1902.	—	—	—
„	4 years, 7 months, 14 days.	Mania, chronic	Congenital deficiency.	Certified 10 Oct. 1902. Removed 22 Oct. 1902.	—	—	—
„	5 years, 9 months.	Congenital imbecility ..	Congenital	Certified 24 Nov. 1902. Removed 1 Dec. 1902.	—	—	—
es	1 year	„ „ ..	„	Certified 24 Nov. 1902. Removed 1 Dec. 1902.	—	—	—
„	1 month, 5 days.	Melancholia, delusional	Congenitally Neurotic.	Certified 24 Nov. 1902. Removed 1 Dec. 1902.	—	—	—
No	2 years, 10 months.	Mania, delusional ..	Unknown	Certified 17 Jan. 1903. Removed 28 Jan. 1903.	—	—	—
„	8 months, 14 days.	„ recurrent.. ..	„	Certified 17 Jan. 1903. Removed 26 Jan. 1903.	—	—	—
„	9 months.	„ delusional ..	„	Certified 4 Mar. 1903. Removed 11 Mar. 1903.	—	—	—
„	10 months.	„ „	„	Certified 4 Mar. 1903. Removed 11 Mar. 1903.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Reformatory.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into Reformatory.	Mental Condition on Reception into Reformatory.
STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.										
Aylesbury	F.	16	28	Imperfect	Ironer	Habitual drunkard	13 Jan. 1902	3 years in a certified inebriate reformatory.	21 Jan. 1902	Doubtful
	„	22	27	„	Book-folder	Habitual drunkard (drunk and riotous)	24 July 1902	3 years in a certified inebriate reformatory.	25 July 1902	Unstable
	„	7	23	„	Laundress.	Drunk and riotous	31 Oct. 1900	3 years in a certified inebriate reformatory.	18 Sept. 1901	„
	„	28	53	Nil	Pedlar	Habitual drunkard (drunk and riotous)	3 Feb. 1902	2 years in a certified inebriate reformatory.	28 Oct. 1902	Irresponsible
Warwick ..	M.	10	41	Imperfect	Stoker	Drunk and riotous	1 Oct. 1901	2 years	10 July 1902	Just recovered from attack of mania.
	„	6	35	„	Key-smith	Drunk and disorderly	9 April 1900	3 years	12 Aug. 1901	Somewhat weak-minded.

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 283 (200 males, 83 females) cases of insanity of remanded and other 115 males and 61 females found insane on remand from Police or Petty Sessional Courts. There

ers, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories arch 1903—*continued.*

ıether ›wn to e been riously ısane.	Length of Detention in the Reformatory previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Reformatory, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Reformatory at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
.. ..	—	Melancholia, recurrent..	Alcoholic excess, remorse.	Certified 7 Oct. 1902. Removed 17 Oct. 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Mania, delusional ..	Long continued alcoholic excess.	Certified 12 Jan. 1903. Removed 22 Jan. 1903.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Probably congenital, accelerated by alcoholism.	Certified 12 Jan. 1903. Removed 21 Jan. 1903.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Delusional insanity ..	Long continued alcoholic excess.	Certified 2 Mar. 1903. Removed 10 Mar. 1903.	—	—	—
.. ..	nearly 2 months	Mania, delusional ..	Alcoholism.	Certified 19 Sept. 1902. Removed 7 Oct. 1902.	—	—	—
.. ..	16 months.	Dementia, secondary ..	"	Certified 18 Dec. 1902. Removed 27 Dec. 1902.	—	—	—

victed prisoners dealt with during the year, including 29 males and 2 females found "Insane on Arraignment" and lso 43 (25 males, 18 females) prisoners found "Guilty, but Insane," at their trial.

ANALYSIS OF TABLE D.—No. 1.

STATEMENT showing (1) the form of insanity in the certified cases of 129 insane convicted prisoners, debtors, and surety prisoners in Local Prisons during the year ended 31st March, 1903; (2) the number of those who were mentally unsound on reception; (3) the number of those in whom symptoms of insanity appeared subsequently; and (4) the number in whom a previous history of insanity was ascertained.

Form of Insanity.	Total Number.			Mentally unsound on Reception.			Mental symptoms appeared subsequent to Reception.			Previously Insane (ascertained).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital imbecility	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Epileptic insanity	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	1
General paralysis	20	—	20	17	—	17	3	—	3	1	—	1
Mania, acute	10	9	19	5	6	11	5	3	8	1	2	3
" chronic	5	—	5	3	—	3	2	—	2	2	—	2
" recurrent	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	2	6
" delusional	24	14	38	14	10	24	10	4	14	6	4	10
" puerperal	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
" senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia, acute	3	1	4	—	1	1	3	—	3	1	—	1
" chronic	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
" recurrent	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
" delusional	4	4	8	3	4	7	1	—	1	1	1	2
" puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, primary	5	1	6	4	1	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
" secondary	6	1	7	5	1	6	1	—	1	2	—	2
" senile	6	—	6	5	—	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
" organic from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	95	34	129	65	26	91	30	8	38	20	9	29

ANALYSIS OF TABLE D.—No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the length of imprisonment in 38 cases before symptoms of insanity appeared.

Form of Insanity.	Total Number.			Symptoms of Insanity appeared after Reception in Prison.																	
				Within one week.			After one week and within two weeks.			After two weeks and within one month.			After one month and within three months.			After three months and within six months.			After six months.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
Congenital imbecility ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General paralysis ..	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mania, acute	5	3	8	2	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
,, chronic	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
,, recurrent ..	2	1	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, delusional ..	10	4	14	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	5	1	—	1	4	—	4
,, puerperal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia, acute ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, chronic ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, recurrent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, delusional	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, senile ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, primary ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, secondary ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
,, senile ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, organic from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	30	8	38	5	1	6	—	2	2	6	3	9	9	2	11	4	—	4	6	—	6

ANALYSIS OF

Showing the relation of the various forms of Insanity with different
the year ended

FORM OF INSANITY.	Offences against the Person.												Offences against									
	Murder, Manslaughter, Assault, and Wounding, &c.		Sexual Offences.		Cruelty to and Neglect of Children.		Abduction.		Attempted Suicide.		Threats and Abusive Behaviour.		Burglary, Housebreaking, and Found on Enclosed Premises.		Larceny.		Fraud and False Pretences.		Forgery.		Felony.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Congenital imbecility ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General paralysis	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mania, acute	2	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ chronic..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ recurrent	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ delusional	3	2	5	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia, acute	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ chronic.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ recurrent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ delusional ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
„ puerperal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, primary	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ secondary.. ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ organic (fr. coarse brain disease).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	6	11	—	4	5	—	—	3	—	3	2	8	—	28	2	1	2	—	—	2	—
GRAND TOTAL.. ..	15		11		9		—		3		5		8		30		3		—		2	

TABLE D.—No. 3.

phases of Crime in the 129 cases certified Insane in Local Prisons during 31st March, 1903.

Property.				Other Offences.																			
Wilful Damage.		Arson.		Perjury.		Libel.		Fraudulent Enlistment and Military Offences.		Vagrancy and Wandering. Refusing to work, &c.		Drunk and Disorderly.		Keeping a Brothel.		Offences against the Coinage Acts.		Other Minor Offences.		Total.		FORM OF INSANITY.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	Congenital imbecility.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	Epileptic insanity.
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	—	General paralysis.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	Mania, acute.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	„ chronic.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	„ recurrent.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	24	14	„ delusional.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	„ puerperal.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„ senile.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	Melancholia, acute.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	„ chronic.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	„ recurrent.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	„ delusional.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„ puerperal.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„ senile.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	Dementia, primary.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	„ secondary.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	„ senile.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	„ organic (fr. coarse brain disease).
4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	13	9	—	—	—	—	3	4	95	34	Total.
5		—		—		—		—		9		22		—		—		7		129		GRAND TOTAL.

ANALYSIS OF TABLE D.—No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the relations of the various forms of Insanity with different phases of Crime in the 17 cases certified Insane in Convict Prisons during the year ended the 31st March, 1903.

Form of Insanity.	Offences against the Person.				Offences against Property *with* Violence.		Offences against Property *without* Violence.		Malicious Injuries to Property.		Forgery and offences against the Currency.		Other Offences.		Total.	
	Crimes of Violence.		Sexual Crimes.													
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Congenital imbecility	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
Epileptic insanity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mania, acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ chronic	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ recurrent	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ delusional	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—
„ puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia, acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ chronic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ recurrent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ delusional	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
„ puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ senile	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ organic (fr. coarse brain disease).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		—	1	—	4	—	4	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	16	1

APPENDIX No. 19.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF OFFICERS OF LOCAL PRISONS.

BEDFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

During the year ended 31st March, 1903, the conduct of the officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

There has been no case of corporal punishment.

The prisoners in the Industrial labour class have been employed at knitting, mailbag making, hearthrug making, shoemaking, clicking and closing, gardening, and tailoring.

Hard labour for the adults has been carried out by means of stone breaking.

The rules laid down for the treatment of the Juvenile offenders have been strictly carried out; and the letters received, not only from the lads themselves after discharge, but in many cases from the parents also, give gratifying testimony to the efficacy of their treatment while in prison, and after their discharge. It is, to my mind, however, a pity that it should be necessary to send so many of these lads to prison in order to apply the curative treatment necessary to rescue them from a criminal life. In many cases if they could only be deprived of their liberty for a time (without sending them to prison) to give them time to think of their position, and what their conduct has led them to, and to give them an opportunity of severing their connection with bad companions, I feel sure that excellent results would follow, and both the lads and their parents would thus be saved the stigma which follows them through life of having been in prison. In many cases the lads are not really criminal,—they have good homes and kind parents—but they have made an unfortunate

Extracts, Governor's Report.

choice in their companions, and their eyes are not opened to this fact until they find themselves in prison; they are simply the victims of vicious companions, who, in many cases, escape themselves, and leave their unsuspecting victims to face the trouble alone. If some system could be adopted—short of sending them to prison—that would arrest them in their downward course, and impress upon them the gravity of their position, without compelling them to undergo imprisonment in order to convince them of their evil, it would make a vast difference in the after lives of some of them.

The members of the Visiting Committee take the keenest interest in the well-being of these lads both in prison and after their discharge, and I am very grateful for their kind consideration and support in the performance of my duties.

The Chaplain is most assiduous in his efforts on behalf of these prisoners, not only by his advice while in prison, but by corresponding with them after discharge.

The agent of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society also does a splendid work at this prison, in visiting the boys in their homes, finding employment for them, keeping in touch with them, and encouraging them in every possible way to go straight in the future; his zeal in this respect is very praiseworthy.

Every member of the staff, I think, does his best, consistently with his duty, in helping the juveniles; and it is, I believe, in great measure due to the interest each boy feels is being taken in his case that there are so few discouragements and so many encouragements.

The longer-time boys are taught shoemaking and hearthrug weaving, and they soon become quite interested and proficient in their work. During the year over 1,000 pairs of shoes have been made throughout by these boys, and the work is turned out in a well-finished and workmanlike manner.

The number of juvenile offenders received during the year has been 251, and the daily average population just over 40.

The number of prisoners placed in the star class has been 91—6 adults and 85 juveniles.

The number of prisoners committed to the First and Second Divisions were 1 and 3 respectively.

Associated labour is in operation for all prisoners except the first stage, and is much appreciated.

Cases of part payment of fines are very few indeed, the prisoners being either too poor or too indifferent to make any effort to shorten their imprisonment.

The power to earn remission continues to exercise great influence on the conduct and industry of the long-time prisoners.

There are no prisoners eligible for conversational exercise.

The garden crops have been very good this year, and we have been able to send surplus vegetables to other prisons.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The supply of water is sufficient, and the quality good.

The quantity of clothing and bedding, &c., has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been of good quality, and punctually delivered with one exception, which has already been reported.

The buildings and fences are in good order.

The fire appliances are in good working order, and the supply of water adequate.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Knitters	6	—	6	17 17 0	
Labourers, &c.	4	—	4	58 3 0	
Mail-bag makers	15	—	15	114 2 4	
Oakum picker	1	—	1	3 18 0	
Rug makers, &c.	4	—	4	22 2 7	
Sack makers and menders	19	—	19	49 2 3	
Shoemakers, &c.	20	—	20	75 19 10	
Smith and Fitter	1	—	1	11 15 6	
Stonebreakers	9	—	9	15 12 6	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	38 18 9	
Total	81	—	81	—	407 11 9
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenter and Fitter	1	—	1	31 11 2	
Labourers	2	—	2	72 4 10	
Painter and Glazier	1	—	1	11 1 0	
Total	4	—	4	—	114 17 0

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	96 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	5	—	5	76 14 0	
Gardeners	5	—	5	47 0 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	13 11 6	
Washers	3	—	3	81 13 6	
Total	18	—	18	—	346 7 0
NON-EFFECTIVE.					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	3	—	3		
Certified as unfit for any labour	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking	3	—	3		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	8	—	8		
GRAND TOTAL	111	—	111	—	863 15 9

BEDFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The services in the chapel have been regular and bright and duly performed, and the conduct of the prisoners all that could be desired.

During the past year I have received help from the following clergymen :—Rev. J. Lewis-Hughes, Curate of St. Cuthbert's with Christ Church, Bedford ; Rev. S. Warner ; Rev. T. Mosse Macdonald ; Rev. R. T. Mauleverer Lindesay ; Rev. G. D. Oakley ; Rev. R. Price ; Rev. J. P. Langley.

The prisoners have been seen on reception and discharge.

Temperance addresses have been given by Colonel Poynder, I.M.S., and by Mr. A. G. Carruthers, T.C.

I have received every kindness and assistance from the last as well as from our present Governor.

As I have mentioned in previous reports any success in secular work must be assigned to the schoolmaster, who has rendered me every aid in his power. I am also greatly indebted to other members of the staff for loyal and kindly help in my work.

Prisoners sick and under punishment have been visited daily, and others at frequent intervals, and I have always found them respectful on these occasions.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to increase in efficiency. During 1902, 804 prisoners were discharged, as compared with 622 in 1901. Of this number 641 applied for relief (as against 495 in the previous year), and this has been granted to 596.

Parcels of shirts, socks, &c., have been sent by a lady who has organised a working party in the town, and by others, for the benefit of prisoners on their discharge. This, of course, materially assists the work of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, and lessens expenses. Ninety-four shirts and eight pairs of socks were received from this source last year.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
280	13	1	6	4	2

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 1	Standard II. .. —	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III.
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III .. —	Passed Standard III. —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 17	Passed Standard III. —		
Standard III..	Passed Standard III.. 19			

BEDFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts Medical Officer's Report.

There has been no epidemic, no suicide, or attempted suicide.

All prisoners are systematically examined on admission.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient, and of good quality.

The ventilation of cells and general temperature of the prison are satisfactory.

The general sanitary arrangements, since alteration, are so far satisfactory.

BIRMINGHAM PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison has been well maintained without recourse to severe measures, except in a few instances.

I do not think that the Committing Magistrates have taken advantage of the classifying powers they possess as fully as they might have done, only 2 male prisoners have been received in Division I., and 18 males and 5 females in Division II.

Power to earn remission is highly valued; it serves as an aid to discipline and encourages good behaviour. In most cases full remission has been earned.

The provision for part payment of fines has been largely taken advantage of, no less than 701 have availed themselves of this privilege.

There have been 7 cases of assault by prisoners on officers during the past year; of these 4 received corporal punishment (2 with birch rod) on the recommendation of the Visiting Committee, after approval by Secretary of State.

Associated labour continues to be appreciated; it comes as a pleasant change from the confinement of the cell, under adequate supervision it is productive of better industry.

Conversation at exercise is not much sought after at this prison few are now eligible for the privilege, and those that are usually prefer to exercise in the ordinary way.

There has been an increase in the number of debtors committed during the year, viz.: 910 as against 823 last year, but only 15 per cent. served the full time in custody.

It is gratifying to observe that the number of convicted juveniles under 16 years of age has shown a marked decrease during the past year, viz.: 111, as compared with 171 in the preceding year; careful attention has been given to these juveniles as well as to those over 16 treated as such; 24 juveniles have been removed to Warwick, and 4 to Bedford, with sentences of a month and upwards.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The lady visitors have been constant in their visits to the female prisoners, and have devoted much time and attention to their welfare during and after imprisonment.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has generally been good, and the conduct of the prisoners has been with a few exceptions satisfactory.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

Labour in the first stage has been enforced by means of stone-breaking, oakum picking, and in making coal bags for the Admiralty. After that period the male prisoners have been employed making mats and hammocks for the Admiralty, mail-bags for the postal stores, wood chopping for other Departments, bookbinding, brush making, carpentry, knitting, mat making, shoemaking, tailoring, tin-smithing, building, and general repairs to furniture and clothing and the usual prison services. The female prisoners have been employed in making prison clothing, laundry work, knitting, cleaning, and in making bolster cases and haversacks for the War Department.

All the available land has been cultivated to the fullest extent, and has supplied about half the vegetables required for prison use, except potatoes.

The buildings and fences, &c., are in good order.

The hydrants and appliances for use in case of fire are in good working order, and the supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing and bedding has been found sufficient to meet all requirements, and the supplies from the contractors have been generally good and punctually delivered.

The number of prisoners treated as first offenders and admitted to star class in the past year was 448 males and 103 females, of whom 37 males and 24 females were re-committed to this prison.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and attention has been given to the awarding of marks.

To the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to or brought under the notice of a Commissioner.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	1	1	2	35 6 0	
Bookbinder	1	—	1	50 10 3	
Brush makers	68	—	68	47 0 1	
Carpenter	1	—	1	21 10 2	
Hammock makers	6	—	6	88 5 9	
Knitters	1	7	8	47 12 5	
Labourers, &c.	3	—	3	47 12 0	
Mail-bag maker	1	—	1	7 10 0	
Mat and rug makers, &c.	13	—			
Matting weavers	4	—	45	188 2 3	
Mat and matting yarn sorters, &c.	28	—			
Needleworkers	—	35	35	291 15 1	
Oakum pickers	34	—	34	33 17 0	
Sack makers and menders ..	8	—	8	100 15 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	4	—	4	90 6 8	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	61 1 5	
Stonebreakers	91	—	91	206 1 9	
Tailors, &c.	16	—	16	267 5 4	
Wood choppers	2	—	2	24 2 6	
Total	284	43	327	—	1,628 13 8
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayer	1	—	1	28 10 0	
Carpenters	2	—	2	59 0 0	
Labourers	10	—	10	290 1 0	
Painters and glaziers	2	—	2	72 4 0	
Smiths and fitters	4		4	138 12 6	
Whitewashers	5	—	5	123 12 0	
Total	24	—	2	—	651 19 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENTS in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakers	4	—	4	122 2 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	124 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	21	6	27	428 16 0	
Gardeners	7	—	7	160 12 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	1	2	53 5 0	
Stokers	5	1	6	148 18 0	
Washers..	—	21	21	495 18 0	
Total	42	29	71	—	1,474 2 0
NON-EFFECTIVE.					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	33	3	36		
Certified as unfit for any labour	4	1	5		
Not told off at unlocking	24	7	31		
Sick	14	9	23		
Under punishment	2	1	3		
Total	77	21	98		
GRAND TOTAL	427	93	520	—	3,754 15 2

BIRMINGHAM PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

During the year ended 31st March, 1903, the Chaplain's duties have been performed in this prison in accordance with the regulations. The daily and Sunday services have been duly performed, and on 57 days by clergymen unconnected with the prison. All prisoners have been seen on reception and discharge. Those under punishment and the sick have been visited daily, and other prisoners at frequent intervals. Notice of the Holy Communion was given five times, but there were not a sufficient number of duly qualified communicants each time. The prisoners have been attentive at the services and respectful when visited.

The instruction of prisoners in the schools has been carried on with regularity and, I think, with great care.

The Prisoners' Aid Society has continued its work in its usual way, and the lady visitors continue to be zealous in their duties.

I have always received very kind and most welcome assistance from the Governor and all the other officers in the performance of my duties.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
6,062	476	41	258	110	6

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	36	Standard II...	5	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	59	Standard III.	22	Passed Standard III.	42	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	19	Passed Standard III.	37			
Standard III..	Passed Standard III.	46					

BIRMINGHAM PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, only two deaths from natural causes having occurred, and in one of these alcoholism, induced prior to admission, was the cause of death.

One case of suicide occurred—a prisoner awaiting trial. There were two cases of attempted suicide—both obviously feigned.

The dietary has been good and sufficient, and the bedding and clothing of good quality.

The ventilation of the cells and corridors is sufficient, and the sanitary arrangements satisfactory.

Two cases of small-pox occurred in the prison, and one of typhoid fever. Both diseases were prevalent in the city and surrounding districts at the time. All were isolated, and the small-pox cases were removed to the City Small-pox Hospital.

All prisoners are carefully examined before being placed on hard labour.

BODMIN PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

As regards the working of the Prison Act, 1898, I have received no offenders of the 1st division, and but four sentenced as 2nd division.

Remission of sentence was granted as a reward for industry in 23 cases; the power to earn remission is still appreciated by the prisoners and is conducive to good conduct and better work.

The provision for part payment of fines has only been taken advantage of by two prisoners, the majority were too poor to pay.

Conversation at exercise has been allowed; all prisoners have availed themselves of it; I still think, as now limited, that it may safely be continued without danger to discipline or risk of contamination.

The privilege of associated labour has not been abused. It produces good results.

The conduct of the officers during the past year has been very satisfactory, and they have performed their duties to my satisfaction.

The conduct and industry of the prisoners have been good.

There have been no offences of such a nature to warrant corporal punishment.

There were no escapes or attempts during the year.

Hard labour during the first 28 days was enforced by means of coal-sack making and picking oakum. After that period it consisted of cutting out mail-bags; labels; holdalls; seamen's bags; sea kit clothes bags; tent paillasse cases; picking oakum; gardening; labouring; and the usual domestic services of the prison.

Female prisoners have been employed at needlework, knitting and laundry work.

Captain S. Brazier, of the Church Army, held an eight days' mission here from the 22nd March to the 29th. I am in favour of these missions once a year, I believe they are productive of much good, and I think they are appreciated by the prisoners, who pay the greatest attention. The services, &c., have in no way interfered with the discipline of the prison.

The condition of the existing buildings and fences is satisfactory.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The ventilation and sanitary arrangements are in good order, special attention being paid to the ventilation of the cells, all being overhauled once a fortnight.

The supply of water is plentiful and adequate.

The clothing and bedding in store have been sufficient.

The dietaries have been good and wholesome.

The garden has been well cultivated, but, owing to the wet season, the output has been unsatisfactory, especially in potatoes. This complaint is general in these parts.

The flowers grown in various parts of the prison are much appreciated.

The progressive stage system has been carried out in conformity with the rules.

The rules relating to juveniles have been strictly carried out.

The star class prisoners have been kept apart from all other prisoners.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do excellent work.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, excepting in such cases as have been specially reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	—	2	79 6 0	
Knitter	—	1	1	3 14 0	
Mail-bag makers	23	—	23	352 2 8	
Needleworkers	1	1	2	32 6 4	
Oakum pickers	7	—	7	4 8 6	
Sack makers and menders ..	9	—	9	188 13 3	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	14 17 8	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	10 0 0	
Wood chopper	1	—	1	6 12 3	
Total	45	2	47	—	692 0 8

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	65 9 2	
Total	2	—	2	—	65 9 2
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	4	1	5	77 19 0	
Gardener	1	—	1	19 2 0	
Washers	1	1	2	33 16 6	
Total	9	2	11	—	224 9 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking	2	—	2		
Total	3	—	3		
GRAND TOTAL	59	4	63	—	961 19 4

BODMIN PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The daily and Sunday services have been regularly conducted, Christmas day and Good Friday being regarded as Sundays. Two sermons have been given on each Sunday, and special addresses on the Wednesdays in Lent.

The Holy Communion has been administered once. This is owing to the fact that the chapel has been in the hands of the contractor since October 27th, 1902. Service has been held in the corridor of B hall, which has answered admirably as a temporary substitute.

The behaviour of the prisoners at all the services has been exemplary, and there can be no possible doubt as to the excellent results which accrue from the daily prayers and frequent exhortation. Many prisoners on admission are entirely ignorant of any method of worship, and some even of the most elementary Christian truths. Such as these are, therefore, quite incapable of consistently carrying out any resolution of moral improvement they may make. The daily service and constant instruction help to train them in habits of prayer and knowledge of the scripture, and teach them how to carry into effect their desire for improvement. All classes of prisoners evince a great interest in the services, and they appear to form the most pleasant feature in their daily routine.

A considerable number have professed repentance of their sins and a determination to amend their lives, both spiritually and morally. I have not remained contented with receiving such assurances in prison, but have secured in each case the assistance of a local Christian worker who has kept in close touch with the discharged prisoner. The results have been most encouraging; in no single instance hitherto have I received anything but satisfactory reports. I have been able to secure devoted workers of this class in nearly every centre in the county, and I cannot help feeling deeply thankful that the good impressions which may be made whilst in prison will not be likely to pass away for want of sympathetic encouragement on their return to their homes.

One class of prisoners alone have been almost entirely unsatisfactory, viz., those committed for vagrancy. The great majority appear to be wilful idlers, and, according to their own confessions, prefer a stay in prison to the casual ward or union. One man told me he was purposely begging before a policeman in Penzance that he might be conveyed by rail to Bodmin, and there, on his discharge, procure a free ticket to Plymouth.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The sick, and those under punishment, have been visited daily, and during the six months covered by this report 1,586 cell visits have been paid, or a weekly average of 61.

The Rev. C. Mayhew, and Clare White, Esq., Secretary of the Royal Army Temperance Association have given addresses to the prisoners.

An excellent mission was held by an officer of the Church Army. I have good reason to believe that it proved of service to several prisoners.

The scheme of elementary education has been strictly followed with satisfactory results. The schoolmaster is diligent in the performance of his duties.

The Cornwall Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do a most useful work. A paid agent and several voluntary agents have been appointed, and it is confidently expected that their services will increase the efficiency of the Society. During the first three months of the current financial year the number of subscribers has increased from 62 to 107.

I have received every assistance from the subordinate officers in the discharge of my duties, and I wish to express my thanks to the chief-warder-in-charge, who has done everything in his power to help me both as Chaplain and as Hon. Secretary of the Cornwall D.P.A.S.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
526	55	8	13	21	13

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	2	Standard II...	1	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II.	1	Standard III.	3	Passed Standard III.	2	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III.	12			
Standard III..	Passed Standard III.	17					

BODMIN PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

Three prisoners, two males and one female, were admitted charged with attempted suicide; one was found insane and removed to the Cornwall County Asylum.

Two prisoners were admitted suffering from delirium tremens, both discharged recovered.

The dietary has been good and sufficient.

The bedding and clothing are good.

The sanitary arrangements in the prison are satisfactory.

The ventilation of cells and corridors, good.

The prison is well heated and kept at a uniform temperature.

No prisoner has been discharged on medical grounds.

No death has occurred during the year.

BRECON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

During the year ended 31st March, 1903, the conduct of the officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory, and there have been no escapes or attempts at escape, and discipline has been fully maintained without recourse to corporal or other severe punishment.

All prisoners who have been eligible for remission of sentence have earned full marks and in no case has it been necessary to deprive a prisoner of his marks for misconduct, thus proving the privilege to be an incentive to good conduct and industry.

Full effect has been given, whenever possible, to the employment of prisoners in association.

For conversation at exercise only two prisoners have been eligible for the privilege, and both being young men, soldiers, and of similar dispositions, they very much appreciated their weekly chat, and no evil effects were anticipated.

The Rule as to part payment of fines is not often taken advantage of, as the costs of conveyance, &c., especially from distant parts of the county, add so much to the original amount that the prisoners prefer to serve their sentences rather than pay even a part of their fines to obtain their liberation.

The prisoners have been fully employed at wood chopping for the War Department, mail-bag making for Postal Stores, hammocks for the Admiralty, oakum picking, gardening, tailoring, and knitting repairs, and the usual domestic work of the prison, &c. The earnings for last year (1902) were considerably in excess of previous years, and for the year ended 31st March, 1903, they again show still further increase.

Seven juvenile offenders have been transferred from other prisons and appear to have derived much benefit from their special treatment. Especially is this noticeable in the boys with long sentences.

The system adopted here for fire practice continues to work satisfactorily, and keen interest is taken in it by the officers and prisoners who form the brigade, and who perform their drill smartly and expeditiously. The supply of water has been good and sufficient.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The prison garden is well cultivated, the work being done principally by debtors, who, becauseiof their short sentences, could not be trusted with mail-bag making or similar important work, and by combining pleasant occupation of associated labour with outdoor "exercise", these otherwise undesirable prisoners are benefited and the garden work is done well and expeditiously, also saving expense to the Service previously incurred for ploughing and hedge trimming, &c.

The flower beds in the exercise yards find pleasant occupation for juveniles and other prisoners, and receive careful attention throughout the year.

The supplies from contractors have been good and generally punctually delivered, and the quantity of clothing and bedding has been sufficient.

The improved dietary has been very beneficial, and although men of the tramp class frequently say prison is to be preferred to the workhouse, it is not that there is anything too attractive in the former, but that there would appear to be room for improvement in the latter.

The sanitary arrangements are in good order.

The rules, standing orders, and progressive stage system have been strictly carried out.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinder	1	—	1	16 13 9	
Hammock maker	1	—	1	22 9 9	
Mail-bag makers	3	—	3	59 10 0	
Needleworker	—	1	1	7 16 0	
Oakum pickers	3	—	3	3 14 3	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	31 6 3	
Wood chopper	1	—	1	9 9 6	
Total	11	1	12	—	150 19 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Labourer, &c.	1	—	1	40 8 0	
Total	1	—	1	—	40 8 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Cooks	2	—	2	62 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	3	—	3	50 17 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	37 14 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	15 0 0	
Washer	—	1	1	24 19 6	
Total	8	1	9	—	190 18 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking	1	—	1		
Total	2	—	2	—	
GRAND TOTAL	22	2	24		382 6 0

BRECON PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The usual services on Sundays and week-days have been regularly held during the year, according to the regulations. The Rev. E. L. Bevan, vicar of Brecon, gave an address. The organist has a choir practice occasionally, which adds very materially to the heartiness of the singing. Canticles and hymns are sung at the daily as well as the Sunday services. The Holy Communion has been administered once, to three prisoners.

Captain Parry, of the Church Army, conducted a five days' mission, which I believe proved helpful to the prisoners.

Mr. Isitt gave a most stirring temperance address, and after mature consideration, twelve males and one female signed the pledge of total abstinence, making a total for the whole year of thirteen males and two females.

Special attention has been paid by me to the cases of juvenile offenders, visiting each case daily, and giving them a course of instruction in the Church Catechism. I am strongly of opinion that a long term of imprisonment (say three months) is better for a boy than a month. The sentence should be such as to allow the boy sufficient time to reap the full advantages of the moral and intellectual training which the prison affords.

The secular education of the prisoners by the schoolmaster has been carried out conscientiously and thoroughly with most gratifying results.

I have visited the prisoners on admission, discharge, when sick or under punishment. The conduct of the men when visited in their cells has been most exemplary. They are always glad to see me, and I trust have been benefited by the frequent visits I have been able to make to them, seeing them all regularly once a week.

The library is well supplied with modern books, which are of the utmost help to the prisoners.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is continuing its good and useful work. Every case has received careful consideration, and much assistance has been given to deserving ones.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance in my work which I have received from the Governor and all the prison officers.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR ended the 31st March, 1903, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I	Standard II.	Standard III.
230	16	4	4	7	1

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates.. ..	Standard I. .. —	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. —	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III... 2	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 2	Passed Standard III... 3		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III... 1			

BRECON PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners during the past year has been fairly good. Only one was admitted into hospital, suffering from phthisis in an advanced stage before admission. There has been no death from disease or attempted suicide.

We have had no epidemic of infectious disease, although several cases of small-pox were in the town and neighbourhood. The officers and their families were re-vaccinated.

The water supply and general sanitary arrangements are very good.

All prisoners are carefully examined upon admission and before discharge, and labour graduated according to the state of their health.

BRISTOL PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year have been satisfactory.

The provision of the Prisons Act, 1898, as regards the division of offenders into three divisions, has been complied with. During the year no male prisoners of the first division have been received, but 27 males and 13 females of the second division have been committed to prison.

The power to earn remission marks is thoroughly understood, and is an inducement to good behaviour.

The permission to pay part of a fine is explained to prisoners, and many have taken advantage of it.

There has been one case of corporal punishment awarded by the Visiting Committee, and inflicted under the New Rules.

Associated labour in the wheel-house is carried on as regularly as possible; the garden party have also been continuously employed, and this is the form of labour most sought after. The privilege of one talking exercise per week, has not, this year been taken much advantage of; the sentences being too short to allow of the privilege being claimed.

The numbers this year have been high, and the daily average in excess of that of last year.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good, but I regret to say that one officer died from pneumonia.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good, more than 60 per cent. of the reports being for idleness, principally when employed on oakum picking. One attempt to escape during the year occurred recently by a prisoner awaiting trial at the last assizes.

First stage prisoners have been employed on making coal sacks and picking oakum—other forms of labour carried on during the year have been, for the males—hammock making, mail-bags, seamen's bags, holdalls, wood chopping, shoe repairing and tailoring: for the females—knitting, washing (G.P.O.), army bolster cases, mailbags, holdalls, needlework.

The condition of the buildings is satisfactory; improvements in the chapel and elsewhere have been carried out.

The appliances for use in case of fire are of recent pattern and are in proper working order. The supply of water is adequate.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been sufficient. The contractors' supplies have been good and properly delivered as a rule.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

One case of attempted suicide occurred during the year; there was also one case of small pox.

Prisoners awaiting trial have been afforded opportunities of work, and some have availed themselves of them. The work of the Medical Officer has been very heavy this year, owing to the number of cases sent up from the Police Court for observation and report by the Medical Officer. By the kind permission of the vicar the Parish choir attended the afternoon service on Christmas day, and sang some carols which were much appreciated by the prisoners.

The Visiting Committee have held their monthly meetings regularly, and the lady visitors have been constant in their attendance.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2 Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Basket makers	6	—	6	23 4 7	
Hammock makers	5	—	5	31 7 9	
Knitters	—	5	5	35 9 1	
Mail-bag makers	16	1	17	289 13 0	
Mat makers	4	—	4	18 14 11	
Needleworkers	—	11	11	155 13 2	
Oakum pickers	41	—	41	13 15 1	
Rope (untarred) teaser	1	—	1	1 6 0	
Sack makers	11	—	11	254 6 6	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	14 14 1	
Tailors, &c.	4	—	4	84 12 3	
Washer (not including prison service).	—	1	1	8 11 2	
Wood choppers	3	—	3	17 19 0	
Total	92	18	110	—	969 6 7

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bricklayers and Carpenter ..	2	—	2	113 7 11	
Labourers	3	—	3	92 2 0	
Smith and Painter	1	—	1	40 3 1	
Total	6	—	6	—	245 13 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	116 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	4	13	209 14 0	
Gardeners	7	—	7	109 9 0	
Washers	—	9	9	310 12 0	
Total	21	13	34	—	977 15 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	11	4	15		
Certified as unfit for any labour	15	1	16		
Not told off at unlocking	13	6	19		
Sick	1	2	3		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	41	13	54		
GRAND TOTAL	160	44	204	—	1,922 14 7

BRISTOL PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

On appointment as Chaplain of this prison in October of last year I found the chapel in excellent order, and showing signs of much reverent care and attention on the part of my predecessor. Back rails have now been fitted to all the forms, and add much to the comfort of the congregation and to the appearance of the chapel. Services on Sundays, week-days, and the greater festivals have been duly carried out, and the attention and conduct of the prisoners have been uniformly good. There have been celebrations of the Holy Communion on eight occasions, with an average attendance of six communicants. Six infants have been baptised by the chaplain during the year.

The prisoners on reception and discharge have been visited, and as frequently at other times as expedient or possible. These visits have been well received, and, I think, appreciated by the prisoners.

The sick have been duly visited, as also have those under punishment; while all juveniles have had daily attention from the Chaplain.

The large number of short sentence prisoners, so many of whom come up again and again, has made the number of visits paid on reception and discharge very large. Drunkenness is the undoubted cause, and in this direction there seem to be no signs of diminution.

The schoolmaster is doing good work, and giving much attention to this part of his duty. Satisfactory progress has been made by all who have been under the instruction of the schoolmaster or schoolmistress. Many are rapidly picking up again what has been learnt once and forgotten.

The prisoners' library has been carefully inspected, recatalogued, and brought up to date.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do most excellent work. So also does the Police Court and Prison Gate Mission, which by means of breakfasts, kindly and sympathetic advice and help, is often able to give just that timely impulse so much needed for a better start in life.

On Christmas Day, permission having been obtained, the choir from the Parish Church attended Divine Service in the afternoon,

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

at the close of which several carols were sung, the whole service being very bright, and much appreciated by all.

I cannot speak too highly of the kindly courtesy and ready help that I have met with on all sides from the officers of this prison.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
2,471	47	6	11	13	14

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	4	Standard II...	2	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	2	Standard III.	3	Passed Standard III.	—	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	2	Passed Standard III.	5			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	7					

BRISTOL PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. Two male convicted prisoners died, both broken down men physically, and one of them half imbecile. One child was born in prison. There was one attempt at suicide, hardly a serious one.

Three male convicted prisoners were released on medical grounds, also two male debtors, one of them on the ground of mental depression, and one female prisoner on remand to quarter sessions.

One male and two female prisoners were certified and sent to an asylum under the Criminal Lunatics Act of 1884; of these one was a case of great difficulty and complexity. The mental condition of 33 males and 15 females on remand was specially reported on—of these three men and two women were certified as insane under the Lunacy Act, and 15 men and 9 women were reported on as decidedly affected in their mind. On their discharge 21 men and three women were reported as being of deficient or disordered mental condition. I have learned that of these, three men were subsequently sent to an asylum. In addition to some of the foregoing, ten men and two women were placed under special medical observation in hospital for temporary insanities, mostly for delirium tremens. In this connection I would recommend that, in every case where it is known to the committing authority that a prisoner has been previously in an asylum or lunatic ward of a workhouse, or in an Inebriate retreat or Inebriate reformatory, the fact should be communicated to the Medical Officer of the prison, in order to assist him in enquiring into his mental antecedents and condition.

Several prisoners have been received in a physical condition of "permanent total disablement." So far as these unfortunates drink, or steal, or are disorderly, no doubt prison is their proper place. But so far as they are merely charged with begging or wandering, it seems a pity that some other method of dealing with them could not be devised. They certainly cannot dig.

All prisoners sentenced to hard labour were examined before being passed fit. Dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality. The ventilation and general sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory. The heating of the prison has been efficient, and a uniform temperature has been fairly maintained. There has been no epidemic; one male prisoner developed small-pox, contracted outside, on the fourth day after reception; he was promptly isolated and removed, and no further case occurred.

BRIXTON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts. Governor's Report.

The discipline of the prison during the year ended 31st March, 1903, has been fully maintained.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been fair.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There has been one attempt to escape.

Those prisoners willing to work have been employed in tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, repairing buildings and grounds, and cleaning, &c.

The buildings and fences, &c., are in good repair, excepting those duly reported on.

The fire appliances are in good order.

The water supply is adequate.

The clothing and bedding, &c., in store are sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies are good, and punctually delivered.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	4 12 9	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	9 13 9	
Total	2	—	2	—	14 6 6

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.		2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bricklayer	1	—	1	10 7 6	
Carpentor	1	—	1	17 4 2	
Labourers	10	—	10	256 12 6	
Painter and glazier	1	—	1	13 8 8	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	6 19 7	
Total	14	—	14	—	304 12 5
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Cooks	2	—	2	55 6 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	12	—	12	197 4 0	
Hospital orderlies	2	—	2	40 14 6	
Total	16	—	16	—	293 4 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	198	—	198		
Offenders of the First Division, when not employed.	1	—	1		
Sick	10	—	10		
Total	209	—	209		
GRAND TOTAL	241	—	241	—	612 3 5

BRIXTON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

There was divine service on every day; and on each Sunday, as well as on Christmas Day, both morning and evening prayer was said, followed by a sermon. The behaviour of the men was always satisfactory, and many of them conducted themselves most becomingly and reverently, and nothing occurred at any time to interfere with the due course of public worship.

The sick in the hospital were daily visited and their spiritual needs attended to, and on Tuesdays and Fridays there was a short service, which seemed to be valued by those strong enough to take part in it.

The prisoners were visited on admission and at other times when necessary.

As there are no convicted prisoners here no one has been eligible for instruction, but the schoolmaster on five days in the week has a class for boys on remand under the age of 16 years, the daily average number being five. Most of the lads had passed Standard IV. in an elementary school, and were able to read and write with ease. Out of 131 under instruction only four were wholly illiterate.

I have to acknowledge the kind assistance of the Governor and his subordinate officers in any matter to which I had occasion to draw their notice.

Although there is no Prisoners' Aid Society in connection with this prison the prisoners discharged at the Courts are no losers, the Sheriffs' Fund Society and the St. Giles' Christian Mission being ready to assist the deserving and friendless when it is ascertained that the applicant is really in need of it and will make good use of it; and to some this has been a great boon.

BRIXTON PRISON.

Extracts Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been fairly good. There has not been any epidemic.

One prisoner committed suicide in a cell at the Central Criminal Court after being sentenced to a term of penal servitude.

Four prisoners made suicidal attempts, but these were probably all feigned.

The bedding was sufficient. The new pattern bedsteads put in some of the cells answered well.

The food was of good quality. The new scale of dietary has worked well with remand prisoners.

The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

The heating of the prison has been carefully attended to.

CAMBRIDGE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been excellent.

The discipline of the prison has been effectively maintained, and the behaviour of the prisoners, with a few exceptions, has been good.

There has been no escape, no attempt to escape, and no case of corporal punishment.

The rules relative to the division of offenders have been observed.

One male offender of the 1st division and 14 males and two females of the 2nd division have been received.

Only two prisoners have been released on part payment of fines.

The progressive stage system has been carried out in accordance with the regulations.

Prisoners eligible to earn remission of sentence have fully appreciated the privilege.

Male prisoners have been employed at oakum picking, sawing wood, mail-bag making, wood chopping, gardening, on various building work, and in the ordinary service of the prison; females in repairing clothing, washing, and cleaning.

Labour in association has been carried on whenever it has been possible to spare officers for the necessary supervision.

The fire appliances are in good working order; there is a plentiful supply of water, and the arrangements in case of fire are fairly satisfactory.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., has been sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been equal to samples, and punctually delivered.

The prison buildings are in good condition; the boundary fence and hedge are in fair order, except where specially reported as requiring to be replaced.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Part of the old saw shed has been converted into an association work-room, and part divided into boxes for sawing wood by hard labour prisoners. This work was formerly carried on in the cells, and the change to the saw shed is a decided improvement.

The lady visitors have given much time and attention to the female prisoners, and have also endeavoured to keep in touch with them after discharge.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues its useful work in assisting needy prisoners, and has been the means of restoring several prisoners to their friends.

The prison has been regularly visited each week by one or more members of the Visiting Committee.

The rules for the government of prisons have been complied with in every instance.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Mail-bag makers	10	—	10	181 3 3	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	25 3 0	
Oakum pickers	4	—	4	4 6 3	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	24 7 6	
Wood choppers	29	—	29	150 1 3	
Total	44	2	46	—	384 1 3
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenter, &c.	1	—	1	33 13 9	
Labourers	7	—	7	148 11 3	
Painter and glazier	1	—	1	14 10 0	
Total	9	—	9	—	196 15 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cook	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	5	1	6	92 2 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	30 0 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	14 3 4	
Washers..	1	2	3	70 1 0	
Total	11	3	14	—	268 14 4
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	4	—	4		
Not told off at unlocking	4	—	4		
Total	8	—	8		
GRAND TOTAL	72	5	77	—	859 10 7

CAMBRIDGE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report

The Sunday and week-day services have been duly carried out; two other clergy in addition to our own staff have now and again addressed the prisoners in chapel. Notice of Holy Communion has been given, but no prisoner having expressed a desire to communicate, the service has not been held.

The visiting of the prisoners has been carefully attended to.

The lady visitors have given useful assistance in several cases during the year, as also has the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; thanks are due to both for their willingly rendered help.

I am satisfied with the progress made by the prisoners under instruction.

Everything in the chapel is in good order; all books both there and in the library have been carefully overhauled and are thoroughly satisfactory.

The courtesy of the Governor and the whole of the staff has made the work go exceedingly smoothly.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
618	44	6	6	21	11

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To			
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	1	Standard II...	3	Standard III.	1	Passed Standard III	1
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	1	Standard III.	3	Passed Standard III.	1		
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	2	Passed Standard III.	17				
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	10						

CAMBRIDGE PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners during the past year has been good, with the exception of one case of small-pox in May last, which was removed to the town small-pox hospital.

The prison officers and many prisoners were re-vaccinated.

There have been no deaths and no attempt at suicide.

All prisoners have been medically examined prior to classification for labour.

The new dietary has proved very successful, many of the prisoners having gained considerable weight upon it.

The ventilation, heating, and general sanitary arrangements have been good.

The new system of drainage has been completed and appears very satisfactory.

CANTERBURY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year have been very satisfactory. Only one prisoner was placed in the 1st division, and two in the 2nd division on summary conviction, besides nine male and two female surety prisoners. The 2nd division does not seem to be used as it might in several cases.

The part payment of fines is carefully explained to each prisoner on reception, but very few take advantage of the privilege.

There was one case of corporal punishment for an assault on an officer. The prisoner's character, which before had been very bad, became exemplary after punishment.

The conduct of all the subordinate officers has been excellent.

The conduct of the prisoners, as a rule, has been good.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

The men in the first stage have been employed at oakum picking and coal-sack making; and the others were employed at mail bag making, gardening, pea-sorting, washing, glove-making, skin-paring, &c.

The buildings are in good order.

The appliances in case of fire are in good order and sufficient. The supply of water is adequate.

The contractors' supplies have been good, and properly delivered.

122 men were received for workhouse offences, this being an increase of 20 men over last year. Many of the men complain of harsh treatment and bad food at the unions, and some deny having refused to work there. From Sittingbourne Union two men were sent here for refusing to work; one man was suffering from heart disease and unfit for any work, the other was suffering from locomotor ataxy, right rupture and left rupture, and was

Extracts, Governor's Report.

obviously unfit for work. From Faversham Union one female was sent for refusing to work. She was suffering from piles and had to be kept in bed till her discharge, when she had to leave in a cab as still unfit. During the three months ending 31st March 36 men and one female were sent here for workhouse offences. Out of this number 20 men came from Sittingbourne, and six men and one female from Faversham. All the other unions contributed the odd 10 men.

The progressive stage system has been carried out. The power of earning remission is much appreciated and is a great help towards good conduct and the maintenance of discipline.

To the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Glove makers	20	—	20	67 10 2	
Hammock makers	4	—	4	97 0 9	
Mail-bag makers	20	—	20	429 3 10	
Needleworkers	—	3	3	39 18 0	
Oakum pickers	41	—	41	10 18 4	
Pea sorters	4	—	4	3 18 0	
Sack makers and menders ..	14	—	14	354 6 0	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	25 16 2	
Tailors, &c.	10	—	10	149 9 10	
Total	114	3	117	—	1,178 1 1
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	7	—	7	161 11 0	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	42 5 0	
Total	8	—	8	—	203 16 0

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the **EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS**, and the **VALUE** of their **EARNINGS**, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	101 6 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	15	1	16	256 6 0	
Gardeners	6	—	6	107 2 0	
Washers..	1	4	5	111 0 0	
Total	26	5	31	—	606 18 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	1	9		
Not told off at unlocking	8	2	10		
Sick	2	—	2		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	19	3	22		
GRAND TOTAL	167	11	178	—	1,988 15 1

CANTERBURY PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The chapel services have been regularly performed. Sermons and addresses have been given on Sundays and holy days, and on Wednesdays I have given simple instructions on English Church History and the Book of Common Prayer. These instructions have been evidently appreciated, and as great care has been taken to make them as simple and definite as possible, it is hoped that many will have learnt something of their Church and her services. The Ven. Archdeacon of Maidstone, the Rev. T. G. Hill, the Rev. M. F. Evans, and the Rev. R. Hitchcock have been kind enough to help me on various occasions; and the late Archbishop Temple had arranged to visit us on January 17th, but, as will be remembered, he died a few days before.

Early in March the Church Army held an eight days' mission. Simple addresses were given at every service by the missioner, and he also visited most of the male prisoners in their cells.

Notice of the Holy Eucharist has been given as usual, and there have actually been ten celebrations with an average of three communicants. There has been one baptism during the year, that of a child born in prison. There have also been two churchings of women. The behaviour of the prisoners at all services has been most satisfactory.

All prisoners have been visited on reception and discharge, on application, and at intervals during their sentence. Those reported sick or under punishment have received daily attention.

Juvenile offenders, happily very few in number, have been kept strictly separate from others, and have been under regular instruction.

The prisoners' library is in a fairly satisfactory condition.

The education of prisoners entitled to school instruction has been carried on systematically, and, on the whole, with satisfactory results. The books of technical instruction granted last year are still much appreciated.

The lady visitor has continued her useful work.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has dealt with more cases than usual during the year, and its agent is at the prison gate every morning to meet men on discharge.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,450	113	9	62	33	9

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To			
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	5	Standard II...	2	Standard III.	1	Passed Standard III.	1
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	6	Standard III.	10	Passed Standard III.	46		
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	3	Passed Standard III.	31				
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	9						

CANTERBURY PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the last year the health of the prisoners has been good.

There has been no epidemic.

Two children of an assistant warder who did not live in quarters had scarlatina. They were removed to the infection hospital.

There has been no death, suicide, or attempted suicide.

One prisoner was certified as insane, and was removed to the asylum.

The sanitary condition is good.

The heating and ventilation have been carefully attended to.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

All prisoners have been carefully examined on admission.

CARDIFF PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison for the past year have been satisfactory.

No 1st division offenders have been received; the rules regarding 2nd division offenders have been carried out.

The provision for the remission of sentences continues to work most satisfactorily, and the more experience I have of it the more it is evident that it is a powerful factor for good conduct and hopefulness, a quality which must render any efforts towards reclamation of the greatest service. I am doubtful though whether its extension to include sentences under six months would be of as much service, as the remission could only be small and the incentive to earn remission is proportionate to the amount to be earned, and it is noticeable that those who so misconduct themselves as to bring about a forfeiture of remission marks are almost invariably serving the shorter sentences and thus earning less remission.

The number of part payments of fines is proportionately large, and this is principally due to the fact that most employers (colliery owners) have a practice of keeping in hand a week's wages for the purpose of some form of security, and employees sentenced to fine or imprisonment have always this fund to draw on. The principle of fines as a form of punishment is many-sided, and it is within my knowledge that it is, as it frequently must be, the means of depriving a prisoner's family and punishing them while the real delinquent congratulates himself on having "got out of an awkward corner."

There have been no applications for conversational exercise during the year, and no such exercise has taken place. Associated labour, I think, in a measure accounts for this.

There have been no cases of prisoners receiving corporal punishment for prison offences or breaches of prison rules which would incur corporal punishment.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good, particularly among the older officers who have worked with zeal and loyalty. The male staff has been put to a severe strain owing to the increased daily average of prisoners (50 males and 5 females), and their duties have been carried out under trying conditions,

Extracts, Governor's Report.

but they have been done to the best of their ability. This year (1903–4) the staff has been increased, and I hope for better results.

Hard labour in the first stage has been carried out by stone-breaking, Admiralty coal-sack making, and oakum picking without a "fiddle," the latter when other suitable forms of hard labour were not available. Prisoners in other stages have been employed at calico weaving, mail-bag and hammock making, gardening, needlework, wood bundling and chopping, cleaning, painting, labouring on works, &c. Female prisoners have been employed at washing, knitting, and needlework.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory; there have been no cases of violence or of escape or attempted escape.

Associated labour has been carried out as far as practicable. Under certain circumstances it works well. That there is much to say in its favour from a humanitarian point of view is unquestionable; but I am unable to advocate it wholly on account of the unavoidable contamination by reason of the contact which it must, I think, bring. The question is which is the greater evil, the risk of contamination or the risk of the evils of isolation; as far as my observation goes, the balance is in favour of isolation, and for that reason I incline to association for only such prisoners who are serving the longer terms, *i.e.*, upwards of four months; by this means labour parties would be reduced and a stricter supervision would be possible.

The state and condition of the prison walls and buildings is good, with the exception of two corners of the boundary wall which will sooner or later require rebuilding owing to weakness of foundation. This has been reported. One other corner and portion of the wall which had the same defect has been rebuilt this year.

The quality of the clothing and bedding is sufficient, but some difficulty was experienced owing to the largely increased daily average of prisoners.

The contractors' supplies have been in most instances good, and punctually delivered. Occasionally, supplies have had to be returned as not being up to standard, and they have at once been replaced by good.

The fire appliances are sufficient and in good order; the supply of water seems sufficient as regards quantity and pressure.

The dietaries have been good both as regards ingredients and preparation. Prisoners have been weighed at the regular times as laid down, and the results show that the diets are sufficient and satisfactory, there being an almost universal increase in the weight of prisoners on discharge from prison, and I am convinced that prisoners as a rule now leave the prison in better health and physically better fitted to work for their livelihood than when received into prison. This, of course, refers to those whose length of term has been sufficiently long to be affected by the good, regular, and adequate diet.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has met regularly throughout the year, and a large number of prisoners have been afforded timely assistance, work procured for them, &c. The society works on the lines advocated by the Commissioners, and has the fortunate assistance of a very active, energetic, and successful agent.

The progressive stage system has been carried out.

There have been few vagrants committed to the prison from workhouses in this district, and with one or two exceptions which have been reported, they have been fit for hard labour.

To the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Hammock makers	2	—	2	43 18 6	
Knitters..	—	16	16	111 11 0	
Mail-bag makers	9	—	9	152 8 9	
Needleworkers	2	13	15	190 10 5	
Oakum pickers	79	—	79	68 4 8	
Sack makers and menders ..	5	—	5	112 18 9	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	38 12 11	
Stonebreakers	12	—	12	36 3 11	
Tailors, &c	3	—	3	64 8 0	
Weavers (all branches)	13	—	13	153 17 6	
Wood choppers	3	—	3	33 9 0	
Total	129	29	158	—	1,006 8 8
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenter	1	—	1	45 10 0	
Labourers	6	—	6	172 14 6	
Mason, &c.	1	—	1	46 9 10	
Smith, &c.	1	—	1	49 5 10	
Stonebreakers	2	—	2	47 5 0	
Whitewashers	5	—	5	132 18 3	
Total	16	—	16	—	494 3 5

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	14	8	22	349 8 0	
Gardeners	11	—	11	164 3 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	1	2	23 7 0	
Stokers	2	—	2	34 19 0	
Washers..	—	11	11	261 6 0	
Total	32	20	52	—	957 19 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	28	3	31		
Certified as unfit for any labour	2	1	3		
Not told off at unlocking	14	4	18		
Sick	4	4	8		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	50	12	62		
GRAND TOTAL	227	61	288	—	2,456 11 1

CARDIFF PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The religious services in the prison chapel were regularly performed throughout the year ended March 31st, 1903.

The Holy Communion was administered twice. The conduct of the prisoners in chapel has been generally good.

I visited the prisoners on admission and discharge and at certain intervals during their term of imprisonment. I also paid daily visits to the sick in the hospital and to those who were under punishment. I found the prisoners respectful when visited.

School instruction was given to those who were entitled to it, and in not a few cases with good results.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to carry on its good work and to assist in various ways all deserving cases.

Two lady visitors paid frequent visits to the prison. Nineteen women were sent to different "homes."

The Governor and all the prison warders gave me all the assistance they could in the performance of my duties, for which I feel grateful.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
3,470	74	31	16	25	2

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	8	Standard II...	3	Standard III.	13	Passed Standard III. 1
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	3	Standard III.	5	Passed Standard III.	1	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III.	1			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	—					

CARDIFF PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the year ending March 31st, 1903, the general health of the prisoners has been good.

No epidemic has occurred.

One death occurred in prison owing to suicide.

One case of typhoid fever occurred, which was at once isolated and sent to the sanatorium.

Each prisoner has been carefully examined on admission and before being put to hard labour.

The bedding and dietary have been sufficient.

The ventilation of the cells has been adequate.

The sanitary condition of the prison is satisfactory.

CARLISLE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The conduct of the subordinate officers during the past year has been good, and the discipline of the prison well maintained.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory. There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

Prisoners have been employed during the first month of their imprisonment at stonebreaking and wood cutting; subsequent labour includes making mail-bags, hammocks, coir mats, repairing prison clothing, shoes, and utensils, baking, cooking, cleaning, and stoking prison furnaces.

Female prisoners have been employed at washing, knitting, and needlework.

The associated labour has been carried out to the fullest extent, and with good results.

No application has been made from any prisoner to be allowed to converse with another at exercise.

The remission of sentence continues to be a powerful restraint to careless and insubordinate behaviour among the long sentenced prisoners.

With regard to offenders of the second division, there have been only two cases during the year in which prisoners have been placed in this class; it is feared that the intention of the Legislature in this respect has not been taken advantage of to the extent it might have been.

The clothing and bedding in store have been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good, and punctually delivered.

Part payment of fines and costs is taken advantage of.

The appliances for use in the case of fire are sufficient and in working order.

The rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hammock makers	3	—	3	75 6 9	
Knitters, &c.	—	2	2	31 14 6	
Mail-bag makers	2	—	2	92 5 8	
Mat and rug makers, &c.	3	—	4	24 8 2	
Mat and matting yarn sorter, &c.	1	—			
Needleworkers	—	2	2	36 12 10	
Oakum pickers	5	—	5	8 17 2	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	23 3 9	
Smith, fitter, &c.	1	—	1	31 1 10	
Stonebreakers	22	—	22	169 4 0	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	10 10 0	
Woodchopper	1	—	1	6 0 0	
Total	40	4	44	—	518 4 [illegible]
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenter and mason	1	—	1	45 7 1	
Labourers	4	—	4	116 9 3	
Painters, glaziers, and smiths ..	2	—	2	85 5 11	
Whitewasher	1	—	1	15 18 6	
Total	8	—	8	—	263 0 9
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	10	3	13	199 5 6	
Gardener	1	—	1	32 10 0	
Stokers	1	1	2	34 19 0	
Washers	—	7	7	145 19 0	
Total	15	11	26	—	506 5 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	4	1	5		
Certified as unfit for any labour	2	1	3		
Not told off at unlocking	4	1	5		
Sick	3	1	4		
Total	13	4	17		
GRAND TOTAL .. .	76	19	95	—	1,287 10 11

CARLISLE PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the past twelve months there have been signs that many prisoners have been awakened, at least temporarily, to a desire to live better lives. This applies specially to the victims of the drink habit, 19 of whom have, at their own request, taken a pledge of total abstinence before their discharge.

The results of the school instruction have been satisfactory. In many cases rapid progress has been made, and a number of illiterates have been put into a fair way of improving themselves.

The Holy Communion has not been celebrated during the year, though notice has been regularly given at the appointed times. Only one prisoner made application, and the case was not suitable.

In consequence of a case of small-pox in the prison, the chapel services and school instruction were suspended from February 1st to February 19th; with that exception they have been carried on without interruption. The prisoners have, as a rule, behaved well and been very attentive at the services.

The prisoners have been regularly visited on reception and discharge, and the sick and those under punishment have been visited daily. I have also made general visits at frequent intervals. With very few exceptions the prisoners have behaved quite respectfully and been grateful for my visits.

I have invariably received the greatest help from the officers in the discharge of my duties, and am very grateful for all that they have done for me.

The work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society during the year calls for little comment. Many applications having been received from "transfers," it has been found desirable, as a rule, to refer such applications to the committees of the society at the transferring prisons. The employment of an agent who was for many years connected with the Carlisle City Police has enabled the committee to exercise a wise discrimination in dealing with applications, especially in the case of local prisoners.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,095	60	4	18	21	17

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 3	Standard II. —	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II... 3	Standard III. 4	Passed Standard III. 1	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 6	Passed Standard III. 5		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III. 12			

CARLISLE PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the last twelve months the general health of the prisoners has been good. A case of small-pox occurred with a 17 days' period of incubation, but no spread of the disease followed the removal of the prisoner to the local infectious disease hospital.

No death has been recorded. The hospitals have not been much in use, but one female prisoner was safely confined.

The dietary now in use requires but little change to be made, and but few applications from prisoners for extras are now received.

The warmth of the prison, the clothing, the bedding and the cooking, as well as the general attention and consideration of the warders, are satisfactory.

CARMARTHEN PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison continue satisfactory.

The rules relating to the triple division of offenders have been strictly carried out, but only one prisoner (a female) in the First division, and three males in the second division, exclusive of surety prisoners, have been received during the year.

All prisoners eligible to earn a remission of part of their sentence have worked most assiduously with a view to gaining the highest possible number of marks allowed, and cases have very rarely indeed occurred in which it has been found necessary to order a forfeiture of remission as a punishment for misconduct. This, I think, proves that the privilege of obtaining a reduction of sentence is much valued, and is also a powerful incentive to industry and good conduct. I am of opinion that the rule might, with advantage, be extended so as to include prisoners with shorter sentences than is the case at present.

Eight prisoners only have been released on part payment of fine, &c. As a rule few fines are received at this prison, and those who paid a portion would probably have paid the full amount had they been required to do so.

Conversational exercise has not taken place throughout the year, the very few prisoners eligible not caring to avail themselves of the privilege.

Associated labour has been carried out whenever possible, and with satisfactory results. The prisoners so employed give very little trouble, and I am convinced that more and better work is produced.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

The behaviour of the prisoners generally has been satisfactory. There has been an entire absence of misconduct of a serious nature. The number of reports for minor offences, however, show an increase on previous years, but these were chiefly for idleness at oakum picking, an unwelcome form of labour which it was necessary to re-introduce for a time, through a lack of other suitable employment for short time men. Vagrants and disorderly paupers were responsible for most of the punishments for idleness. There have been no escapes or attempts to escape, and no case of corporal punishment.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Labour in the first stage has been enforced by wood chopping and oakum picking. Other work for male prisoners consisted of mail-bag making, gardening, repairing clothing, shoes, &c. The female prisoners have been employed at knitting, needlework, and washing.

The condition of the buildings, &c., is good. The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in proper working order, and the supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been sufficient to meet all requirements, and the contractors' supplies of good quality and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system continues to work satisfactorily, and has been carried out in strict conformity with the regulations.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Knitters..	1	1	2	7 10 7	
Mail-bag makers	6	—	6	90 9 0	
Needleworker	—	1	1	8 0 3	
Oakum pickers	10	—	10	11 5 11	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	9 3 6	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	18 3 3	
Wood choppers, &c.	7	—	7	155 1 4	
Total	26	2	28	—	299 13 10
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers, &c...	2	—	2	52 7 0	
Total	2	—	2	—	52 7 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s. d.	£ s.
Cook	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	5	1	6	91 2 0	
Gardener	1	—	1	21 14 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	23 8 0	
Washers	—	2	2	45 12 0	
Total	8	3	11	—	213 0 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking	3	—	3		
Total	5	—	5		
GRAND TOTAL	41	5	46	-	585 0 10

CARMARTHEN PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

On every Sunday, and also on Good Friday and Christmas Day, divine service has been regularly held both morning and afternoon, and at each service a sermon has been preached. Morning prayers have been said daily, and occasionally a short address has followed. These services are made as reverent and impressive as possible, whilst every effort is made to render them bright, hearty, and attractive; and the best proof of the success of these efforts is evidenced by their appreciation at the hands of the prisoners, a large majority of the latter evincing by their attitude and demeanour a lively interest in the whole of the services.

Notice of Holy Communion has been regularly given; four celebrations have resulted therefrom, and seven communions have been made by the prisoners. No female prisoner has shown any desire to present herself at the holy table.

All prisoners have been duly visited and examined on reception and discharge, and frequently also during their term of punishment, except when a prisoner has been liberated upon payment of fine, &c., almost immediately after being received into the prison. All cases of sickness, punishment, and application have been regularly visited by the Chaplain.

The performance of their duties by the schoolmaster and the schoolmistress has been efficiently attended to, and the tabulated schedule shows how satisfactory has been the progress of the pupils under their care, and had the sentences not been, in most instances, brief, the results would doubtless have proved still greater. In the cases of the few juveniles who have spent a short time here much close attention has been paid to them.

Excellent work has been done by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society during this year as in former ones, and assistance has been judiciously given in all deserving and suitable cases. In some instances, owing to their discharge falling on a Saturday, a few destitute prisoners were the happy recipients of a little aid towards enabling them to tide over the Sunday, in the hope that they would thus be all the more ready and able themselves to earn a trifle towards their further maintenance. During the year 55 prisoners were assisted from the funds of the society.

The lady visitors have been assiduously active, and so interested in their work of love as to afford them grounds for believing that

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

in some instances (for evidences are not wanting) their services have been of permanent benefit to some of those persons who have been under their charge.

The conduct of all the prisoners has been truly encouraging during the time they have been in custody, and in some instances good resolutions formed whilst in prison are likely to be fulfilled in the outside world.

The library is fairly well supplied.

I wish in conclusion to express my thanks to the Governor and also to all the officers of the prison for their unvaried courtesy and kindness at all times, and also for the valuable assistance rendered by them both to my deputy and myself.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
507	16	4	4	6	2

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates	Standard I. .. 2	Standard II. 1	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. 1	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.. 1	Passed Standard III. 3		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III. 1			

CARMARTHEN PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and there has been an entire absence of any serious disease.

Although influenza was prevalent in the district during the first weeks of 1903, no case occurred amongst the prisoners.

There has been no death and no case of suicide or of attempted suicide.

The health of the officers has been very good.

I still consider the new dietary satisfactory. No complaint has been made as to the quality of the food, and very few have asked for an extra allowance of food, and of these very few required any such increase.

Two female prisoners were released on medical grounds.

The heating of the prison has been carried out very efficiently. The ventilation of the cells has been good. The bedding has been suitable, and on the approach of winter every prisoner had an extra blanket.

The drainage has been very good and carefully attended to.

The water supply has been abundant and satisfactory.

I visit the prison every morning and evening. All prisoners are carefully examined on admission. In a case of emergency I pay a special visit to the prison.

A considerable number of the prisoners were unable to do hard labour, owing to varicose veins and rupture.

CARNARVON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The prison continues in a satisfactory state, and the discipline, &c., is good. The conduct of the officers has been exemplary, and that of the prisoners as a whole has also been very good.

The total number of prisoners received during the year was 653, as compared with 624 in the preceding year. More than two-thirds of these were recommittals, 56 having been in prison over 20 times. Repeated short sentences for drunkenness and acts of vagrancy, &c., appear to do no good whatever, and are only a source of expense to the State. Better supervision over tramps, combined with some system of registration, seems to be desirable, whilst local "ne'er-do-wells," after sufficient warning, might be made to feel the effects of longer incarceration. Nearly three-fourths of the total sentences were for 14 days and under.

There were only three prisoners (one male and two females) placed in the second division, but an analysis of all the cases eligible shows that very few others were fit to be thus classified. I would venture to suggest that in order to do away with excessive classification the expression "hard labour" should be abolished and *all* prisoners be subject to the triple division and to such work as they are medically fit for.

Three prisoners were released on remission and 22 on part payment of fine. I consider both these provisions most useful, and in the latter case I believe the number would be increased were it not for the heavy charges incidental to commitment.

The number of debtors was higher than ever, viz., 78, as against 69 and 35 in the two preceding years. A good many of these were quite unable to pay and ought never to have obtained credit, but others could, I think, have raised part or all had they tried. I fail to see why this class of prisoners should receive payment for work done. They are only too glad to be employed.

Associated labour has been duly carried out, but there has been no case of conversation at exercise.

The labour includes stone-breaking for the Corporation, picking oakum, bundling firewood, and making coal-sacks, mail bags, and nose-bags. The firewood industry is growing steadily, and sacks and nose-bags have been successfully introduced. The females have been employed on the usual domestic duties, &c.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The buildings, with the exception of the kitchen (which is to be taken in hand next year), are in good order.

The water supply is abundant and the fire appliances in order.

The supply of clothing and bedding is ample, and I have no fault to find with the contractors.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out and works very well.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues its excellent work, keen interest being displayed in it by the Visiting Committee and the lady visitors.

The rules and regulations of the prison have been strictly carried out.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Knitters	—	2	2	11 4 1	
Mail-bag makers, &c.	2	—	2	55 5 6	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	33 3 0	
Nose-bag maker	1	—	1	2 12 6	
Oakum pickers	4	—	4	4 19 0	
Sack makers and menders	2	—	2	52 10 0	
Stonebreakers	6	—	6	13 4 0	
Wood choppers	2	—	2	9 10 0	
Total	17	4	21	—	183 8 1
IN BUILDINGS, &c:					
Labourer	1	—	1	26 8 0	
Painter, glazier, &c.	1	—	1	23 5 7	
Total	2	—	2	—	49 13 7

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison :					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cook	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind), and gardeners.	3	2	5	81 6 6	
Stokers and washers	—	2	2	52 13 0	
Total	5	4	9	—	196 7 6
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	2	—	2		
Certified as unfit for any labour	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking	2	1	3		
Total	6	1	7		
GRAND TOTAL ..	30	9	39	—	428 9 2

CARNARVON PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The education of the prisoners has been thoroughly carried on. In some cases it has been possible to credit prisoners with a higher standard on discharge. There is no means of applying any official standard in the case of Welsh prisoners.

The daily and Sunday services have been regularly performed. The tunes most familiar are Welsh, and there is often (as previously pointed out by me) no corresponding metre in the English books.

The prisoners have always been seen on reception and discharge, except one or two bailed out on the day of admission.

Sick and punishment cases have been visited daily, others mostly weekly. (Sickness applies to mind and body.)

There have been no cases of disrespect.

I am more than ever convinced of the necessity of the Chaplain's cultivating the intelligent sympathy and co-operation of the officers, who supply the chief permanent influence in every prison.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
546	22	6	2	7	7

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	2	Standard II.	—	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. ..	1	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III.	—	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	5	Passed Standard III.	—			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	4					

CARNARVON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

During the past year the health of the prisoners has been good, and there has been no epidemic disease nor any case of attempted suicide.

All prisoners are examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation and sanitary arrangements have been good, and the cells have been properly heated.

CHELMSFORD PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The triple division of offenders works satisfactorily. The power to earn remission is an incentive to good conduct. The provision for the part payment of fines is appreciated.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very fair.

There has been no escape. One prisoner removed some bricks from the roof of his cell.

The labour at which the prisoners have been employed consists of hammocks, coal-sacks, kit-bags, eyeletting blankets, canteen covers, sand bags, pin bags, tailoring, needlework, cap making, bed making, gardening, washing, oakum picking.

The state of the buildings has been improved, and the fences are in fairly good order.

The appliances in case of fire are sufficient and in proper working order, and the supply of water as good as can be obtained.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good, and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

The school of instruction for officers continues to be conducted on the same lines, viz., three courses of four months each.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES :					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	3	—	3	45 0 6	
Bookbinder	1	—	1	32 3 6	
Hammock makers	6	—	6	87 10 0	
Kit-bag makers	15	—	15	219 3 6	
Mail-bag makers	34	—	34	270 12 2	
Needleworkers	21	—	21	283 10 0	
Oakum pickers	40	—	40	24 10 4	
Sack makers	23	—	23	359 12 3	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	19 1 9	
Tailors, &c.	15	—	15	193 10 0	
Total	158	—	158	—	1,474 13 6
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayer, &c.	1	—	1	56 1 6	
Carpenter	1	—	1	68 15 1	
Labourers	13	—	13	382 1 6	
Total	15	—	15	—	506 18 1
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	5	—	5	156 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	19	—	19	299 5 0	
Gardeners	6	—	6	93 13 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	23 8 0	
Washers	12	—	12	276 15 0	
Total	44	—	44	—	880 5 0

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	14	—	14		
Not told off at unlocking	6	—	6		
Sick	3	—	3		
Total	23	—	23		
GRAND TOTAL	240	—	240	—	2,861 16 7

CHELMSFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Daily prayers were said as usual throughout the year.

Two services with sermon were held on each and every Sunday, as also on Christmas Day and Good Friday.

Either an address or reading of a practical nature was given on every Friday. Generally the subject was that of "Intemperance," varied with others such as "Betting and Gambling," "Purity," "Thrift," "Kindness to Animals, &c."

A large number of prisoners promised definitely either to abstain from the drink or to use it within strict limits.

A monthly celebration of the Holy Communion was held (with one or two exceptions) with a maximum attendance of 15 and an average of 12 communicants.

The attention at divine service was good on the whole.

Eight different clergymen preached in the chapel during the year.

An eight days' mission was conducted in November by Captain Spencer, of the Church Army. His manly bearing, broad sympathies, and cheerful temperament won the respect of the prisoners, while his earnest and intelligent addresses conjointly with his private interviews led under the divine blessing to much good being effected.

The spiritual atmosphere always seems somewhat clearer after such a mission, and work seems easier.

Two lectures were given, one by the Rev. R. T. Saulez, Rector of Moulsham, on "Courage," and the other by Dr. Thresh, M.D., D.Sc., on a "Sound mind in a sound body." The prisoners were most attentive, and the lectures were calculated to be of service to them.

All prisoners were visited on reception and discharge, when sick and under punishment, and from cell to cell systematically and frequently.

I received every civility from the prisoners, who always seemed glad to see me, and favourably received counsel and admonition. I have been much encouraged in observing a change for the better in the character of many.

I had private interviews with all the probationary warders with the object of studying their character, &c. I also endeavoured to impress upon them the importance and responsibility of their office. I gave them lectures in class on "Moral Influence," "Tact and Humanity," "Industry and Integrity," "Debt, Drink, and Extravagance."

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The schoolmasters have given the stipulated hours to teaching, and have zealously performed their duties. Several men made very rapid progress, passing through three standards in the course of two months.

The library is in good condition. The books were circulated and exchanged according to regulations.

The prominent elements as the source or cause of crime that pressed themselves to the fore during the year were drink, badness of character, weakness of character, and stress of circumstances. Three hundred and twenty offences were the direct result of drink.

Of the 1,200 cases received (this number includes all remands, &c.) I classified the characters of the individuals as follows :—

Good...	157
Fair	574
Indifferent	94
Bad	375
	1,200

This indicates a large field, from which one could reasonably expect a good yield from persevering labour.

There were 778 discharges for the calendar year (excluding military prisoners and convicts transferred to convict prisons, &c.). Of these assistance of some kind was given by the Discharged Prisoner's Aid Society to 120, viz. :—

Sent to sea (lads)	2
„ homes	11
Supplied with Clothes	39
„ „ Food and lodgings	15
„ „ Railway fares	7
„ „ Cash (amounting only to 9*s.*) ...	7
„ „ Tools	5
„ „ Work	34
	120

Steps are being taken to procure more agents in the county, with the hope of securing through them employment for a greater number of ex-prisoners. The expenditure for the year 1902 was £90 11*s.* 6*d.* The revenue, £122 16*s.* 6*d.* Balance in hand 31st December, £91 18*s.* 2*d.*

I gladly record that I have received cheerful and ready assistance from all officers, from the Governor downwards, in the discharge of my duties.

There are large blocks of Jersey granite (most of them about ½-cwt.) in many of the casual wards of this county. The quantity to be broken for a day's work is 14 cwt. maximum, 10 cwt. average. I have examined and personally worked upon the blocks, and am convinced that not more than half the quantity indicated can be broken without the most extreme exertion, excepting by either an expert or a very strong man. I do not at all wonder that so many men who are in a

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

somewhat low physical condition reject the task and elect the prison. The diet of the casual ward is generally 8 oz. of dry bread morning, noon, and night, 2 oz. of cheese at noon, and water the only drink.

May I in conclusion refer to a matter that presses itself more and more upon my mind.

The various philanthropic societies, such as the Church Army, the Salvation Army, St. Giles' Mission, &c., do excellent work in the way of placing ex-prisoners in employment, but they are only able to put into permanent work, or even temporary, a percentage of those who come under their care or notice.

So friendless and destitute are so large a number of discharged prisoners (I am thinking more especially of the Metropolis) that the moment the gratuity has been expended a rapid relapse into crime is inevitable. I believe, therefore, that a scheme for a large manufactory for ex-prisoners, giving preference to the selected ex-convict (who is so heavily handicapped as to getting and retaining employment)—a works for varied manufactures in iron, wood, brick, and stone, and also for Government requisites, if carried through, would be the means of saving large numbers (in proportion to the extent of the scheme) from a life of crime. If the scheme could be subsidized by Government, as well as by private philanthropy, so much the better. The proposed manufactory should be in the main an intermediate stage, the men being allowed to remain there until proficient in some branch of industry, and until suitable permanent employment could be procured outside.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
658	170	22	59	52	37

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates	Standard I. .. 4	Standard II..13	Standard III. 17	Passed Standard III. 11
Standard I. ..	Standard II.. 28	Standard III. 18	Passed Standard III. 20	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 23	Passed Standard III. 35		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III. 30			

CHELMSFORD PRISON.

Extracts Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners for the year ending March 31st, 1903, has been remarkably good.

There has been no infectious sickness.

There has been no suicide or attempted suicide.

The sickness among the prisoners has been very light in character.

All prisoners have been medically examined before being passed for labour.

DERBY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The working of the changes in the system effected by the Prison Act, 1898, continues satisfactory.

The triple division of offenders works well.

The power to earn remission of sentence and the provision for the part payment of fines continue to be appreciated.

No case of corporal punishment has occurred during the year.

It has not been found advisable to grant the privilege of conversation at exercise.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good, and there have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

Hard labour prisoners of the 1st stage have been employed at firewood chopping, oakum picking, and coal-sack making. The remainder of the prisoners were employed at mail-bag making, tailoring, hammock making, rug making, cotton sorting, &c.

The buildings are all in a satisfactory condition.

The fire appliances are sufficient and in good order, and there is a plentiful supply of water.

The clothing and bedding have been found sufficient to meet requirements.

The supplies from the contractors have been good, and delivered with punctuality, with one exception.

The progressive stage system has been carefully carried out.

The rules and regulations for the government of the prison have been properly carried out.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow maker, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	1 17 6	
Cotton sorters	38	—	38	5 0 11	
Hammock makers	6	—	6	136 8 3	
Knitters	1	4	5	35 18 6	
Labourer, &c.	1	—	1	14 18 0	
Mail-bag makers	12	—	12	157 13 6	
Mat and rug makers, &c.	10	—	10	11 3 11	
Needleworkers	2	8	10	115 6 6	
Oakum pickers	29	—	29	11 0 0	
Sack makers and menders ..	10	—	10	256 7 9	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	26 11 1	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	28 3 0	
Tailors, &c.	5	—	5	88 2 1	
Wood choppers	18	—	18	43 1 10	
Total	135	12	147	—	936 12 10
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	2	—	2	85 0 5	
Carpenter	1	—	1	29 9 2	
Labourers	5	—	5	165 3 9	
Painters and glaziers	3	—	3	109 13 4	
Smith and plumber	1	—	1	46 7 6	
Total	12	—	12	—	435 14 2
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 8 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	90 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	13	2	15	228 7 0	
Gardeners	5	—	5	87 19 0	
Hospital orderly	1	—	1	15 12 0	
Stokers	2	—	2	39 18 0	
Washers	—	6	6	188 6 6	
Total	26	10	36	—	713 2 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	13	1	14		
Not told off at unlocking	19	5	24		
Sick	5	1	6		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	38	7	45		
GRAND TOTAL	211	29	240	—	1,035 9 6

DERBY PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Morning prayer has been said daily throughout the year, and at special times courses of addresses have been given; of these, the Rev. Canon Hamilton and the Rev. F. P. Downman, Organizing Secretary of the C.E.T.S. in the Diocese of Southwell, have each given one; for this valuable help I am deeply grateful. Other local clergymen have also assisted me from time to time. On Christmas Day, Good Friday, and all the Sundays, there have been two services, at which sermons have been preached. Notice of a celebration of the Holy Communion has been given at stated intervals, but it has not been considered desirable to have the service. The singing has been hearty, and the conduct of prisoners very satisfactory.

All prisoners have been interviewed on reception and discharge, and visits have been paid to the hospital and to those under punishment every day, and to others at different times. The younger men have had special attention. I have ever been received with respect.

The educational work has been quite up to the good standard of last year, which speaks well for the work done by the schoolmaster. It has happened that men have asked that instruction may be continued after passing Standard III.

The library is in good condition, and a new catalogue has been prepared.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues its good work. I have always received the utmost consideration and courtesy from the Governor and all the officials of the prison.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
3,161	126	9	18	63	36

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	2	Standard II. ..	3	Standard III.	2	Passed Standard III. 4
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	6	Standard III.	2	Passed Standard III.	5	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	10	Passed Standard III.	46			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	28					

DERBY PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

There has been no epidemic in the prison during the past year, except a few cases of influenza, and no cases of small-pox have been introduced. No suicidal attempt has occurred.

All prisoners received are carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been good and sufficient.

Ventilation and sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, and a proper temperature is maintained.

DEVIZES PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

During the year ending 31st March, 1903, the discipline has been well maintained.

No prisoners have been committed to this prison to be placed in the first division, and only five males and one female have been received as offenders of the second division; five of these were committed from assizes and only one from a police court.

The power to earn remission continues to work exceedingly well, and is a great inducement to industry and good conduct.

Only two prisoners have taken advantage of the provision for part payment of fine. The principle is fully explained to them on admission.

There has been no case of corporal punishment during the year.

Associated labour has been carried on regularly throughout the year, and it is much appreciated by the prisoners.

No prisoners have been eligible for conversation at exercise.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

The behaviour of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

The employment of prisoners has consisted of mail-bag making, wood chopping, hammock making, coal-bag making, and stone-breaking, repairing all kinds of prison clothing and utensils, cleaning, gardening, oakum picking, and building work; also washing and repairing clothing and bedding for the War Department.

The buildings and fences are in good order.

The appliances for extinguishing fire in any part of the prison are adequate and in good working order, and there is a good supply of water.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, with one exception, which has been reported.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Thirty-four juvenile offenders have been received during the year, nine of whom were committed direct to this prison. In the previous year I received a total of fifty-seven. They have been visited daily by the Chaplain and myself.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinder	1	—	1	18 0 0	
Hammock makers	2	—	2	21 0 0	
Labourer, &c.	1	—	1	22 2 0	
Mail-bag makers	25	—	25	353 5 6	
Needleworkers	1	3	4	60 3 9	
Oakum pickers	8	—	8	2 6 3	
Sack-makers and menders ..	7	—	7	124 3 6	
Shoemaker	1	—	1	17 2 7	
Stone breakers	6	—	6	9 1 1	
Tailor	1	—	1	14 6 3	
Washers (not including prison service).	—	2	2	37 2 6	
Wood choppers	3	—	3	21 4 4	
Total	56	5	61	—	705 17 9
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	3	—	3	96 7 9	
Total	3	—	3	—	96 7 9
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	67 12 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT, &c.—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	1	7	110 11 0	
Gardener	1	—	1	18 7 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	11 11 0	
Washers..	—	2	2	56 15 6	
Total	11	3	14	—	296 0 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	4	—	4		
Not told off at unlocking	5	1	6		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	10	1	11		
GRAND TOTAL	80	9	89	—	1,098 6 0

DEVIZES PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I have conducted the week-day and Sunday services regularly. The Holy Communion has been administered on the four great Festivals, and at other times. I have in every instance interviewed intending communicants, and have been gratified by the number wishing to attend this service.

I have received help with sermons from a few of the neighbouring clergy. These, as I have learnt, have been very helpful to the prisoners. Captain Brazier, of the Church Army, also gave addresses at the morning week-day services during the Church Army Mission to the Prison last May.

By the re-furnishing of the sanctuary, and the removal of the pulpit in the chapel to a better position, the east end gains much in outward appearance. Many prisoners expressed to me the pleasure that these improvements gave.

The Wilts. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has dealt with a large number of cases. Transfers from other prisons have come in for a large share of its assistance.

I have duly visited all admissions, discharges, sick, punishments, and applications, and have found all prisoners most willing to welcome my visits.

An excellent work is being done by the lady visitors, not only by systematic visitation, but also by much correspondence with clergy and others in the towns and villages to which cases are sent on discharge.

The school instruction has been well and regularly given by the schoolmaster. In my daily visits to the juvenile prisoners I inspect their writing and arithmetic, and examine them in other school work.

I have received letters from juvenile prisoners after discharge. The discipline of prison life and the instruction imparted have been apparently, in some cases, the setting up of a boy's character.

I have found all the prison officers helpful to me in the discharge of my duties.

The kindly co-operation of the Governor with me in my work is of the greatest value.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
610	72	3	17	41	11

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 1	Standard II... —	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II... 12	Standard III. 2	Passed Standard III. 2	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 23	Passed Standard III. 4		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III. 9			

DEVIZES PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year the general health of the prisoners has been good.

Influenza has been frequent, but owing to early isolation has not spread.

A case of small-pox was imported, but was detected and isolated at an early stage, and no further cases occurred.

The ventilation has been good. A great improvement has been effected in substituting modern flush closets for the latrines which existed previously.

The heating arrangements have worked well. The diet and bedding have been good and sufficient.

All reception cases are carefully examined on admission. In the case of weak-minded prisoners the police have been notified of their condition on discharge. Two cases of mental disease have been removed to asylums.

There has been no death, and no case of suicide or attempted suicide.

The health of the prison staff has been good.

DORCHESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Eleven prisoners have availed themselves of the provision for the part payment of fines. I have personally explained to every prisoner on reception the advantages of this measure.

Associated labour has been carried out almost continuously, the party constantly exceeding 50 men, nevertheless the conduct of the prisoners has been good. In dealing with reports for repeated misconduct while employed in association, I have occasionally directed the prisoner to work in his cell until further orders. I have found this to have a most wholesome effect upon the party as well as the individual, and regard it as one of the most effective punishments I can inflict. Early application is invariably made to "work outside," and always granted, upon promise of future good conduct, which, to the credit of the man, is usually kept.

The daily average number of prisoners in my custody has this year reached 120, a number never hitherto attained. It should be stated, however, that the increase to which I refer has been caused by the transfer of prisoners from elsewhere.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good. The number punished is 37 against 38 last year.

There have been no escapes nor attempts to escape; neither births, deaths, executions, suicides, nor corporal punishments.

Mail-bag, hammock, and coal-sack making has been successfully carried on by the male prisoners, while the females have been employed in laundry work, cleaning, and repairs to prison clothing.

The prison buildings and officers' quarters are in good order. An improved system of main drainage on the male side has been completed, partly by contract and partly by prison labour. The old brick sewer has been removed, and glazed pipes substituted, these being intercepted by man-holes for inspection and flushing purposes.

It is of interest to note that during the excavation a wall was unearthed, which local antiquaries hold to be either the town wall of Durnovaria (Roman Dorchester) or a portion of the mediæval

Extracts, Governor's Report.

castle which occupied the site where now the prison stands. It possesses all the characteristics of, and is most probably, the former.

The return from the vegetable garden has not been quite so generous owing to the inclement season.

Fire practice has been held each month ; the appliances are in good order and the water pressure adequate.

The contractors' supplies have been good and regularly delivered, and the quantity of clothing and bedding, &c., has been sufficient to meet the increased demands.

Throughout the year a number of convicts undergoing their probationary period have been located at this prison.

I regret to notice that on several occasions debtors have been received under the influence of drink ; whether they were arrested in this condition or indulged *en route* I am unable to say, but in the hope of stopping it I have caused the fact to be noted upon the body receipt.

Six juveniles have been received, one of whom was sent to a reformatory, one to Devizes Prison (the training and collecting centre for this district), while the remainder served their sentences here.

No anxiety need be felt that prison discipline is too severe for juvenile prisoners and should be relaxed ; rather it is a matter for regret that they do not regard prison with the dread one would expect and desire to see. The majority come from habitations which it would be a libel to call home ; ill-clad, ill-fed, frequently the victims of the violence of brutal and dissolute parents. What wonder that these children appreciate, as many say they do, the comforts of prison and the kindness of prison officers. Admitting the necessity of occasionally sending juveniles to prison, I would, with other Governors, suggest to committing authorities the undesirability of awarding a sentence of less than 14 days' imprisonment. It takes some time before the novelty of the situation wears off, and it is only when it has gone that the steady round of discipline and labour makes way for reflection, and the good offices of the Chaplain, Schoolmaster and Drill Instructor can be effectively brought into play.

The novel and experimental arrangement for the gratuitous defence of necessitous prisoners committed for trial at the Dorset Quarter Sessions is still existent, and has abundantly proved, if proof were needed, the immense advantage which defended prisoners have over those unrepresented by Counsel. In reviewing the experiences of a year, I am of opinion that at least five prisoners have been acquitted who would otherwise probably have been convicted upon the evidence of the prosecution alone, for without the help of Counsel no cross-examination of the Crown witnesses and examination and re-examination of the prisoners would have been possible.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Much has been done in recent years for all classes of prisoners, but especially, and rightly so, for those awaiting trial, and in providing for such a gratuitous defence, an opportunity for further well-doing is afforded, and the experience of a year's working of the system at the Dorset Sessions thoroughly supports this view.

To the best of my knowledge the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	5	—	5	56 18 5	
Bookbinder	1	—	1	33 16 0	
Hammock makers	8	—	8	135 12 6	
Labourers, &c.	4	—	4	62 8 0	
Mail-bag makers	19	—	19	275 19 1	
Needleworkers	8	2	10	188 5 0	
Oakum pickers	15	—	15	14 7 0	
Sack makers and menders ..	10	—	10	120 15 7	
Shoemaker	1	—	1	27 11 8	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	15 12 6	
Total	72	2	74	—	931 5 9
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayer	1	—	1	60 4 7	
Carpenter	1	—	1	49 2 11	
Labourers	14	—	14	328 19 0	
Mason, &c.	1	—	1	30 6 8	
Painter and glazier	1	—	1	36 8 0	
Total	18	—	18	—	505 1 2

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison :				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	77 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	1	7	113 14 6	
Gardeners	2	—	2	29 19 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	23 8 0	
Washers..	3	2	5	131 3 6	
Total	16	3	19	—	407 7 0
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	3	—	3		
Not told off at unlocking	4	—	4		
Sick	2	—	2		
Total	9	—	9		
GRAND TOTAL	115	5	120	—	1,813 13 11

DORCHESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report

Daily prayers were said throughout the year, with two services on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday; also a sermon on Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and every Thursday.

There have been several administrations of the Holy Communion.

Assistance in preaching has been given by the Ven. Archdeacon Dundas and other clergymen. The behaviour in chapel has been good as usual.

All prisoners have been visited on their admission and discharge, also at intervals; and prisoners in the infirmary or under punishment daily. I have been gratified and encouraged in my work by evident cases of sincere reformation of character.

The schoolmaster has performed his duties in a very satisfactory manner, and some prisoners have made considerable improvement. A much-needed help has been given by the new under-schoolmaster.

The library is in good condition, and is very much appreciated.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has done good work during the year, and the lady visitor has been earnest in her attention to the female prisoners.

I am convinced that excessive drinking is directly or indirectly the cause of 90 per cent. of the crime committed by the prisoners. The public house is too often the only place of refreshment or recreation to which men can go, and sometimes the only lodging place.

I am grateful for the kindness and assistance which has been always so readily accorded me by the Governor and other officials of the prison.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
550	81	4	31	33	13

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 4	Standard II. .. —	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 8	Standard III... 4	Passed Standard III... 13	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 4	Passed Standard III... 17		
Standard III..	Passed Standard III... 10			

DORCHESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts Medical Officer's Report.

The health of the prisoners for the past year has been good.

There has been no epidemic, and no death.

No suicide or attempt at suicide.

All prisoners are medically examined on admission.

The dietary and bedding have been good and sufficient.

The ventilation of the cells, the sanitary arrangements, and the temperature of the prison, are all satisfactory.

One male prisoner has been sent to the asylum at the expiration of his sentence, having been found insane.

DURHAM PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

I took over charge of the prison on 29th July, 1902.

The state and discipline of the prison have been very satisfactory. The total admissions are in excess of any record since the prison has been opened, and the average daily number an increase on any year since 1884.

The juvenile offenders remain about the same as last year, 89, this year 92. Of this number 32 were convicted of stealing, two of shop breaking, one of house breaking, the remainder of petty offences such as playing football in the street, and obstruction, &c.

The increase in numbers is no doubt partially due to scarcity of labour, especially in the seaport towns, where so many of the shipyards are closed.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been very satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very good. Four prisoners were reported for assaults, two females and two males; one male was sentenced to corporal punishment, which was carried out.

Associated labour is carried on, when practicable, with cell doors open and in the corridor. It is much appreciated, and I consider beneficial to the prisoners' health.

The power to earn remission has been taken advantage of by prisoners, and is evidently a great aid to discipline. In few instances only has it been found necessary to forfeit remission marks.

Great advantage has been taken of the provision for the part payment of fines.

No prisoners have become entitled to talk at exercise.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

The hydrants and hose for use in case of fire are in good order.

The condition of the buildings is satisfactory.

The quantity of clothing has been found sufficient in most cases.

The supplies from the contractors have been generally good and punctually delivered.

The prisoners have been employed on work for the Admiralty, War Department, and Post Office; also on weaving dowlas and sacking, cement-bag making, ship-fenders, tin-ware, carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, coir brush making, and oakum picking.

The first stage prisoners have been employed at stone-breaking, coal sack making, and oakum picking.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with to the best of my knowledge, except in such cases as have been reported to or brought to the knowledge of the Commissioners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinder	1	—	1	35 2 0	
Brush makers..	12	—	12	42 5 8	
Carpenter	1	—	1	56 13 8	
Hammock makers	6	—	6	87 13 6	
Knitters	—	30	30	364 11 3	
Labourers, &c.	7	—	7	101 6 0	
Mail-bag makers	29	—	29	241 16 6	
Needleworkers	—	17	17	208 16 8	
Oakum pickers	113	—	113	74 15 7	
Sack makers and menders ..	14	—	14	202 10 9	
Ship-fender makers	63	—	63	395 19 4	
Shoemakers, &c.	3	—	3	90 18 0	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	31 15 1	
Stonebreakers	22	—	22	76 15 3	
Tailors, &c.	16	—	16	274 2 9	
Weavers (all branches)	24	—	24	236 16 6	
Total	312	47	359	—	2,521 18 6

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenter, &c.	1	—	1	38 10 0	
Labourers	8	—	8	183 7 6	
Painter, glazier, &c.	1	—	1	32 1 0	
Total	10	—	10	—	253 18 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 8 0	
Cooks	7	—	7	231 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	26	6	32	499 4 0	
Gardeners	4	—	4	59 15 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	1	2	44 17 0	
Stokers	2	2	4	99 1 6	
Washers	—	18	18	409 10 0	
Total	42	27	69	—	1,406 5 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	24	2	26		
Certified as unfit for any labour	16	11	27		
Not told off at unlocking	39	14	53		
Sick	6	5	11		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	86	32	118		
GRAND TOTAL	450	106	556	—	4,182 2 6

DURHAM PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts. Chaplain Report.

All my duties have been discharged during the last year as laid down. The chapel services are performed daily, and twice on Sunday, and they are most heartily maintained and appreciated. Two sermons are generally given on Sunday. We have one or two addresses in the week. We are again indebted to nearly all the special preachers who came last year, and in addition, we had a very telling address from Dr. Gee, the new principal of University College. The mission held at the end of April by the Rev. W. Bryan Brown produced a decided awakening, and many who made no profession during the mission, were afterwards brought to sincere repentance. While a number are the same faces year after year, it was pleasing to note the absence of many, whom we recalled to memory, as present at previous missions. The Holy Communion was celebrated 11 times during the year.

The routine duties are discharged regularly, as laid down. Prisoners under a capital charge are also visited daily or more frequently.

The high numbers and constant transfers make pastoral visiting somewhat difficult, though owing to the increased facilities granted by the Commissioners, regular and systematic visiting has been maintained. My aim, however, has been efficiency before frequency, my visits being greatly prolonged, for I find that in the course of a visit of 20 minutes or half an hour one is better able to grasp character, gather facts of home life, and probe difficulties and temptations, in a way which would be impossible in a shorter interview. During the year I have made 15,981 visits, besides those made by my *Locum Tenens* when I was on annual leave : of these visits 4,854 have been more or less of a special nature. During the 46 weeks I was on duty, I expended 1,998 hours in prison work. The prisoners are always respectful when visited, and they are anxious to introduce themselves, and receive a welcome greeting when I meet them after discharge. Our most cheering results are from the star-class, but every effort is made with old offenders, who are often reclaimed ; in fact, only the other day, I was cheered with a visit from a young man, who had been in prison time after time as the victim of drink, but who had begun a new life, and had abandoned his former habits : he was neatly dressed, and his very expression is changed.

The library is well stocked and is highly appreciated ; many are induced to take up a study which is likely to be useful or divertive to them on release. I believe the prison library is instrumental in raising the mind above gross thoughts, which so often lead to sin and immorality.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The school returns show a satisfactory result under all circumstances. The schoolmaster is a most patient and painstaking teacher, and of the schoolmistress' ability I cannot speak too highly. the result of her work being just what one would expect from an intelligent, certificated and trained teacher.

The reformation of juveniles and youthful offenders receives my earnest attention. The juveniles are either taken home by the agent of our Aid Society, or, in the case of those who have no home, are placed under careful supervision; and every safeguard is employed to prevent relapse. The youths above 16 years of age are very difficult to deal with. Our agent has taken many of them home time after time, and commended them to the care of one or other of our local agents, and yet many of them are sent back to prison for serious offences. From inquiries it has been ascertained that nearly all this class have regular work, with wages ranging from 10*s.* to 25*s.* a week, but they throw up their work in order to be free from the obligation of paying their parents for their keep, they then loaf about the railway termini to catch chance jobs, and they then make their parents believe that they are not working, and spend the whole of their earnings in drinking, gambling, smoking, theatre-going and even immoral practices. This often continues for long periods, until their parents turn them out as idle and worthless. Some few have been saved and are doing well. Out of 374 such cases taken consecutively from the character book since last April, I find that eight had parents known to be criminal; in 31 cases both parents are dead; 166 had drunken parents; in 82 cases the parents were fairly respectable, but negligent; and although in the remaining 187 cases the parents were respectable, and gave their children the best homes they could for their means, yet in many cases one of the parents was dead or incapacitated, and the children soon got out of hand. The lack of parental influence and control, so common in many cases, argues an absence of that sympathy and love necessary to mould a good character. In many cases one finds actual indifference on part of the parents, when sent to prison failing payment of non-attendance fines. This lack of interest is also confirmed by the way in which the lads speak of their parents, and also by the want of education and lack of moral control from which the lads suffer. Out of the above-mentioned number (374), I find that 91 cannot read, and in most of the other cases, the school standard is disgracefully low. If it were possible to institute parents' guilds in our parishes, it seems to me that something might be done to stir up the parents to a sense of responsibility, and convince them of the blessing that may be expected from dutiful children carefully trained.

The work of our Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been carried on as heretofore, and we continue to find that the commendation of discharged prisoners to the local agents and clergy in the different towns and villages works well. As far as possible no help is given at the prison, but discharged prisoners are sent to the local agents, who help only those who mean to work and practice sobriety; and this to some extent is a guarantee for *bonâ fides*. The society is sadly in debt, though a few fresh

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

subscriptions have been obtained ; and an effort also is to be made to create fresh interest in the work by holding meetings in various centres throughout the county, but so far nothing has been done.

Last year's inebriate act is doing some good, and many habitual drunkards express themselves as thankful that they are placed under the Act. In a county like ours, however, where nearly all the large towns are located on the border, such a measure must to a certain extent be inoperative, for the dipsomaniac has only to cross in a ferry or by a bridge to find himself in another county, free from the restriction under which he was placed. Many of our soldiers who return from South Africa, continue to be sent to prison for drunkenness, after squandering all their earnings on others. It seems a pity that these men cannot be saved from the design of idle loafers. Only a fortnight ago, a discharged soldier was sent to prison for being drunk and disorderly, he having run through £100 in drink and conviviality since last September.

My work continues to be all absorbing, and is rendered pleasant by the help afforded, and the courtesy shown me by every officer in the prison from the governor downwards.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
7,614	370	171	124	42	33

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To			
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	28	Standard II...	22	Standard III.	13	Passed Standard III.	36
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	19	Standard III.	12	Passed Standard III.	45		
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	8	Passed Standard III.	20				
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	22						

DURHAM PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the last year the health of the prisoners has been good. There was one case of small-pox, latent in the prisoner on admission; he was at once isolated, and no further outbreak took place. There has been one suicide, by hanging, and two attempts, one of which was undoubtedly feigned.

All prisoners for hard labour are stripped and examined before being passed.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of the cells is good, and the sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. Every attention has been paid to the heating, and the prison has been kept at as uniform a temperature as possible.

I beg to report that during the last year 49 cases of "weak-minded" prisoners have been placed under special observation, and seen by me daily, and every care has been paid to them.

EXETER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

During the past year the state and discipline of the prison have been well maintained, and the officers of every rank here performed their duties with smartness and to my entire satisfaction. Their conduct has been very good.

The division of offenders has been strictly carried out.

The part payment of fines has not been taken advantage of to any great extent.

The conduct of convicts has been good, the greater part of the misconduct, and that mostly of a trivial nature, taking place amongst the local prisoners with short sentences.

One convict, for an assault on an officer, received corporal punishment on the recommendation of the Visiting Committee, and approved by the Secretary of State.

Associated labour has been carried out as last year in the tailors' shop or in the halls. The prisoners like it, and certainly benefit by the change.

There have been no escapes.

Three convicts attempted to escape by breaking out of the hospital through the window. They were soon run down and captured on the roof of the prison where they had hidden themselves. The whole thing reflects great credit on the officers, who displayed much pluck and energy in their recapture and in safely bringing the prisoners to the ground from difficult positions.

The male prisoners have been employed in wood chopping, making prison clothing, mail-bags, hammocks, nose-bags, coal-bags, haversacks, coir brushes, rugs, glove making and mat making.

The female prisoners have been employed in laundry work, sewing and knitting.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and are regularly tested, and the quantity of water is ample.

The quantity of clothing and bedding is sufficient for all requirements.

The supplies from the contractors have been generally good and punctually delivered.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out and has given excellent results.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison to the best of my knowledge have been complied with, except in such cases as have been brought to the notice of the Prison Commissioners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	6	—	6	18 12 0	
Bookbinder	1	—	1	34 19 9	
Brush makers..	2	—	2	25 4 5	
Glovemakers	2	—	2	3 14 0	
Hammock makers	4	—	4	87 10 0	
Knitters..	1	1	2	14 1 3	
Mail-bag makers	18	—	18	189 5 0	
Mat and rug makers, &c.	8	—	8	30 19 0	
Needleworkers	3	2	5	84 5 11	
Nosebag makers	3	—	3	7 12 2	
Oakum pickers	20	—	20	9 17 6	
Sack makers and menders ..	5	—	5	123 15 0	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	15 3 1	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	22 16 10	
Tailors, &c.	60	—	60	782 12 1	
Wood choppers	21	—	21	94 4 11	
Total	156	3	159	—	1,544 12 11
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayer	1	—	1	26 6 8	
Carpenter	1	—	1	61 0 7	
Labourers	6	—	6	198 1 0	
Painter and glazier	1	—	1	36 7 8	
Total	9	—	9		321 15 11

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	124 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	2	11	171 7 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	56 9 0	
Hospital orderly	1	—	1	23 8 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	12 12 0	
Washers	—	8	8	191 0 6	
Total	19	10	29	—	610 16 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	7	—	7		
Not told off at unlocking	13	1	14		
Sick	8	—	8		
Total	28	1	29		
GRAND TOTAL	212	14	226	—	2,477 5 4

EXETER PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The work of the Chaplain's department for the year ending March 31st, 1903, has been duly carried out.

The chapel services have been held without intermission throughout the year with sermons or addresses on Sundays and Thursdays.

The prisoners have had the advantage of listening to several outside preachers, namely, the Revs. F. Robson, P. Williams, W. Bothamley, J. H. Bondier, and H. D. Baker.

The Venerable the Archdeacons of Exeter and Barnstaple and the Rev. Chancellor Edmonds have promised to preach sometime in the ensuing year.

The Holy Communion has been administered on eight occasions to 53 communicants, all of whom have been examined by me with regard to their fitness for participating.

On every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday a service with an address has been given in the hospital. During the winter evenings I have read some interesting book to the sick prisoners in the wards of the hospital, and this endeavour to lighten the gloom of their surroundings has been much appreciated by the inmates.

All prisoners have been seen on reception and discharge, and those sick, undergoing punishment, or absent from chapel, daily. I endeavour to see every prisoner at least once a month in his cell.

The library is well stocked with useful and interesting books, which are in good order, changed regularly, and, I believe, read in most cases with real and intelligent interest.

The education has been carried out, under my daily supervision, by the excellent schoolmaster and his assistants, and to the former especially, my warmest thanks are due for his loyalty and devotion to his work. Most of the prisoners have made satisfactory, and in some cases wonderful, progress.

The Devon and Exeter Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has continued its beneficent work for the assistance of discharged prisoners. The labours of the Committee have, in many cases, enabled the prisoners to make a fresh start in life, with good hope of permanent improvement.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The lady visitors, Mrs. Hardinge, Mrs. Kekewich, and Mrs. Hellins, have visited the female prison and taken great pains with any woman who seemed in the least likely to amend.

The conduct of prisoners during Divine Service or when visited by me in their cells has always been most respectful and attentive.

Lord Ebrington, the chairman, and other justices who attend the prison chapel on the opening day of the Devon Sessions, and every clergyman who has officiated in the chapel, have all remarked on the heartiness of the singing and on the attention paid to the sermon.

I am greatly indebted to the Governor and all officers of the prison for the assistance they have given me in the discharge of my duty, an onerous one at times, but one fully repaid by the gratitude expressed by many prisoners for a kind word and any little service I have been able to render them.

I should like to place on record the obligation I am under to the Rev. F. Robson, Vicar of Stoke Canon, for his invariable kindness in assisting me when on leave, and for the benefit of his wide experience in dealing with youthful offenders.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,047	144	58	38	28	20

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 18	Standard II. .. 13	Standard III. 8	Passed Standard III. 11
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 8	Standard III... 8	Passed Standard III... 16	
Standard II...	Standard III... 2	Passed Standard III... 17		
Standard III.	Passed Standard III... 17			

EXETER PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

There has been no epidemic disease.

One prisoner died from heart disease of old standing.

One female prisoner was transferred to an asylum suffering from acute mania, of which she had marked symptoms on admission here.

The bedding has been sufficient, and the dietary of good quality and apparently of sufficient quantity, as there are many less applications for "more food" than formerly.

The ventilation and heating of the prison have received proper attention.

The improvements to the out-door closets are very satisfactory, and the automatic flushing works well.

The drainage of the Governor's house was very defective, but has been thoroughly attended to and is now in good order.

GLOUCESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

I referred in my last year's report to the increase in the commitments to the prison. This increase has continued during the past year, and is due almost entirely to vagrancy. During the past three years the commitments for offences under this head have more than doubled.

The power to earn remission continues to be a great incentive to industry and good conduct.

The provision for the part payment of fines has been taken advantage of in several cases and has been much appreciated by the prisoners and their friends.

The prisoners have been employed in associated labour in the new room provided for the purpose on the site of the treadwheel which has been discontinued. The good effect of this reform is shown in an increased output of work and an evident desire on the part of the prisoners to behave well at all times so that they may not forfeit the privileges.

There have been no cases eligible for conversation at exercise.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The prisoners have behaved well, and there has been no serious case of insubordination, and no prisoner has received corporal punishment.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

Employment has been found for the males in making mail-bags for the General Post Office, sacks and hammocks for the Admiralty, wood chopping for the War Department and in the service of the prison. The females have been fully employed in washing and in mending the clothing for both the male and female prison.

The buildings, &c., are in a satisfactory condition.

The arrangements in the case of fire are sufficient, and there is an adequate supply of water.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in stores has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies, with one exception, which has already been reported, have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Hammock makers	3	—	3	43 15 0	
Labourer, &c.	1	—	1	15 11 0	
Mail-bag makers	10	—	10	167 12 2	
Mat and rug makers	2	—	2	13 5 10	
Needleworkers	1	3	4	53 4 8	
Oakum pickers	3	—	3	9 8 8	
Sack makers and menders ..	6	—	6	117 0 0	
Ship-fender maker	1	—	1	3 12 3	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	13 15 0	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	38 18 9	
Wood choppers	8	—	8	61 11 6	
Total	38	3	41	—	537 14 10
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayer, &c.	1	—	1	14 13 0	
Labourers	8	—	8	149 6 8	
Painters, glaziers, &c.	2	—	2	41 7 11	
Total	11	—	11	—	205 7 7
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	10	1	11	179 15 0	
Gardener	1	—	1	17 18 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	23 8 0	
Washers	2	4	6	121 4 0	
Total	17	5	22	—	435 17 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	9	1	10		
Certified as unfit for any labour	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking .. .	7	—	7		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	18	1	19		
GRAND TOTAL . ..	84	9	93	—	1,178 19 5

GLOUCESTER PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the past year the Sunday and daily services have been duly performed.

All prisoners have been duly seen on reception and discharge, and those whose sentences were long enough to admit of it have been visited at frequent intervals.

All the sick and those under punishment have been visited every day, and I have found them, almost without exception, very respectful, and all at the services most attentive.

As I have three assistant curates, there is sufficient variety at the services, which are exceedingly hearty and bright, and which I have abundant evidence do much good, especially among those who have not become hardened offenders.

One ex-prisoner is now a regular attendant at my church with all his family.

I have received every possible kindness and assistance from the Governor and Matron and from all the officers in the discharge of my duties, and desire to express my gratitude to them.

The only noteworthy thing is the number of tramps, many of them apparently *bonâ fide* working men, who are sent in for from 7 to 21 days for refusing to do their work after a night in the casual wards of the workhouses. In many of the workhouses there seems to be no variety in the work offered, and an unfortunate tailor or clerk, or anyone who required any delicacy of touch to earn his living, would be quite incapacitated for some time for his own trade by a day's stonebreaking. There seems, also, to be a strong feeling among the offenders that the amount of work to be done by them is out of all proportion to the benefit received.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,052	26	3	3	3	17

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	2	Standard II. .	—	Standard III.	1	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	1	Standard III.	1	Passed Standard III.	—	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	1	Passed Standard III.	2			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	3					

GLOUCESTER PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good—there has been no epidemic; there has not been any suicide or attempt. The regulations as to the careful examination of incoming prisoners, as to their mental condition and fitness for hard labour, are strictly carried out.

I have frequently examined the food and found it of good quality, and the bedding and clothing has been satisfactory; the recent alteration of ventilation in the wing is a great improvement, also for the heating apparatus in the female wing; the temperature has been kept very uniform.

A report has been made as to the drainage in the yard leading to the female wing; with that exception, the sanitary condition of the prison is good.

HEREFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison during the year ended the 31st March, 1903, have been most satisfactory.

No prisoners of the 1st Division have been received into custody during the year, and only two in the 2nd Division.

The power to earn remission still continues to be a great incentive to good behaviour and hard work, and in the case of first offenders any loss of marks is keenly felt.

The provision for part payment of fines was taken advantage of in seven cases.

No corporal punishment has been inflicted during the year.

Associated labour has been carried out in the corridor of B Ward. This system of employment is much appreciated, especially by the long-sentenced prisoners, to whom it gives a long-desired change from perpetual cellular employment, and, as some remark, "It makes the time go quicker." It is no doubt most beneficial to prisoners of a nervous temperament.

In my opinion a difference should be made in the earnings allowed to prisoners awaiting trial for the first time, and those who have been previously convicted, because the habitual criminal being well acquainted with prison industries can easily earn more than double the amount of a first offender, although the latter may work quite as hard.

Conversation at exercise was not carried on during the year only one prisoner being available for it.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been most satisfactory, nearly all the reports against prisoners being for idleness at oakum picking, a form of labour which the majority of prisoners dislike. It is, therefore, one, in my opinion, which should be enforced for short-sentenced prisoners, especially the vagrant class.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

The male prisoners have been employed at hammock making, mail-bag making, pea sorting, sack mending, repairing shoes and clothing, wood chopping, oakum picking, and in the general service of the prison, and the female prisoners at knitting, needlework, washing, &c.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The prison buildings are in a good state of repair. The exterior of the prison has been painted, chiefly by prison labour, and the painting of the interior is now in progress by prison labour.

Part of the old crank shed has been converted into an execution shed.

The appliances for use in case of fire are in proper working order, and the supply of water adequate.

The quantity of clothing and bedding has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

The Herefordshire and Radnorshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do good work, but I regret to say that we have lost the valuable services of the energetic Honorary Secretary (the Rev. G. Leigh Spencer), who also resigned the chaplaincy of this prison in October last. The Rev. C. A. Treherne, who has been appointed Chaplain, vice the Rev. G. Leigh Spencer, has kindly taken up the duties of Honorary Secretary of the Society.

The Lady Visitor (Mrs. Palmer) takes great interest in the female prisoners' welfare.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hammock maker	1	—	1	20 18 3	
Knitter	—	1	1	5 6 0	
Mail-bag makers	3	—	3	56 1 0	
Oakum pickers, &c...	6	—	6	11 15 9	
Pea sorter	1	—	1	1 18 2	
Sack menders	2	—	2	4 10 6	
Total	13	1	14	—	100 9 8

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Labourer	1	—	1	34 7 6	
Painter	1	—	1	31 18 4	
Total	2	—	2	—	66 5 10
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cook	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	3	1	4	65 12 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	11 11 0	
Washer	1	—	1	29 0 6	
Total	7	1	8	—	168 7 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	4	1	5		
Certified as unfit for any labour	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking	1	—	1		
Total	7	1	8		
GRAND TOTAL	29	3	32	—	335 3 0

HEREFORD PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The demeanour of the prisoners, male and female, during Divine Service has been very good and reverent.

The Holy Communion has been celebrated on eight occasions, six times by the late Chaplain and twice by myself, during the year, including the festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun.

Secular instruction has been regularly given to those who were entitled to it, and in most cases with good results. Two were found to be incapable of making good progress.

The lady visitor has been most assiduous in dealing with the female prisoners, and I think with good results.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
289	17	3	2	5	7

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	1	Standard II...	—	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	1	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III.	—	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	1	Passed Standard III.	2			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	6					

HEREFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts Medical Officer's Report.

The general health of the prisoners and officers during the year has been good. There has not been any epidemic, suicide, or attempt at suicide. All prisoners have been carefully examined on reception and discharge, and restrictions carried out to prevent any chance of small-pox being introduced into the prison, the prisoners on reception having been isolated for 14 days. This has now been relaxed, as there are no cases of infectious disease in the neighbourhood.

The dietary, clothing and bedding have been good and sufficient. The general sanitary arrangements and the heating of the prison have been well attended to.

HOLLOWAY PRISON.

Extracts, Governor and Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

Several changes will be found in the statistical and other particulars of Holloway for the year, owing to its recent conversion into a Female Prison. In August, 1902, all male prisoners remaining here were transferred to Brixton. Structural and other alterations were at once taken in hand, including the removal of the old partition between the male and female sides, in preparation for the accommodation of 400 additional females. In October these works were completed, and all the female prisoners then in Wormwood Scrubs, numbering about 300, were removed here, together with the female staff, in the five days, October 20th to 24th. This work entailed much heavy duty on the whole staff, who cordially co-operated with me, and to whom I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness. Some time of necessity elapsed before officers and prisoners settled down to their new conditions, but substantial progress has, I think, now been made, and the machinery is working smoothly.

It was very soon apparent, however, that Holloway would not accommodate all the London women. On the night of October 24th, 1902, 820 were locked up, and since then batches have had to be transferred to country prisons from time to time when the accommodation has been unduly strained. This work, I regret to say, causes much inconvenience, and dislocation of the ordinary routine of the prison.

The state and discipline of the prison during the year have been satisfactory. The provisions of the Prison Act, 1898, have had a salutary tendency, the power to earn remission having acted as a strong incentive to good conduct and industry, and the privilege of part payment of fines having been freely resorted to, while associated labour has been much appreciated by the prisoners generally. In regard to the general treatment of female prisoners, I should be glad to see the abolition of plank beds in favour of iron bedsteads, which would be at the same time more sanitary, and better adapted to the wants of women.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory.

That of the prisoners has, with few exceptions, been good, breaches of rules being, for the most part, confined to an unruly minority. The number of reports and punishments, when compared with the number of prisoners, will be seen to indicate a high standard of conduct.

Extracts, Governor and Medical Officer's Report.

Additional industries have been introduced, such as bead-blind making, the making of female officers' uniform, and of uniform for Greenwich Hospital. The washing industry has been largely increased by the opening of a new laundry, where 9,000 articles a week are now dealt with for various Government offices, in addition to the washing for our own prisoners and officers, as well as for Brixton prison. The industrial output will be seen from the returns to be developing satisfactorily.

The buildings and fences of the prison are in a fair condition.

The fire appliances are in good working order, and the supply of water is adequate.

The clothing and bedding in store are sufficient, and the contractors' supplies have been good, and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been reported to the Commissioners.

Lectures and readings have been given periodically by the lady visitors and other ladies to selected prisoners, and I have reason to believe they have been much appreciated by the prisoners, and have had a distinctly beneficial effect. The lady visitors have been unremitting in their attention to all the various classes of prisoners under their care, and no prisoner need be discharged friendless or without help, if only she is willing to make an effort at reform. I think it right to mention these facts, as many of the outside public are led to believe, by papers I have read, that the female prisoners here are neglected, and that no efforts are made for their moral reclamation.

In my opinion the cases of female prisoners who, though eligible apparently for the second division, are not placed in it, are exceptional. On the other hand, a large number of surety prisoners, who have been frequently in the third division in former sentences, find their way into the second division automatically by being sent to prison in default of finding sureties.

MEDICAL.

The health of the prisoners generally, as well as of the officers, during the year has been good. There has been no epidemic disease, and, although three sporadic cases of imported measles occurred, in no instance did it spread amongst the other children in the prison. The number of deaths from natural causes was seven. The number of patients admitted to hospital was 913; of these, 420 were specially examined as to their mental condition. There were 182 cases remanded for report as to their state of mind, and 168 remanded under charges of attempting suicide. There were 35 prisoners certified insane to the police courts, four certified insane in prison by the Visiting Committee, and 10 found insane at trial. In addition to these, 25 prisoners were certified for the police courts as being weak-minded. The figures generally show

Extracts, Governor and Medical Officer's Report.

that there is much mental unsoundness and instability in the female criminal class, of which, there can be no doubt, alcoholism is the main cause.

The daily average number of patients in hospital was 55, and 15 children were born in the prison during the year.

The medical and other duties connected with the reception, discharge, and transfer of such large numbers of prisoners as have to be dealt with here continue to be heavy.

Four male and five female prisoners attempted suicide, but in no case was the attempt supposed to be genuine. The old male hospital, which is now used for observing suicidal and mental cases, affords much improved facilities for dealing with this class, while it serves as a hospital besides for unconvicted prisoners and debtors, who are thus kept quite separate from other classes of prisoners.

The sanitary state of the prison has been fair throughout the year, but a somewhat serious block took place in one of the old drains, which gave some trouble, and necessitated the construction of a man-hole at the spot to prevent any similar occurrence in future.

A satisfactory change has been noted in the general cleanliness of the prison. Stringent measures were taken for the extermination of vermin. The substitution of iron for wooden fittings in the cells, and other changes, recommended by the committee specially appointed for the purpose, were completed during the year. These measures, supplemented by repeated scrubbing and cleansing of the cells and cell furniture, which work is very efficiently done now by female labour, have been attended by satisfactory results, and no complaints of vermin have been made by prisoners for some months past.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d
Bead workers..	—	9	9	37 19 11	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	—	158	158	2,449 14 0	
Bookbinder	—	1	1	27 10 0	
Coir ballers	14	—	14	2 17 6	
Knitters..	—	12	13	48 11 0	
Mail-bag makers	—	22	22	195 7 7	

Extracts, Governor and Medical Officer's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Needleworkers	—	66	66	431 11 0	
Sack makers and menders ..	—	6	6	4 5 5	
Washers (not including prison service).	—	14	14	322 16 0	
Total	14	288	302	—	3,520 12 5
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Whitewasher	—	1	1	24 19 9	
Total	—	1	1	—	24 19 9
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Cooks	—	14	14	428 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	5	29	34	536 4 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	3	4	83 14 0	
Stokers	1	3	4	87 12 0	
Washer	—	25	25	580 19 0	
Total	7	74	81	—	1,716 19 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	118	76	194		
Certified as unfit for any labour	—	1	1		
Not told off at unlocking	—	64	64		
Offenders of the 1st division, when not employed.	1	1	2		
Sick	9	66	75		
Under punishment	—	1	1		
Total	128	209	337		
GRAND TOTAL	149	572	721	—	5,262 11 2

HOLLOWAY PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I have duly conducted the Sunday and week-day services in the chapel; in addition to the Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday sermons I have given addresses at the daily services on four mornings in the week. I have also held short services and given addresses in the two hospitals on alternate Sundays and in each hospital on two days in the week. The Holy Communion has been celebrated on the first Sunday of the month and on the great festivals, the average number of communicants at present being 16. The attention and behaviour of the prisoners during our services has been very good, also their general conduct. The order and discipline now are excellent. I have always met with civility and respect from the prisoners during my visits.

The kind support given to me in my work by the Governor and Matron has been a great help, and I have had able and ready assistance from my staff, who have performed their duties admirably, also from all the officers, who appear to be sympathetic and tactful in their dealings with those under their charge. I have visited prisoners on admission and discharge as far as it has been possible for me to do so single-handed, paying special attention to juveniles, first offenders, and prisoners on remand. I have also seen a number of applications each day, chiefly with reference to help on discharge from the grant made each month by the Committee of the Sheriff's Fund. In administering the resources of this fund, instead of doling out the money in cash, which was immediately, as a rule, spent in drink, I have issued printed tickets for lodgings, food, stock of various kinds, &c., and I find the system answers very well.

The chief offence and cause of crime still is drunkenness, which seems to be on the increase among women rather than otherwise. Short terms of imprisonment make no impression, and have no terror for those who, living in squalor, mainly owing to their bad habits, have reached that state in which they seem to have no pleasure or comfort in life beyond the indulgence in drink. There has hardly been time to gauge the efficacy of the working of the new Act; at present it has made no difference for the better in the number of convictions, although the prospect of being sent to a home is much disliked. Those on the "black list" appear to find means of evading the restrictions, judging from the reappearance of many of them in prison. It would be easier, no

doubt, to enforce the prohibition in smaller towns and villages, but in any case it puts difficulties in the way of obtaining drink, which is a desirable object.

The lady visitors appointed to this prison have kindly given their valuable help, and are very welcome and zealous workers; they can also report several cases commended to their care which they have been able to deal with successfully. The rescue-work, however, is very difficult, as the girls and young women are usually most reluctant to take the means recommended for their restoration, although the temporary restraint of the various homes is associated with the kindest treatment. I can also speak thankfully of the able lectures which have been given fortnightly for the last few months by the ladies who have been invited to come and deliver them. All the lecturers have been struck with the eager way in which their audience, consisting of about 50 women, listened to them, and I have never failed to hear afterwards of the pleasure that has been given. The women are very grateful for these and other acts of kindness, which help to assure them that there is an honest intention to do something during their imprisonment for their welfare and future happiness. I find that they very much appreciate any attempt to improve the chapel services, and make the appearance of the building brighter, and I am sure they are influenced for good by what they see as well as by what they hear. I am therefore rejoiced to know that before long something will be done by way of permanent alteration for the better in this respect, for it cannot be said that the present state of the interior of the chapel is satisfactory.

I have had several letters from ex-prisoners expressing their gratitude for what has been done for them, in which they have told me that they are doing well, and will not go back to their bad life and companions.

The school work has been ably and conscientiously carried on by the schoolmistresses, who report good progress in many cases.

I have, at present, secured no assistance from any parochial clergy, with the exception of that afforded by the Rev. F. A. Elliot when I was absent on sick leave for 14 days.

Captain Davey, of the Church Army, kindly gave two addresses on a Sunday at the end of last year.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I	Standard II.	Standard III.
13,837	203	22	66	72	43

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	10	Standard II...	—	Standard III.	1	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	21	Standard III.	18	Passed Standard III.	2	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	42	Passed Standard III.	10			
Standard III ..	Passed Standard III.	48					

HULL PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts. Governor's Report.

The officers of every rank continue to perform their duties to my entire satisfaction; conduct excellent, demeanour good, energy and zeal well maintained.

The conduct, industry, and discipline of the prisoners have been very good, with the exception of a small percentage of very bad cases.

Male prisoners have been employed as follows:—Hard labour—oakum picking and coal-sack making. Industrial work—tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, tinsmithing, and net making for prisons, mail bags for Post Office, and hammocks for Admiralty.

Female prisoners have been employed as follows:—Needlework, knitting, and laundrywork.

Again I cannot express any opinion on the effect of conversation at exercise, rarely anyone becoming entitled to it.

There have been no cases of corporal punishment.

The associated labour is much appreciated by the prisoners, and the output of work is very satisfactory.

The careful separation of the various classes has been carried out daily at chapel, exercise, and employment.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape during the year.

There have been four attempts at suicide, three of which have undoubtedly been feigned, and the prisoners punished by the Visiting Committee.

All contractors' supplies during the year have been good and punctually delivered, and no cause for complaint has arisen.

The clothing, bedding, and furniture have all been good and sufficient, and every cell and room, &c., in the prison fully equipped.

The whole of the ground within the walls is cultivated, and the produce has been a great help in the victualling of the prison.

The ventilation and sanitary arrangements are all in excellent order, special attention being paid to the ventilation of the cells, all being overhauled once a month.

The fire appliances are all in excellent order, and all officers instructed in their use; and frequent practices held. We are in

Extracts, Governor's Report.

telephonic communication with the head station of the Hull Police Fire Brigade, and also with a branch station, which is within two minutes' walk of the prison. There is at all times a plentiful supply of water.

I have given my constant daily attention to the officers under training here.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do an excellent work; the statistics for the year will show, I think, valuable and substantial results.

The Visiting Committee take a very active interest in the work and management of the prison, one or more visiting each week.

The lady visitors, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, continue to carry out their duties with great zeal, and I am confident that their visits have a most beneficial and elevating influence on the female prisoners.

The operation of the changes in the system effected by the Prison Act of 1898, *e.g.*, the triple division of offenders, the power to earn remission, the provision for the part payment of fines, have been most beneficial, and much appreciated by the prisoners.

The state and condition of the buildings, fences, &c., is all that could be desired, but external painting is necessary.

The rules, standing orders, and progressive stage system have been complied with and carried out in every instance during the year.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinder	1	—	1	35 2 0	
Carpenters	10	—	10	255 9 4	
Hammock makers	6	—	6	132 9 6	
Knitters..	—	15	15	128 3 8	
Mail-bag makers	30	—	30	280 15 1	
Needleworkers	—	16	16	201 5 4	
Net maker	1	—	1	18 3 9	
Oakum pickers	51	—	51	37 17 5	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sack makers	13	—	13	216 16 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	2	—	2	46 6 5	
Smiths and fitters	11	—	11	197 10 7	
Tailors, &c.	3	—	3	77 19 6	
Total	128	31	159	—	1,627 18 7
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	14	—	14	267 13 9	
Total	14	—	14	—	267 13 9
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	124 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	8	6	14	221 0 0	
Gardeners	15	—	15	237 15 0	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	14	—	14	8 8 0	
Washers	1	11	12	273 9 6	
Total	43	17	60	—	896 12 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	20	3	23		
Certified as unfit for any labour	—	3	3		
Not told off at unlocking	12	3	15		
Sick	1	2	3		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	34	11	45		
GRAND TOTAL	219	59	278	—	2,792 4 10

HULL PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Divine service has been conducted throughout the year, viz., on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, with a sermon at each service, and on every week day. Holy Communion has been duly celebrated.

Each patient in the infirmary has received my individual attention.

The library is in an efficient condition; new and interesting books have been added.

Details in reference to school instruction will be found in the tabular statement which accompanies this report. The instruction throughout the year has been carried on with diligence and success. There have been several most satisfactory and encouraging cases.

Discharge cases, male and female, have been regularly visited.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has continued its good and useful work, and has rendered welcome and timely help to many men and women on their discharge. Suitable cases have been sent to homes. Leeds is the nearest Church Army Home, and the establishment of a labour home in Hull in connection with the Church Army is at present under contemplation.

During the past year there have been 28 juvenile convictions. As several of that number were convicted more than once, there have been only 20 individual juveniles convicted. The number of juveniles received on remand was nine.

On Sunday, February 15th, a lay missioner from the Church Army commenced an eight days' mission, which has proved successful and was productive of much and, I trust, lasting good. The interviews with prisoners were also much valued.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners, I arranged for a series of special services and preachers on the afternoons of the Sundays in Lent. My thanks are due to the clergy of the city for the kind and cordial help which they have so willingly given. The Chaplain has also given a series of addresses on special subjects. These addresses, and also the addresses by the different preachers who kindly assisted, were much appreciated.

The Chaplain has also given addresses to the probation officers under training at this school, on subjects which will be useful to them in their work.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
3,158	148	23	35	41	49

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To			
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	4	Standard II...	3	Standard III.	5	Passed Standard III.	3
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	7	Standard III.	12	Passed Standard III.	15		
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	9	Passed Standard III.	30				
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III.	39						

HULL PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prison during the year has been good, and no epidemic has occurred.

There were no cases of suicide, but four attempts were made, all feigned.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for hard or other labour, or for punishment.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation, heating, and sanitary arrangements throughout the prison have been satisfactory, and the temperature kept to a fairly uniform standard.

There were five deaths during the year, one of them being an execution.

IPSWICH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been on the whole good, the offences having been of a trivial nature.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

There was one suicide by a female prisoner received on remand on a charge of drunkenness.

Hard labour has been carried out by means of sawing wood. Other labour has consisted of making mail-bags for Post Office, hammocks for Admiralty, holdalls for War Department, chopping wood, oakum picking, gardening, repairs to prison shoes, and the ordinary work about the prison. The female prisoners have been employed at laundry work, making prisoners' shirts, and repairing prisoners' clothing.

The buildings are in good condition.

The appliances for use in case of fire are in good condition, and the water supply adequate.

The quantity of clothing, &c., in store has been sufficient, and the contractors' supplies have been good, and punctually delivered.

The garden has supplied an excellent supply of vegetables, sufficient for the requirements of the prison, with the exception of potatoes, of which only a limited quantity can be grown for want of ground.

The powers given to magistrates under the Prison Act, 1898, for the classification of prisoners in three divisions have not been largely exercised during the past year. One first division and 21 second division prisoners were received. Of the latter, seven were committed in default of finding sureties, leaving 14 actually sentenced by the Courts as second division prisoners; four of these were received from Assize and Quarter Session Courts and the remaining ten from five Petty Sessional Courts. It will be observed from these figures that the great majority of the committing Courts in this district do not appear to have given effect to the Act.

The following work has been carried out in the building department:—

The new system of drainage, which was commenced last year, has been completed and is now in satisfactory working order.

HULL PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prison during the year has been good, and no epidemic has occurred.

There were no cases of suicide, but four attempts were made, all feigned.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for hard or other labour, or for punishment.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation, heating, and sanitary arrangements throughout the prison have been satisfactory, and the temperature kept to a fairly uniform standard.

There were five deaths during the year, one of them being an execution.

IPSWICH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been on the whole good, the offences having been of a trivial nature.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

There was one suicide by a female prisoner received on remand on a charge of drunkenness.

Hard labour has been carried out by means of sawing wood. Other labour has consisted of making mail-bags for Post Office, hammocks for Admiralty, holdalls for War Department, chopping wood, oakum picking, gardening, repairs to prison shoes, and the ordinary work about the prison. The female prisoners have been employed at laundry work, making prisoners' shirts, and repairing prisoners' clothing.

The buildings are in good condition.

The appliances for use in case of fire are in good condition, and the water supply adequate.

The quantity of clothing, &c., in store has been sufficient, and the contractors' supplies have been good, and punctually delivered.

The garden has supplied an excellent supply of vegetables, sufficient for the requirements of the prison, with the exception of potatoes, of which only a limited quantity can be grown for want of ground.

The powers given to magistrates under the Prison Act, 1898, for the classification of prisoners in three divisions have not been largely exercised during the past year. One first division and 21 second division prisoners were received. Of the latter, seven were committed in default of finding sureties, leaving 14 actually sentenced by the Courts as second division prisoners; four of these were received from Assize and Quarter Session Courts and the remaining ten from five Petty Sessional Courts. It will be observed from these figures that the great majority of the committing Courts in this district do not appear to have given effect to the Act.

The following work has been carried out in the building department:—

The new system of drainage, which was commenced last year, has been completed and is now in satisfactory working order.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The progressive stage system has been carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	3	—	3	7 7 9	
Hammock makers	3	—	3	48 0 6	
Mail-bag makers	10	—	10	176 12 0	
Needleworkers	1	2	3	43 14 0	
Oakum pickers	20	—	20	14 11 3	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	16 3 6	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	19 8 9	
Wood choppers	28	—	28	43 1 0	
Total	67	2	69	—	368 18 9
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayer, &c.	1	—	1	21 5 5	
Labourers	3	—	3	58 3 6	
Painter, glazier, &c.	1	—	1	39 3 2	
Total	5	—	5	—	118 12 1
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	34 0 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	7	1	8	122 13 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	20 19 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	10 19 0	
Washers	—	6	6	127 8 0	
Total	13	7	20	—	387 9 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	1	9		
Not told off at unlocking	5	1	6		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	14	2	16		
GRAND TOTAL	99	11	110	—	874 19 10

IPSWICH PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services have been regularly conducted in accordance with the regulations. The prisoners have behaved reverently and taken great interest in the services, joining heartily in the singing and responses.

Notices of Holy Communion have been duly given, and on two occasions four prisoners took advantage of the opportunity to communicate.

The lady visitor has been most indefatigable in her efforts on behalf of the female prisoners. A temporary shelter which she has provided for homeless girls on their discharge has amply justified its existence.

The education of prisoners has been carried out diligently by the schoolmaster under my supervision. Some of the prisoners have made rapid progress.

Prisoners have been regularly visited by myself and colleague on reception, discharge, and during sickness, and at other times as opportunity offered.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
740	55	4	5	17	29

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 3	Standard II.. 2	Standard III. 4	Passed Standard III. 2
Standard I. ..	Standard II... —	Standard III. 6	Passed Standard III. 2	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 6	Passed Standard III. 26		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III. 20			

IPSWICH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

During the past year the health of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

There has been no epidemic, few cases of serious illness, and no deaths from disease.

One prisoner—a woman—committed suicide by puncturing the heart with a needle.

There have been two cases of attempted suicide, one feigned.

All the prisoners are examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of the cells and the sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

The heating of the prison has been properly attended to.

The health of the warders has been good.

KNUTSFORD PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The Prison Act of 1898, in my opinion, works admirably, and the various privileges held out to well-behaved prisoners have in no way been abused. The triple division of offenders would not appear to be taken advantage of in this county, as only five have been placed in the 2nd division during the past year.

Associated labour is carried on daily, but as I have no shops to work I do not think the privilege is universally appreciated, and consequently the amount turned out suffers.

Talking at exercise has never been allowed at this prison, and I see no reason to depart from this rule, seeing that the only applicants would be old habituals whom, in the interests of discipline, I would refuse.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been excellent.

The conduct of the prisoners, with some few exceptions, has been good, although I regret to say that offences of an insubordinate nature by the few habitual criminals referred to above have been distinctly on the increase.

There have been no escapes or attempts.

The prisoners have been employed at bedmaking, book-binding, cotton and oakum picking, coal-sack making, hearth-rug weaving, mail-bag making, shoemaking, tailoring, wood chopping, wool sorting, repairs of all kinds, needlework, and knitting.

Appliances in case of fire are adequate.

Clothing and bedding are in sufficient quantities to meet all requirements

Contractors' supplies have all been good.

The progressive stage system continues to work well.

As this is a receiving prison for boys I should like once more to call attention to the excellent and, I trust, in some cases, lasting work done by the Chaplain and schoolmaster, who continue to take the keenest interest in this duty.

RETURN showing the **EMPLOYMENT** of **PRISONERS**, and the **VALUE** of their **EARNINGS** during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	4	—	4	140 5 9	
Carpenter	1	—	1	9 16 6	
Cotton sorters	140	—	140	10 18 0	
Hammock makers	4	—	4	44 10 9	
Knitters	—	22	22	118 15 8	
Labourers, &c.	3	—	3	49 13 0	
Mail-bag makers	31	—	31	179 18 10	
Needleworkers	—	14	14	114 4 2	
Oakum pickers	15	—	15	3 3 0	
Rug makers	20	—	20	28 1 1	
Sack makers and menders ..	6	—	6	85 6 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	5	—	5	72 9 3	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	21 6 0	
Tailors, &c.	5	—	5	113 3 3	
Wood choppers	2	—	2	9 13 0	
Wool sorters, &c.	9	—	9	6 9 4	
Total	246	36	282	—	1,007 13 7
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenter, &c.	1	—	1	27 11 6	
Labourers	2	—	2	29 8 11	
Painter, glazier, &c. .. .	1	—	1	15 18 10	
Total	4	—	4	—	72 19 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 12 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	14	8	22	350 7 0	
Hospital orderly	1	—	1	23 6 6	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	29	—	29	449 18 0	
Stokers	3	—	3	70 5 6	
Washers	—	12	12	286 14 6	
Total	52	20	72	—	1,336 15 6

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	14	3	17		
Not told off at unlocking	16	4	20		
Sick	2	1	3		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	33	8	41		
GRAND TOTAL	336	64	399	—	2,417 8 4

KNUTSFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The education of prisoners has been duly carried on, and the progress made has been satisfactory.

The services on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday have been performed with sermons at both services.

The Holy Communion has been duly administered.

The week day services have been duly carried out, and the conduct of prisoners has been good.

I have seen each prisoner on reception and discharge, and visited them at frequent intervals during their imprisonment, also the sick and any under punishment.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society for Cheshire continues to do good work.

The Church Army mission, which was conducted by Captain Brazier for ten days in January, was greatly appreciated and, I feel convinced, did much good.

I have received every assistance from the Governor and officers in the performance of my duties.

I cannot speak too highly of the interest the lady visitor, Miss Wright, has taken with regard to the rescue of female prisoners.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Commissioners for the support they have always given me in my work as Chaplain of this prison.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,394	198	41	25	68	64

Extracts. Chaplain's Report.

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 16	Standard II. .. 9	Standard III. 1	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II... 15	Standard III. 1	Passed Standard III. —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 28	Passed Standard III. .. 4		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III. 24			

KNUTSFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The health of the prison has on the whole been good.

580 male and 175 female prisoners have been under treatment, exclusive of trivial cases, during the year.

The deaths number two—one from phthisis, the other rupture of an aortic aneurysm—both males.

One female was discharged on medical grounds, viz., advanced pregnancy.

There were two cases of insanity removed to asylums, one male and one female.

No case of suicide occurred.

Twenty-six male and six female prisoners have been admitted into hospital.

No case of infectious disease has arisen on being admitted into the prison.

The dietary and bedding have been efficient and of standard quality.

The ventilation and heating of cells has been good.

The health of the officers has been good, and none have left the service on account of ill-health.

The new dietary is working very well.

The sanitary condition of the male hospital has been much improved by the alterations which have been made.

LANCASTER PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state of the prison during the year has been satisfactory.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good. The exceptions have been idleness on the part of prisoners committed for vagrancy, refusing to labour in workhouse, drunkenness, &c. It is difficult to apply effective disciplinary measures, in order to check persistent idleness, owing to the short sentences imposed for these offences. A large number of the men are professed tramps, who never work when at liberty, and to whom the seven or 14 days' seclusion is a period of rest with the comfort of warmth and good food. The new dietary is attractive to the vagrant. I think this class of prisoner should be subjected to hard physical drill or really hard bodily labour during the first fourteen days, if medically fit.

One offender of the 1st division and five of the 2nd division were received.

I am of opinion that some prisoners placed in the star class might have been sentenced to the second division. I base my opinion on information obtained of the antecedents and characters of offenders. Of course, special circumstances in the cases may have influenced the Courts in awarding the sentences, and about which I should have no knowledge.

I should like to draw attention to the repeated recommittal for short terms, invariably 14 days, of habitual drunkards, especially women. Taking eight typical cases, six of the women have been committed 15 times in the first three months of 1903, eight 40 times in 1902, six 26 times in 1901, and so on back for many years. An effort is being made at the prison to deal with these women, even under these disadvantageous circumstances. It is feared, however, that nothing short of forcible detention for long periods will have any permanent effect for good. As it is they are sent in soaked in drink, often diseased, and before becoming thoroughly sober they are released ready for another debauch, to be followed by the inevitable recommittal,—an expensive and perfectly futile course of procedure.

Associated labour has been carried out as much as possible.

The privilege of talking at exercise has not been accorded, nor have any applications been made for this indulgence.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The power to earn remission is undoubtedly appreciated, and is an important factor in the maintenance of good order and discipline.

The part payment of fines is not taken advantage of to any great extent.

The fire appliances have been regularly tested, and are in good order, and the supply of water is sufficient.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

The contractors' supplies have been good and satisfactory, with two exceptions, which have been duly reported.

Gross offences calling for the infliction of corporal punishment have practically ceased, consequently there has been no occasion to put into practice the new procedure for that purpose.

The progressive stage system continues to work well, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

The buildings are in good order.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	—	2	19 1 9	
Bookbinder	1	—	1	33 19 6	
Hammock makers	2	—	2	43 15 0	
Knitters	—	2	2	19 1 10	
Mail-bag makers	5	—	5	29 19 8	
Mat and rug makers, &c.	6	—	6	16 2 6	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	32 6 11	
Oakum pickers	15	—	15	8 8 6	
Sack makers and menders ..	2	—	2	51 1 0	
Silk sorters	9	—	9	9 12 9	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	14 12 9	
Tailors, &c.	3	—	3	70 1 3	
Wood choppers	8	—	8	57 14 9	
Total	54	4	58	—	408 18 2

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Labourers	5	—	5	158 17 3	
Painter and carpenter	1	—	1	53 11 6	
Total	6	—	6	—	212 8 9
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	98 2 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	3	12	182 14 0	
Gardener	1	—	1	18 0 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	33 8 0	
Washers..	—	4	4	83 11 0	
Total	15	7	22	—	441 19 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	6	—	6		
Certified as unfit for any labour	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking	5	1	6		
Sick	1	1	2		
Total	13	2	15		
GRAND TOTAL	88	13	101	—	1,063 5 11

LANCASTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report

The services in the prison chapels have been regularly conducted by me and my assistant curates throughout the year.

The prisoners join heartily in the hymns, canticles, and responses, and their behaviour and attention is exemplary.

The choir practices are appreciated by the prisoners, and tend to keep up the hearty congregational character of the services in the chapel.

An address is given after the Litany on Wednesdays.

The educational work has been efficiently carried on.

From March 15th to 22nd Captain Hanson, of the Church Army, conducted a mission in the prison, giving an address every day after morning prayer, and preaching twice on Sundays. The prisoners seem to appreciate the effort made in their behalf. Such mission services conducted by such an able missioner as Captain Hanson cannot fail to do much good. A very marked impression was made on more than one of the prisoners.

The lady visitors have done what lies in their power for the female prisoners.

The library books have been freely circulated.

The work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been carefully and efficiently carried on.

I have received most willing and valuable assistance in the discharge of my duties from the Governor and all the officers of the prison.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,261	48	9	8	19	12

KNUTSFORD PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The Prison Act of 1898, in my opinion, works admirably, and the various privileges held out to well-behaved prisoners have in no way been abused. The triple division of offenders would not appear to be taken advantage of in this county, as only five have been placed in the 2nd division during the past year.

Associated labour is carried on daily, but as I have no shops to work I do not think the privilege is universally appreciated, and consequently the amount turned out suffers.

Talking at exercise has never been allowed at this prison, and I see no reason to depart from this rule, seeing that the only applicants would be old habituals whom, in the interests of discipline, I would refuse.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been excellent.

The conduct of the prisoners, with some few exceptions, has been good, although I regret to say that offences of an insubordinate nature by the few habitual criminals referred to above have been distinctly on the increase.

There have been no escapes or attempts.

The prisoners have been employed at bedmaking, bookbinding, cotton and oakum picking, coal-sack making, hearthrug weaving, mail-bag making, shoemaking, tailoring, wood chopping, wool sorting, repairs of all kinds, needlework, and knitting.

Appliances in case of fire are adequate.

Clothing and bedding are in sufficient quantities to meet all requirements

Contractors' supplies have all been good.

The progressive stage system continues to work well.

As this is a receiving prison for boys I should like once more to call attention to the excellent and, I trust, in some cases, lasting work done by the Chaplain and schoolmaster, who continue to take the keenest interest in this duty.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	4	—	4	140 5 9	
Carpenter	1	—	1	9 16 6	
Cotton sorters	140	—	140	10 18 0	
Hammock makers	4	—	4	44 10 9	
Knitters	—	22	22	118 15 8	
Labourers, &c.	3	—	3	49 13 0	
Mail-bag makers	31	—	31	179 18 10	
Needleworkers	—	14	14	114 4 2	
Oakum pickers	15	—	15	3 3 0	
Rug makers	20	—	20	28 1 1	
Sack makers and menders	6	—	6	85 6 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	5	—	5	72 9 3	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	21 6 0	
Tailors, &c.	5	—	5	113 3 3	
Wood choppers	2	—	2	9 13 0	
Wool sorters, &c.	9	—	9	6 9 4	
Total	246	36	282	—	1,007 13 7
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenter, &c.	1	—	1	27 11 6	
Labourers	2	—	2	29 8 11	
Painter, glazier, &c.	1	—	1	15 18 10	
Total	4	—	4	—	72 19 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 12 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	14	8	22	350 7 0	
Hospital orderly	1	—	1	23 6 6	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	29	—	29	449 18 0	
Stokers	3	—	3	70 5 0	
Washers	—	12	12	286 14 6	
Total	52	20	72	—	1,336 15 6

LEEDS PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison have been satisfactory during the year, and I have no hesitation in saying that in future years this will be of a higher standard.

The triple division of offenders will aid this very materially, especially the working of the 2nd division, which I find is a very great benefit, although not so searching as the star class, still it enables one to deal with prisoners who have only fallen once or twice through temptation, where there is great promise of reformation. The isolation of this class from the habitual criminal is of real assistance, and might be taken more advantage of by the magistrates. I should be inclined to recommend that in cases committed to prison which ought clearly to be in the 2nd division and which are not so placed, power might be given to Governors to so classify them. I am not, however, in favour of including prisoners committed in lieu of a fine, nor for the inclusion of surety prisoners, as in the majority of cases I find that they are old offenders, especially is this the case with regard to the females, who are nearly all prostitutes.

The rules relating to earning remission have very beneficial effects, and are conducive to better conduct on the part of the prisoners; they are much appreciated, the losing of marks is looked upon as a great punishment.

The provision for the part payment of fines is taken great advantage of, and at times, I believe, is of great advantage and assistance to a prisoner.

The new procedure for the infliction of corporal punishment is strictly carried out, and, as far as I can gather, is appreciated by the Visiting Committee.

Associated labour is now in full working order. I have, however, only a short experience, so therefore cannot report as fully as I should wish. Men certainly perform better work, but I am afraid the output will not be so large.

I cannot take much advantage of the rule for conversation at exercise as nearly the whole of the long-timed prisoners are of the habitual class whom I could not trust.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

There has been no attempt at escape or actual escape.

Extracts. Governor's Report.

The labour at which the prisoners have been employed is as follows :—Mail-bag making, coal-sack and bag making, coir teasing, wool clipping, wood chopping, pillow-case making, oakum teasing, joinering, gardening, tailoring, washing, needlework, knitting, weaving flannel, serge, and bed rugs.

The buildings are in fair repair.

The appliances in case of fire are in proper working order, and are tested periodically, and there is plenty of water.

The supply of clothing, &c., has been sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors have supplied their goods of good quality and regularly.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been fully complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, the Commissioners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinder	1	—	1	34 10 9	
Carpenter	1	—	1	44 15 5	
Knitters..	—	26	26	217 14 5	
Labourers, &c.	4	—	4	57 3 0	
Mail-bag makers	6	—	6	39 15 6	
Needleworkers	—	23	23	357 14 3	
Oakum pickers, &c...	36	—	36	18 0 8	
Rope (untarred) teasers	88	—	88	21 1 7	
Sack makers and menders ..	7	—	7	98 5 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	3	—	3	86 14 6	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	49 10 0	
Tailors, &c.	11	—	11	205 6 7	
Weavers (all branches)	60	—	60	681 16 4	
Wood choppers	9	—	9	13 2 0	
Wool sorter, &c.	—	1	1	0 8 1	
Total	223	50	278	—	2,124 18 1

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpenter	1	—	1	30 9 2	
Labourers	11	—	11	261 6 6	
Mason, bricklayer, and plasterer	1	—	1	41 17 1	
Painter and glazier..	1	—	1	39 14 0	
Plumber	1	—	1	26 0 10	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	45 2 6	
Total	16	—	16	—	434 16 1
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	3	—	3	93 12 0	
Cooks	7	—	7	220 2 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	21	14	35	528 9 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	37 5 0	
Hospital orderlies	2	1	3	70 2 6	
Stokers	4	—	4	93 12 0	
Washers	—	18	18	424 14 6	
Total	39	33	72	—	1,467 17 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	36	3	39		
Certified as unfit for any labour	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking	26	10	36		
Sick	15	12	27		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	80	25	105		
GRAND TOTAL	363	108	471	—	4,027 5 2

LEEDS PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The Sunday and week-day services have been regularly conducted throughout the year. Notice of Holy Communion is given at the prescribed times, and we have had a celebration when we could get the number ordered by the Rubric. At the last celebration there were six communicants. I have preached four times in the week, taking for my subjects the Gospels and Epistles, the Creed, Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Sacraments. The service is sung, and the prisoners have been, with very few exceptions, well-behaved and attentive.

In December last the Rev. W. Bryan Brown conducted a mission which I hope left a permanent mark on many.

Several of the local clergy have helped me during the year.

I have seen all prisoners on admission and discharge, the sick in the hospitals, and those imprisoned for long terms frequently. If all the good resolutions made to me were kept, the prison would scarcely be needed. I am glad to be able to say that I sometimes meet men in the streets who tell me that they are standing fast to their promises. Of late a great number of men and women have taken a total abstinence pledge.

Some of the scholars value the instruction they receive and are proud of the progress made. Others are indifferent or hostile. They say they know quite enough and prefer working out.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society carries on its good work. Mr. Langley, who has been the agent for 25 years, left us in January, and his place has been supplied by one who seems anxious and able to do his duty. After chapel every morning the Governor and I attend to the applications for relief, and once a month I am present at the committee meetings of the society in the town hall.

The lady visitors do their best for those commended to their care, and I am glad to say that several girls have gone to homes during the year.

Our prisoners may be roughly divided into four classes :—

(i.) Habitual criminals, the greater part of whom are sent to us for warehouse breaking. I regret to say that I have not succeeded in reforming many of this class. They either cannot or will not work, and they soon fall into the hands of the police after their discharge.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

(ii.) Drunkards.—A large number of our short sentence men come for drunkenness. It is early to say whether the new Licensing Act will affect our numbers. I have many reasons for believing it will.

(iii.) Vagrants.—We have an enormous number of tramps sent to gaol for seven days. The police bring them in in batches from the outlying districts. They almost convert the prison into a workhouse. These men are mostly in such a low condition, physically, mentally, and morally, that one can have but little influence upon them.

(iv.) Debtors.—A large fraction of our debtors are committed to prison for not paying debts contracted by their wives unknown to them. Another large fraction are sent for maintenance arrears. It is amazing the ease with which a woman can get judicially separated from her husband—a separation baneful to both.

The library books are much valued.

I have to thank the Governor and the other officers for the kind and zealous way in which they have supported me in my duties.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
4,763	278	11	114	76	77

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 2	Standard II.. 1	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II... 38	Standard III. 18	Passed Standard III. 18	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 42	Passed Standard III. 43		
Standard III..	Passed Standard III. 44			

LEEDS PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

Although small-pox has been fairly bad in the cities of Leeds and Bradford and some cases have occurred in Keighley, from which town we receive prisoners, the precautions which have been adopted have so far been successful, and no case has occurred in the prison.

The general sanitary arrangements of the prison are satisfactory, and the heating apparatus has acted well.

The new dietary works admirably, and we have fewer cases of complaints of food and applications for more food than in previous years.

There have been no suicides; no epidemics.

One case of lunacy.

LEICESTER PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The duties of subordinate officers have been faithfully discharged, and their good conduct and discipline well maintained.

The various kinds of labour upon which prisoners have been employed were the same as in the previous year, namely, for males, stone breaking, limited oakum picking, and, principally, the manufacture of articles of equipment for other Government departments, such as hammocks and seamen's kit-bags for the Admiralty, kit-bags for the military, and mail-bags and pouches for the Post Office, &c. Female prisoners have been employed at laundry work, in the making of underclothing for male prisoners, and in the general repairing of prison clothing.

Associated labour both in the case of males and females has, as far as possible, been provided.

There was no escape or attempt at escape.

The fire extinguishing appliances were as usual regularly tested.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory and generally punctually delivered, and the supplies of clothing, bedding, and other appointments and provisions in the prison were sufficient.

The rules for the government of the prison have, I believe, been faithfully carried out.

The ameliorations in treatment provided under the progressive stage and remission systems for the encouragement of industry and good conduct—now so well known to prisoners—have again not failed to exercise a beneficial influence in the interest of discipline and for the maintenance of good behaviour in prison, upon all but a few incorrigible characters and those absolutely depraved offenders to whom, it would seem, severity alone will ever appeal with effect.

With regard to tendencies observable from some of the figures of this year, it is noticeable that imprisonment in default of fine payment again shows an increased figure, and that there has been a marked increase in commitments for the offences of refusing task and non-maintenance under the poor law, and of begging particularly. These latter increases at this prison may not improbably be an indication of a general increase of offenders of the vagrant class throughout the prisons.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow maker, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	14 17 6	
Bookbinder	1	—	1	35 2 0	
Hammock makers	10	—	10	158 12 9	
Mail-bag makers	21	—	21	258 3 11	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	30 5 8	
Oakum pickers	7	—	7	5 19 3	
Sack makers and menders ..	7	—	7	87 13 3	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	41 8 5	
Stonebreakers	22	—	22	58 1 8	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	19 10 0	
Wood chopper	1	—	1	6 10 0	
Wool sorters, &c.	37	—	37	65 0 11	
Total	109	2	111	—	781 5 4
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenter and bricklayer ..	1	—	1	32 10 0	
Labourers	2	—	2	61 17 6	
Painter and glazier	1	—	1	28 12 0	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	29 5 0	
Total	5	—	5	—	153 4 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	91 2 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind), and gardeners.	15	2	17	262 7 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	13 11 6	
Washers..	1	5	6	136 14 6	
Total	21	7	28	—	534 19 0

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:					£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	9	—	9		
Not told off at unlocking	6	1	7		
Sick	2	1	3		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	18	2	20		
GRAND TOTAL	153	11	164	—	1,468 8 10

LEICESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The religious services have been conducted according to regulations throughout the past year, and addresses have been given on week-days, besides the two Sunday sermons. The prisoners have been reverent and attentive; they are admirable listeners, whom it is a privilege and a pleasure to address. Captain Davey, of the Church Army, conducted an impressive mission during the past year. I have once more to thank Mrs. Le Mesurier for most kindly volunteering her services as week-day organist.

All prisoners have been visited in accordance with the regulations, and at other times also. The work of visiting is pleasanter than parochial visiting, and the Chaplain is always welcomed.

The schoolmaster does his work well, and is a man of excellent moral influence. There is no trouble whatever in giving the prisoners instruction, they take to it readily and willingly.

The library contains books to suit every kind of mind, and is well looked after. The library is highly valued by the prisoners, and has a humanising influence.

On the whole the prison work has been more discouraging than usual, owing to the very large proportion of transferred London prisoners, and some 300 vagrants committed for short periods. The London prisoners are not only a harder class to deal with, but they cannot be followed up or helped in any rational way, and the work among them is altogether disappointing. The incessant influx of vagrants undergoing sentences of 7 or 14 days, and drifting off indefinitely from the prison gates, brings home continually to one's mind the utter futility and folly of the present methods of dealing with this class.

The good work of the lady visitor to the female prisoners con-continues to be of great value. Also I am indebted to Miss Gittings, who with untiring assiduity always takes charge of discharged female prisoners.

Our local Church Army labour home has taken about 30 seemingly hopeless cases, and has in many instances effected remarkable improvement. I believe that in these homes we have experiments in what must one day be State institutions, larger, better equipped, and no longer handicapped by efforts to make both ends meet. I am convinced that such institutions are absolutely necessary if the prison system is to be reformative as well as penal, and I believe that thousands of cases that have

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

become habitually criminal might have been saved by this method, which would supply the necessary intermediate state between prison and the normal social life.

The St. Mary's Refuge, under the management of Sisters of the Wantage Community, is of great value. This institution always is ready to take women and girls at a moment's notice.

The work of the agent of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is beyond praise. He is a man in ten thousand, absolutely dependable, never despondent, never tired, never impatient. He is trusted alike by the magistrates, the prison officials, and the criminal class. He has an unrivalled experience owing to long years of incessant devotion to his duties, and he combines shrewdness and kindliness in perfectly balanced proportion.

I am under a sense of gratitude to the Governor, whose unfailing kindliness makes my duties easy. I also desire to place on record that the whole staff of prison officials give me assistance in any way that lies in their power.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,515	262	28	98	95	41

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 19	Standard II. .. 7	Standard III. 2	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 51	Standard III... 34	Passed Standard III. 13	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 59	Passed Standard III... 36		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III... 41			

LEICESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts Medical Officer's Report.

During the past year the health of the prisoners has been generally good; of the five deaths recorded three were due to the direct and indirect effects of alcohol, one was due to the degenerative processes accompanying old age, and one to suicide by hanging. The one over 80 years of age would have been recommended for release on medical grounds if the arrangements for his reception had proved satisfactory.

During the year there has been an outbreak of typhoid fever, resulting in four cases; the first case was evidently an imported one. Special reports have been forwarded from time to time on this subject.

All prisoners are examined on reception before being put to work.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

With regard to water supply, the substitution of the constant for the intermittent service would be a great improvement.

LEWES PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison have been good.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory. Many of them have displayed keen interest in instructing the prisoners under their control, and in inculcating habits of order and cleanliness.

The beneficial effects of the recent slight augmentation of staff have been visible, *inter alia*, in the cessation of interruptions to the industries carried on in the work-shed and in the markedly improved condition of the gardens and grounds.

The prisoners have behaved well, 382 only out of a total of 2,775 having incurred punishment.

The penalties inflicted have, in the great majority of cases, been of a trifling nature, and for comparatively trivial offences, such as idleness at oakum picking, slovenliness, and talking.

One prisoner only has received corporal punishment (12 strokes with a birch) for assaulting officers.

The convicts have during the six months of their preparation for convict prisons given very little trouble. Separated from each other as they are in this prison, they have very little opportunity for concocting plots or for scheming against the officers. Complaints by them of their prison treatment—whether to the Secretary of State, the Visiting Committee, or otherwise—have been conspicuous by their absence, and their applications to me have generally had as their object to obtain my assistance in arranging such of their affairs as were left unsettled at the date of their conviction.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

The prisoners have been employed in making baskets, beds, hammocks, mail and other bags, clothes, mats, rugs, and shoes; as carpenters, tinsmiths, gardeners, oakum pickers, and wood choppers, and in the ordinary work of the prison.

The state and condition of the buildings and fences is satisfactory.

The fire appliances are sufficient and are in proper working order, and the supply of water is adequate.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient, and the contractors' supplies have been good and have been punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

But few prisoners have applied to pay a portion of their fines, the proportion being—for males 5 per cent., for females 3 per cent.

An opportunity has occurred, owing to a surplus of carrots and parsnips, of experimenting, with the approval of the Medical Officer, as to the value placed by prisoners on an occasional change from potatoes to green vegetables. From enquiries made at my request by the Medical Officer, it would appear that the change has been much appreciated by the majority of those who have been on the ordinary diet for any length of time.

The offences for which the 350 convicts in custody during the past year have been committed to prison, and the classes from which they have been drawn show the following percentages :—

Offences.	No.	Class in Life.	No.
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.	17	Labourers	33
Larceny	17	Artizans	21
Murder, manslaughter, and attempts.	13	Clerks and agents	11
Rape	9	Soldiers and sailors ...	9
Fraud...	9	Professional classes ...	7
Forgery	7	Shopmen	7
Wounding	7	Domestics	4
Naval and military	5	Various	8
Various	16		
Total	100	Total	100

A feature peculiar, I believe, to this prison, and one which, after observing convicts at work both in "local" and in "public works" prisons, has much interested me, is the "work-shed," in which 37 convicts work at basket and mat making in a double row of compartments, measuring 11 ft. by 7 ft., divided by 8 ft. partition walls, and having a raised gangway running down the middle.

It would seem possible that here might be found a happy medium between ordinary cell-labour, with its tendency, unless

LEWES PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

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		Soldiers and sailors ...	9
Rape	9	Professional classes ...	7
Fraud...	9	Shopmen	7
Forgery	7	Domestics	4
Wounding	7	Various	2
Naval and military	5		
Various	16		
Total	100	Total	[illegible]

A feature peculiar, I believe, to this prison, and one [illegible] observing convicts at work both in "local" and [illegible] works" prisons, has much interested me, is the "[illegible]" in which 37 convicts work at basket and mat making [illegible] row of compartments, measuring 11 ft. by 7 ft., d[illegible] partition walls, and having a raised gangway running [illegible] middle.

It would seem possible that here might be [illegible] medium between ordinary cell-labour, with its [illegible]

Extracts, Governor's Report.

properly safeguarded, to induce melancholy and mental atrophy, and the gang-labour of public works prisons, with its opportunities for plotting and for mutual contamination.

The convicts employed in the "work-shed" work briskly and with interest. They hear the hum of labour around them, see the officers passing to and fro, and are constantly being visited by their instructors and discussing their work with them.

At the same time, they are practically unable to carry on conversations with each other, and are deprived of the undesirable support and consolation which emanate from constant companionship with others "no better than themselves."

I can see no reason why—granted large windows, possibly a sliding roof, and, if desired, grass and flowers to look out on—a convict should not pass any ordinary sentence in a building of this description. Were he to do so I should expect his imprisonment to have a much more salutary effect upon him than has the existing convict prison system, and to cost the public (even granting that the value of his labour were reduced by 50 per cent.) from £5 to £10 per head less.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Basket makers	12	—	12	121 0 2	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	6	—	6	117 12 3	
Carpenter, &c.	1	—	1	16 7 4	
Hammock makers	7	—	7	118 12 6	
Knitters..	1	6	7	46 1 9	
Mail-bag makers	37	—	37	377 4 4	
Mat and rug makers, &c	22	—	22	163 1 10	
Needleworkers	2	14	16	187 5 10	
Nosebag makers	19	—	19	24 8 8	
Oakum pickers	22	—	22	11 17 10	
Sack makers and menders ..	15	—	15	203 11 11	
Shoemakers, &c.	4	—	4	65 9 5	
Tailors, &c.	35	—	35	383 19 4	
Wood choppers, &c.	14	—	14	60 16 9	
Total	197	20	217	—	1,902 9 11

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenter and bricklayer ..	1	—	1	59 16 8	
Labourers	2	—	2	68 18 0	
Painters and glaziers . ..	2	—	2	59 1 4	
Total	5	—	5	—	187 16 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	5	—	5	156 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	14	5	19	289 16 0	
Gardeners	6	—	6	93 11 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	23 8 0	
Washers..	—	7	7	177 10 6	
Total	27	12	39	—	771 9 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	11	1	12		
Not told off at unlocking	9	2	11		
Sick	2	2	4		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	23	5	28		
GRAND TOTAL	252	37	289	—	2,861 15 5

LEWES PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The education of the prisoners has been satisfactorily carried on. The results and progress are on the form appended. The schoolmaster has given great attention to the convicts, and the results, especially with the foreigners, have been very gratifying.

The daily and Sunday services in the chapel have been duly performed. The services are fully choral and are varied as much as possible on week-days so that there shall be no deadly monotony. There is a choir practice every week, and the choir take great interest in the music. The Holy Communion has been celebrated as often as announced, and the behaviour has been most devout. Three convicts have applied to me to be baptised and are being prepared. There have been sermons twice on each Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, and series of lectures on various subjects on week-days.

Visits have been paid to the prisoners on admission and discharge, and to the sick, punishment, and application cases daily. All other prisoners are visited in regular rotation once a month. The convicts and juveniles have been visited more frequently in addition to above.

The officers from the chief warder downwards have rendered me every assistance with the unvaried courtesy to be found in prison officers.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is in a sound condition. The only expense incurred is the salary of the agent, a most painstaking officer, and, as a former chief warder of the naval prison, one who is able to carry out the duties in an efficient manner. Out of 1,797 prisoners discharged, 377 were assisted in a substantial way. The number assisted would, no doubt, be larger if we went in for the sixpenny-dole system; but the Committee are of opinion that a prisoner should be assisted substantially or not at all. We have been inundated with tramps, a class with which it is impossible to do any good morally or spiritually. So far as I have to do with them in connection with assistance from the society to which, as a rule, they apply, I tell them that we give absolutely no help when people are in for "refusing task," "destroying clothes," "begging," or "drunk."

I must again refer to the unsatisfactory results of sending juveniles for sentences of a month or under. It is impossible for them to benefit by the drill, school, or religious instruction in so short a time. Either send them to us for at least three months or else to a reformatory.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,560	71	8	11	33	19

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 8	Standard II. .. 6	Standard III. 3	Passed Standard III. 2
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 11	Standard III... 5	Passed Standard III. 9	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 19	Passed Standard III .. 36		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III.. 44			

LEWES PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Three deaths have taken place during the past year—one from pneumonia in a youth debilitated by recent enteric fever; one rather sudden death from cerebral hæmorrhage in an old man of 78, with marked atheromatous arteries; and the third a determined suicide by cut throat.

All convicted prisoners are examined as to fitness for labour.

The dietary and bedding have been satisfactory.

Ventilation and general sanitation appear to be in order.

LINCOLN PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year have been good.

The number of offenders committed to prison in the second division is exceedingly small, being only five, while the number of star prisoners has somewhat increased. A large number of the prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment in default of payment of fine might justly have been placed in the second division.

Not many prisoners avail themselves of the power of partly paying fines. One of the reasons may be that the county being a large one conveyance is often charged for long distances, making the ultimate amount of fine very disproportionate to the original fine imposed. This must often press hardly, and in some cases is very marked. For instance, in one case a woman committed for drunkenness and fined 5*s.*, has in default of payment to pay £1 13*s.* 8*d.* on committal. This was increased by the fare of the additional female escort.

There have been no cases of corporal punishment, and only one serious breach of discipline, requiring the additional powers of a magistrate to deal with it.

There have been no escapes or attempts to do so.

All prisoners are employed in association after the first month.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been exceptionally good. Four officers were selected for the Transvaal prison service, of whom two accepted.

The behaviour of the prisoners has been good.

The wheelhouse was dismantled at the beginning of October, and was ready for use as a workshop at the end of November.

The removal of the wood industry from the basement to a proper building is a vast improvement in the cleanliness of the prison, supervision of work, and increased output.

There can be no comparison, of course, between the treadwheel and the wood bundling industry as an education of the intelligence, but unfortunately under these wholesome conditions short terms of imprisonment become less disagreeable.

Some 50 prisoners can be employed in this building (of whom 45 are first stage prisoners) under complete supervision.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The other industries remain as heretofore, a large proportion of the prisoners being employed in field and garden, and a certain number at sack mending and "cop tube" picking, the latter having been lately introduced, besides the tailoring and domestic service of the prison. The profit on the sale of garden produce has been well maintained, being over £100.

The female prisoners are employed in the laundry and at sewing and knitting.

The condition of the buildings and fences is, with one exception, to which attention has been drawn, quite satisfactory.

The fire appliances and water supply are efficient.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store is sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been fully carried out, and the rules and regulations complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinder	1	—	1	35 2 0	
Knitter	—	1	1	5 6 6	
Needleworkers	—	6	6	79 6 5	
Oakum pickers	13	—	13	12 1 1	
Sack makers and menders ..	8	—	8	18 12 7	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	28 0 1	
Smith, fitter, &c	1	—	1	36 14 9	
Tailors, &c.	14	—	14	270 12 7	
Wood choppers	39	—	39	101 14 4	
Total	77	7	84	—	577 10 4
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	2	—	2	81 10 0	
Carpenter	1	—	1	60 7 6	
Labourers	10	—	10	341 4 0	
Painters and glaziers	5	—	5	166 4 0	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	22 12 6	
Total	19	—	19	—	571 18 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	124 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	15	3	18	270 4 0	
Gardeners	19	—	19	294 10 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	23 8 0	
Washers	2	7	9	216 8 0	
Total	42	10	52	—	900 8 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	1	9		
Not told off at unlocking	9	1	10		
Sick	5	1	6		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	23	3	26		
GRAND TOTAL	161	20	181	—	2,109 16 4

LEWES PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison have been good.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory. Many of them have displayed keen interest in instructing the prisoners under their control, and in inculcating habits of order and cleanliness.

The beneficial effects of the recent slight augmentation of staff have been visible, *inter alia*, in the cessation of interruptions to the industries carried on in the work-shed and in the markedly improved condition of the gardens and grounds.

The prisoners have behaved well, 382 only out of a total of 2,775 having incurred punishment.

The penalties inflicted have, in the great majority of cases, been of a trifling nature, and for comparatively trivial offences, such as idleness at oakum picking, slovenliness, and talking.

One prisoner only has received corporal punishment (12 strokes with a birch) for assaulting officers.

The convicts have during the six months of their preparation for convict prisons given very little trouble. Separated from each other as they are in this prison, they have very little opportunity for concocting plots or for scheming against the officers. Complaints by them of their prison treatment—whether to the Secretary of State, the Visiting Committee, or otherwise—have been conspicuous by their absence, and their applications to me have generally had as their object to obtain my assistance in arranging such of their affairs as were left unsettled at the date of their conviction.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

The prisoners have been employed in making baskets, beds, hammocks, mail and other bags, clothes, mats, rugs, and shoes; as carpenters, tinsmiths, gardeners, oakum pickers, and wood choppers, and in the ordinary work of the prison.

The state and condition of the buildings and fences is satisfactory.

The fire appliances are sufficient and are in proper working order, and the supply of water is adequate.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient, and the contractors' supplies have been good and have been punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

But few prisoners have applied to pay a portion of their fines, the proportion being—for males 5 per cent., for females 3 per cent.

An opportunity has occurred, owing to a surplus of carrots and parsnips, of experimenting, with the approval of the Medical Officer, as to the value placed by prisoners on an occasional change from potatoes to green vegetables. From enquiries made at my request by the Medical Officer, it would appear that the change has been much appreciated by the majority of those who have been on the ordinary diet for any length of time.

The offences for which the 350 convicts in custody during the past year have been committed to prison, and the classes from which they have been drawn show the following percentages :—

Offences.	No.	Class in Life.	No.
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.	17	Labourers	33
Larceny	17	Artizans	21
Murder, manslaughter, and attempts.	13	Clerks and agents	11
Rape	9	Soldiers and sailors ...	9
Fraud...	9	Professional classes ...	7
Forgery	7	Shopmen	7
Wounding	7	Domestics	4
Naval and military	5	Various	8
Various	16		
Total	100	Total	100

A feature peculiar, I believe, to this prison, and one which, after observing convicts at work both in "local" and in "public works" prisons, has much interested me, is the "work-shed," in which 37 convicts work at basket and mat making in a double row of compartments, measuring 11 ft. by 7 ft., divided by 8 ft. partition walls, and having a raised gangway running down the middle.

It would seem possible that here might be found a happy medium between ordinary cell-labour, with its tendency, unless

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

with fishing apprentices who, having kept their ship waiting, are sent to prison under the Merchant Shipping Act. I find that after a certain number of convictions these lads' indentures are usually cancelled; as all of the cases seen by me expressed a great distaste for life on board a fishing vessel, and stated that they had been apprenticed without any option from the workhouse (their parents being dead), it would seem to be their policy to be convicted in this way as frequently as possible.

I have almost invariably found the prisoners respectful and attentive; many of them express themselves grateful. I have received the most valuable co-operation and assistance in my work from the Governor and all the prison officials, to whom I desire to express my gratitude.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
2,875	63	4	32	10	1

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	2	Standard II. ..	2	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. ..	6	Standard III...	7	Passed Standard III.	13	
Standard II. ..	Standard III...	2	Passed Standard III...	6			
Standard III.	Passed Standard III...	8					

LINCOLN PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The health of the prisoners during the past year has been decidedly good.

One case of small-pox occurred early in December, 1902, and was promptly isolated and removed to a small-pox hospital. Most fortunately, owing to disinfection, re-vaccination of the prisoners in adjoining cells, and general precautions, no spread of the disease took place.

There have been no attempts at suicide.

There has been one death from heart disease and clot in one of the ventricles of the heart.

All prisoners are carefully examined by me before being put to labour, and on reception into prison.

The ordinary prison bedding is sufficient and satisfactory in quality.

The new dietary has been very successful in operation, the general run of prisoners increasing slightly in weight. During their stay in prison very few complaints about the quantity of food were made, and I have only had to order extra diet in 49 cases (less than one-half of the number in the preceding year) owing to loss of weight and debility.

The food supply is of good quality, and has been well and carefully cooked.

The removal of the wood chopping industry from the wards and cells to the old wheel-house has been a great improvement, as it takes away a fertile source of dust and dirt.

The outside latrines, recently erected, have indirectly benefited the closets inside, which have been very free from any objectionable smell this past year.

The ventilation of the prison is quite satisfactory, as is the heating apparatus.

In conclusion, I should like to express my very sincere thanks to all the staff of the prison for the vigilant care, energy, and devotion shown during the month of December when the case of small-pox occurred.

LIVERPOOL PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison for the year ended March 31st, 1903, have been satisfactory.

As regards the operation of the changes in the system effected by the Prisons Act of 1898, I may say that only *one* 2nd division offender was received, and that the rules pertaining to offenders of the 2nd and 3rd divisions have been found to work satisfactorily.

Associated labour has been, and is, carried out as far as practicable.

The power to earn remission on sentences has been taken advantage of by prisoners, and but few cases have occurred since its introduction where it was necessary to forfeit marks towards remission.

The provision for part payment of fines has been widely taken advantage of by prisoners' friends.

There has been no case of corporal punishment during the past year.

As regards the matter of associated labour, I approve of such a course provided there is a sufficiency of officers to thoroughly supervise prisoners, and the system is observed as far as practicable.

The practice which has been introduced of permitting prisoners to associate together when at exercise I disapprove of.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has, been very satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

There has been no attempt at escape.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient.

The appliances for use in the case of fire are sufficient; brigade drilled, and everything is in working order.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

Contractors' supplies have been properly fulfilled.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Though an additional number of cells have been added to B wing (female prison) in November, 1901, and which to some extent reduced the large number of transfers to other prisons, they are still frequent. I look forward to the coming spring, summer, and autumn months for more accurate data.

The following industries have been carried on :—

Basket making; Carpentry, smithing, &c.; Hammock making for the Admiralty; Knitting; Linen and cotton weaving; Mail-bag making; Oakum picking; Untwisting jute and sisal ropes; Rope and twine making; Shoe making; Sack making for the Admiralty; Tailoring, needlework; Bed making for the Admiralty and War Departments; Repairing corn sacks.

The rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with, so far as I am aware, except in such cases as have been reported to the Commissioners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed makers, &c. (all branches) ..	73	—	73	1,398 3 8	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	46 18 1	
Carpenters	9	—	9	406 7 9	
Grummet makers	2	—	2	48 3 9	
Hammock makers	3	—	3	87 14 9	
Knitters	—	103	103	627 13 9	
Labourers, &c.	8	—	8	134 6 0	
Mail-bag makers	2	—	2	40 0 2	
Needleworkers	—	178	178	1,181 4 0	
Oakum pickers	169	—	169	112 14 6	
Rope and jute teasers	—	13	13	19 10 9	
Sack makers and menders ..	150	15	165	437 1 8	
Shoemakers, &c.	3	—	3	68 10 10	
Tailors, &c.	8	—	8	209 16 5	
Twine makers	31	—	31	290 11 2	
Weavers (all branches)	22	—	22	187 12 0	
Total	482	309	791	—	5,296 9 3

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayer	1	—	1	29 2 6	
Carpenter	1	—	1	45 7 6	
Labourers	12	—	12	277 2 6	
Painters, glaziers, &c.	4	—	4	123 14 6	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	41 15 0	
Whitewashers	3	2	5	110 11 0	
Total	22	2	24	—	626 12 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	5	—	5	156 0 0	
Cooks	7	—	7	221 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	33	46	79	1,215 9 0	
Gardeners	6	—	6	100 9 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	2	3	68 3 6	
Stokers	4	5	9	225 19 6	
Washers	—	35	35	822 15 0	
Total	56	88	144	—	2,809 16 0
NON-EFFECTIVE					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	45	16	61		
Not told off at unlocking	62	88	150		
Sick	18	29	47		
Under punishment	8	3	11		
Total	133	136	269		
GRAND TOTAL	603	535	1,238	—	8,732 18 3

LIVERPOOL PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The education of prisoners eligible for instruction has been duly carried out, and in the majority of cases satisfactory progress has been made.

The chapel services have been regularly performed, excepting a short interval during the small-pox epidemic. The conduct of the prisoners in chapel is everything that I can wish, reverent in worship and most attentive under instruction. In my interviews with them I have always received the highest respect.

The hospitals and prisoners under punishment have duly received my attention.

The Holy Communion has been administered on the great festivals of the church.

The discipline officers have given me every requisite assistance in the discharge of my duties.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has given liberal aid to every prisoner in whom there is some hope of amendment of life.

The lady visitors have regularly attended the prison; the one connected with my department has shown great interest in her work.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
16,203	132	43	48	37	4

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 21	Standard II. .. 8	Standard III... 6	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 13	Standard III... 5	Passed Standard III... 5	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 18	Passed Standard III... 11		
Standard III.	Passed Standard III... —			

LIVERPOOL PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

Although scarlatina and small-pox are prevalent (epidemic) in Liverpool and Lancashire, we have had no cases of scarlatina in the prison. We have had four male cases of small-pox and two female cases. Two male cases and one female case came in with it, one male developed it after five days of imprisonment, and the remaining two cases (one male and one female) contracted the disease from the first and third cases respectively. Vaccination and re-vaccination have been extensively done, with the result that there has been no spread within the prison of this disease. All the cases were removed within a few hours of diagnosis to the city fever hospital.

There has been one case (female) of erysipelas and one case (male), each of which was contracted prior to reception.

Six attempts at suicide occurred, all feigned.

All prisoners are carefully examined before doing hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The general ventilation and heating are good and uniform.

The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

MAIDSTONE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison during the year ended the 31st March have been satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good.

There was one attempt to escape which was at once detected.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

Male prisoners in the 1st stage have been employed in pulling down a wing of the old prison. This is excellent work for them, and has been accomplished without an accident. Some of these prisoners were employed at oakum picking.

The following industries were carried on by male prisoners:—

Coal-sack and hammock making for the Admiralty; conversion of bedding, making pin-bags, seakit-bags, and palliasse cases for the War Department; making mail-bags and labels for the General Post Office; basket making, rug and coir mat making; weaving Dutch carpet, dowlas, packing canvas and sacking; wood chopping, gardening, coir balling, and repairs to prison clothing, &c. Female prisoners were employed at laundry work, knitting, making and repairing clothing and bedding.

There were six offenders of the 1st division and 15 offenders of the 2nd division received. The number of prisoners placed in the 2nd division was less than the number during the previous year. It would seem that some of the 137 prisoners received during the year, who were not sentenced to hard labour, and against whom no previous convictions were recorded, might well have been placed in the 2nd division.

Prisoners who have the power to earn remission have been remarkably well behaved and industrious.

Part payment of fines has been taken advantage of in 52 cases, as compared with 48 cases during the preceding year.

There was one case of corporal punishment, the instrument used being the cat-o'-nine-tails. No inconvenience arose from the present procedure for the infliction of this punishment.

The treadwheels having been taken down, there is now good accommodation for prisoners to work in association at various industries. There is seldom a case of idleness or misconduct among prisoners employed in the industrial workshops.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Prisoners awaiting trial have been given the opportunity to work, and many of them have availed themselves of it.

Conversation at exercise has been allowed in a few cases. Unsuitable prisoners were refused, and others declined the privilege.

The gas burners now in use throughout the prison give a much better light in the cells without increasing the consumption of gas.

The hydrants and fire appliances are in proper working order. The supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good, and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought to the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Basket makers	4	—	4	5 0 2	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	3	—	3	39 1 3	
Bookbinder	1	—	1	35 2 0	
Coir ballers	9	—	9	10 9 7	
Hammock makers	3	—	3	41 3 9	
Knitter	—	1	1	5 19 4	
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	31 6 0	
Mail-bag makers	4	1	5	44 14 10	
Mat makers, &c.	6	—	6	12 12 4	
Needleworkers	—	17	17	281 12 10	
Oakum pickers	4	—	4	19 19 0	
Pea sorter	—	1	1	6 12 0	

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sack makers and menders ..	15	—	15	208 13 5	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	32 17 1	
Tailors, &c.	12	—	12	185 7 3	
Weavers (all branches)	9	—	9	45 12 2	
Wheat grinders	5	—	5	15 8 0	
Wood choppers	6	—	6	33 2 1	
Total	84	20	104	—	1,067 13 1
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayer	1	--	1	64 17 9	
Carpenter	1	—	1	40 13 2	
Labourers	30	—	30	800 2 11	
Painters and glaziers	2	—	2	56 1 2	
Smith, fitter, and plumber ..	1	—	1	44 14 2	
Whitewashers	2	—	2	41 10 7	
Total	37	—	37	—	1,047 19 9
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 8 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	21	6	27	426 3 0	
Gardeners	12	—	12	192 4 0	
Hospital orderly	1	—	1	19 8 6	
Stoker	1	—	1	23 8 0	
Washers	1	10	11	255 10 6	
Total	40	16	56	—	1,040 10 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	20	2	22		
Certified as unfit for any labour	2	1	3		
Not told off at unlocking	7	2	9		
Offender of the first division, when not employed.	1	—	1		
Sick	1	—	1		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	33	5	38		
GRAND TOTAL	194	41	235	—	3,146 2 10

MAIDSTONE PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chapel services have been conducted as usual—daily morning service, with two services on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

Prisoners are seen on admission and discharge. The longer sentenced are visited from time to time in their cells. The sick and those under punishment are visited daily.

School instruction is given. Those who fail on admission in the arithmetic test only, quickly pass out of Standard III.

I gratefully record the hearty assistance which I have received from the prison staff.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is doing good and careful work. Its representative committee meet monthly to consider applications for assistance. This assistance is not given in cash. A speciality is made of sea cases with right good results, many youths in this way getting a valuable start in life. In conjunction with the Royal Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society many are helped to berths as ship's firemen.

Juvenile remands are cared for by the various police court missions.

Female prisoners, too, have every chance. Even the middle-aged woman, a class difficult to assist, can now find temporary shelter in a home of rest which has lately been opened in Maidstone.

The lady visitor has visited the prison most regularly, and had interviews with 180 women and girls. Of these, 18 were sent to the Chatham shelter, 12 were sent to homes, and seven are reported as doing very well.

I cannot do better than quote the testimony of the lady visitor: "Every year there seems a larger response to help offered and given, and we feel there is every reason for great hope and encouragement in spite of the many failures and disappointments."

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
2,325	167	11	90	46	20

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 8	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III. .. 1	Passed Standard III. -
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 30	Standard III. 12	Passed Standard III. ..20	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 13	Passed Standard III. 28		
Standard III.	Passed Standard III. 10			

MAIDSTONE PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the year ending March 31st, 1903, there have been no cases of infectious illness.

Two deaths have occurred—one from phthisis and one from apoplexy.

One prisoner has been sent to the asylum.

There has been no execution.

The dietary is satisfactory.

The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

The heating and ventilation are good.

The sanitary arrangements are in good order.

All prisoners are examined before being placed on any labour.

MANCHESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year have been very satisfactory.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been fairly good. There have been four cases of assaults on officers, none of them being of a serious character.

There has been only one case of corporal punishment during the year, the first since November, 1898.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

The number of juvenile offenders committed to prison has been considerably smaller, viz., 35, as compared with 61 last year.

112 youths between 16 and 18 years of age have been treated in every way as juvenile offenders.

Two prisoners have been committed as offenders of the first division, and 142 have been placed in the second division by the committing magistrates.

471 prisoners have been placed in the star class as first offenders.

The average daily numbers have been 1,078, against 1,057 last year.

The privilege of earning remission of sentence continues to have an excellent influence on prisoners under long sentences, and it is very rare in which I find it necessary to forfeit marks towards remission.

A large number of male and female prisoners continue to tak advantage of the provision for the part payment of fines, and I am of opinion that the concession is considered a great boon.

The treadwheel having been abolished, hard labour has been enforced by oakum picking and making coal-sacks by male prisoners in the first stage.

Other prisoners have been employed in making mail-bags for the Post Office, bed-cases for the War Department, seamen's bags

Extracts, Governor's Report.

for the Admiralty, shoemaking, tailoring, all sorts of repairs, smith and tinman's work, carpentering, picking cotton and wool, and repairs to buildings.

Large quantities of prisoners' clothing and shoes have been supplied to other prisons.

Female prisoners are employed in private washing, sewing, knitting, making the female officers' uniforms, refooting stockings for convicts in convict prisons, and making surplices.

Associated labour continues in full operation, and it is much appreciated; the prisoners are well-behaved while so employed.

Conversational exercise is hardly ever asked for, except it be by an old habitual offender.

The long sentenced star class prisoners have their full share of outdoor labour on the boundary—gardening, &c.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The supplies from contractors have been generally good and punctually delivered.

The hydrants and hose in case of fire have been tested monthly—they are in good working order, and the supply of water is adequate.

The progressive stage system has been duly and strictly carried out.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, the Commissioners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	19	3	22	197 18 5	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	70 4 0	
Carpenters	2	—	2	41 2 0	
Cotton sorters	283	23	306	82 6 4	
Hammock makers	7	—	7	144 16 3	
Knitters..	—	77	77	351 15 5	
Mail-bag makers	20	—	20	234 11 7	

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Needleworkers	—	79	79	566 11 0	
Oakum pickers	92	—	92	12 14 0	
Sack makers and menders ..	25	—	25	527 6 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	16	—	16	375 11 2	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	23 8 0	
Tailors, &c.	14	—	14	295 6 0	
Washers (not including prison service).	—	48	48	711 1 3	
Wool sorters, &c.	78	1	79	158 0 3	
Total	559	231	790	—	3,782 11 8
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayer	1	—	1	60 6 8	
Carpenters	2	—	2	95 3 4	
Labourers	10	—	10	318 2 0	
Painters and glaziers	4	2	6	236 18 8	
Plumber	1	—	1	35 0 0	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	69 6 8	
Whitewashers	7	2	9	273 4 0	
Total	26	4	30	—	1,088 1 4
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	4	—	4	124 16 0	
Cooks	8	—	8	240 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	38	20	58	904 16 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	2	3	70 4 0	
Stokers	4	—	4	89 9 6	
Washers..	—	25	25	585 0 0	
Total	55	47	102	—	2,023 17 6

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	58	13	71		
Certified as unfit for any labour	—	10	10		
Not told off at unlocking	31	20	51		
Sick	14	16	30		
Under punishment	4	—	4		
Total	107	59	166		
GRAND TOTAL	747	341	1,088	—	6.694 10 6

MANCHESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

I am glad to say that the religious and moral condition of the prisoners has been satisfactory, considering the large size of Manchester prison and the number of inmates. My visits have been received kindly and civilly both by the men and women.

The education of the prisoners, both male and female, has been carried out systematically and well by an efficient teaching staff. The library has been much appreciated, and many have shown themselves most anxious to improve their education. The daily and Sunday services have been duly performed, and the behaviour of the congregation most satisfactory.

Prisoners have been visited daily on reception and discharge and under punishment; also the others have been seen occasionally.

A mission has been held for the last four years under my supervision, the missioner being an experienced Church Army captain; he visited those desirous to converse with him afterwards in their cells, with, I think, very good results.

Prisoners are given opportunities of receiving Holy Communion seven times in the year, but the fearful ignorance one meets with on the subject of this holy ordinance is most painful. Men who have not been brought up in the Church of England, or know nothing of baptism or confirmation, or indeed understand the meaning of the word or the service, will eagerly apply to attend, and often these men are the worst characters in the prison; so a chaplain's work cannot be gauged by the number of communicants.

A large proportion of the prisoners, especially the first offenders, do try to live honest lives as a result of the religious and moral influences brought to bear upon them.

Our Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is in experienced hands, and therefore carefully administered. A prisoner told me a few weeks ago that he preferred prison to the workhouse, because from the latter he was sent empty away, while from the former he could fall back upon his gratuity or a good suit of clothes from the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. So we have to be careful we do not encourage these sort of men.

I have received every kindness and assistance from the whole staff.

Prisoners, like all others, are influenced so much by the force of example. There is a great deal in the old saying, "As with the

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

priests so with the people," and one might in truth say, as with the Governor and his staff so with the prisoners.

The lady visitors do their work quietly and well, but an account of their work figures largely in the annual report of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
16,673	353	68	84	127	74

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 11	Standard II. .. 10	Standard III... 4	Passed Standard III. 10
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 13	Standard III... 15	Passed Standard III... 26	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 29	Passed Standard III... 41		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III... 42			

MANCHESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

The great prevalence of small-pox in this district has been the cause of much anxiety. Great care has been taken to prevent the introduction of the disease into the prison. 3,435 prisoners (2,661 males and 774 females) have been revaccinated; the operation is offered to all prisoners with sentences of more than 14 days, and is hardly ever refused. By this means, accompanied by careful isolation and observation of prisoners who are suspected of having been exposed to infection, we have succeeded in keeping out this much dreaded disease up to the present time.

There has been no epidemic, but one case of typhoid fever (clearly contracted before reception) occurred in October. The prisoner made an excellent recovery. The physical condition of the prisoners has been much improved by the new dietary of September, 1901.

The food, bedding, and temperature of the prisons have been quite satisfactory.

There have been two suicides—one a male, who threw himself from a landing in the reception ward, fracturing his skull; the other a woman, who hanged herself in her cell while waiting for trial. There have been seven attempts at suicide, mostly by strangulation, and usually obviously feigned.

The health of the officers has been good.

The lectures on first aid and nursing to female probationary officers have been continued.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Classification of Prisoners.—There has been a considerable increase in the number placed in the second division, exclusive of those who are so placed by statute, the number being 130, against 88 last year.

My observation during the past year of the working of Section 6 of the Prison Act of 1898 has only tended to confirm the opinion expressed in my last report, that "the triple division of offenders seems to be better understood in this district than in some places." There has not been a single case during the year of a prisoner having been placed in the second division with known criminal antecedents, or who was otherwise legally ineligible; nor, on the other hand, have there been many who were sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour in default of paying a fine who could, in my opinion, be considered eligible for treatment in the second division; but in all such cases they were placed in the star class.

It is true that a large number (2,183) of prisoners were received who were sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour in default of paying a fine, but a considerable proportion of them were committed from an important local court which only sentences a very small proportion of its prisoners to hard labour.

There has been a great increase in the number received for "breaches of bye-laws," the number having increased from 517 in 1901 to 837 this year; but with few exceptions they had been previously convicted, and in some cases as many as 40 to 50 times.

By the courtesy of the clerk to the city justices I was recently permitted to examine the court book, and I found that although a considerable number had been sentenced to imprisonment in the second division in default of paying a fine, the great majority were released at the court on payment of the fine.

Juvenile Offenders.—I regret to report a large increase in the committals, on conviction, of male juvenile offenders, the number having risen from 76 to 104, whilst the number received in 1901 was only 32.

Gambling again heads the list of offences, no fewer than 40 having been convicted of that offence; 24 were convicted of disorderly behaviour, 18 of stealing, seven of vagrancy, five of shopbreaking, and 10 of other minor offences, such as fighting, throwing stones, snowballs, &c.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

They were all 14 and 15 years of age. I am glad to say that no boy under 14 has been received on conviction this year.

The sentences were again very short, far too short, I fear, for prison discipline to have made any lasting impression upon many of them. They were as follows :—

2 and 3 days	44
5 and 7 „	52
8 „	1
14 „	5
1 month	2
	104

I cannot but strongly deprecate the sending of young boys to prison for such short periods as two or three days, as such sentences can only tend, for reasons explained in my last report, to make them look upon imprisonment with indifference. Only quite recently a boy was brought here on a Saturday morning (after the prisoners due for release on that day and the Sunday had been discharged) on a commitment for two days, which would in the ordinary course have expired on the following morning, but the day on which he was received being a Saturday he could only be detained a few hours. The absurdity of short sentences could surely go no further.

Seventy-five of these boys had not been previously convicted, and I cannot but deplore the fact that there was no other means of dealing with them than by sending them to prison, and that, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, simply in default of paying a small fine.

Part Payment of Fines.—The number released on part payment of fines continues steadily to increase, no fewer than 739 having availed themselves of this rule during the year, against 666 in 1902, and 492 in 1901.

Remission of Sentence.—The power to earn remission of sentence continues to act as a great incentive to industry and good conduct, especially in the case of the habitual criminal, who is often naturally disposed to be idle and troublesome.

Star Class.—A largely increased number have been placed in this class, and only a small percentage of them have been re-convicted. They have been very well conducted.

Debtors.—There has been a decrease of 98 in the number of debtors received, as compared with last year.

Prisoners Awaiting Trial.—Very few have availed themselves of the rule which permits them to have employment, and the amount of their earnings placed to their credit.

Associated Labour.—Fuller effect has been given to this than was possible in previous years, and it is undoubtedly a privilege which is highly appreciated by most prisoners; but it affords facilities for communication, and I regret to say that it has been

Extracts, Governor's Report.

found necessary to remove several old offenders owing to their irregular conduct, though discipline generally has been well maintained amongst the prisoners so employed.

Employment.—Hard labour in the First Stage consisted of stone breaking for the Corporation and wood chopping for Government departments.

Industrial work consisted of mail-bag, hammock, and coal-sack making for Government departments, and of sack making and mending, net, halter, gas-tube, and ship-fender making, &c., for local firms. The females were employed in knitting and needlework for the prisons.

Buildings.—The buildings generally are in good order.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very satisfactory, and they have discharged their duties with zeal and fidelity.

The conduct of the great majority of the prisoners has been good; a few, however, of the habitual criminals and tramps, of which there have been a considerable number, have been ill-conducted and idle. There has been one case of corporal punishment for an assault upon an officer.

The funds at the disposal of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society were sufficient for the relief of all deserving cases.

There has been no escape or attempt at escape.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, and the quantity of clothing, bedding, and stores generally have been sufficient for all requirements.

The progressive stage system has been carefully carried out, and the rules for the government of the prison have been complied with.

I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my obligations to the Visiting Committee for the support they have so readily accorded me in the discharge of my duties.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	3	—	3	8 17 0	
Bookbinder	1	—	1	29 5 9	
Gas-tube case makers..	2	—	2	12 15 0	
Halter and net maker	1	—	1	11 19 5	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hammock makers	14	—	14	169 11 6	
Knitters..	—	29	29	162 3 1	
Mail-bag makers	15	—	15	182 16 11	
Mat and rug makers, &c... ..	3	—	3	15 6 0	
Needleworkers	—	10	10	153 6 8	
Oakum pickers	61	—	61	71 7 6	
Sack makers and menders ..	13	—	13	156 1 7	
Ship-fender makers, &c.	5	—	5	32 11 11	
Shoemakers, &c.	2	—	2	54 5 10	
Smith and fitter, &c.	1	—	1	24 7 0	
Stonebreakers	26	—	26	131 14 5	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	26 8 0	
Wood choppers	10	—	10	51 18 0	
Total	158	39	197	—	1,294 15 7
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenter and bricklayer ..	1	—	1	45 15 0	
Labourers	4	—	4	105 18 3	
Painters, glaziers, &c.	5	—	5	192 15 4	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	32 11 3	
Total	11	—	11	—	376 19 10
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 8 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	91 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	19	8	27	435 1 0	
Hospital orderlies	2	—	2	50 15 0	
Stokers	1	1	2	54 12 0	
Washers	—	12	12	270 17 0	
Total	27	21	48	—	964 13 0

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	14	1	15		
Certified as unfit for any labour	1	1	2		
Not told off at unlocking	13	6	19		
Sick	3	4	7		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	32	12	44		
GRAND TOTAL	228	72	300	—	2,636 8 5

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Divine service has been conducted in chapel on all Sundays throughout the year, and also on Christmas Day and Good Friday, both morning and evening. Morning prayer has been said daily. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been celebrated on the great festivals, and on other occasions requiring the same. On all occasions the conduct of prisoners has been satisfactory.

School instruction has been given by the schoolmaster and schoolmistress under my supervision, with good results. Special attention has at all times been paid to the requirements of juveniles, of whom I regret to state that there have been a large increase in prison during the last twelve months.

I have daily visited the sick in the infirmaries and cells, and admonished all prisoners under punishment. I have also at stated periods visited all prisoners in their cells, special attention being given to first offenders.

I am greatly indebted to the lady visitor for very kind assistance in dealing with women in prison. I should much like to see this section of my duties further facilitated by the appointment of a female agent to meet and assist women on their discharge.

The agent of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society daily visits the prison to assist deserving cases.

On all occasions I have received the most ready assistance in the discharge of my duties from the Governor and all the officials of the prison.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
5,933	294	68	70	44	112

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 44	Standard II. .. 13	Standard III... 4	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 56	Standard III .. 3	Passed Standard III... 10	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 20	Passed Standard III... 11		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III... 94			

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

There has been no epidemic. In order to prevent an outbreak of small-pox 380 prisoners and eight officers were revaccinated.

There has been one suicide of a prisoner on reception in a reception cell. There has been one attempt at suicide, which was genuine.

All prisoners are carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of the cells is good.

The general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

Due attention has been paid to the heating of the prison, so that it is kept at a uniform temperature.

NORTHALLERTON PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The general state of the prison has been satisfactory and discipline well maintained.

The triple division of offenders does not appear to be generally understood, as it is comparatively rarely that prisoners are classed by the committing courts in this district, because out of the 1,551 committals received during the year, only one was placed in the 1st division and five in the 2nd division.

The rule giving prisoners whose sentences exceed six months the power to earn remission of a portion by good conduct and industry works well, and the result has been highly satisfactory from an administrative point of view.

The rule as to part payment of fines is not taken advantage of to the extent it might be, although it is carefully explained to all, on admission, who could so obtain their release if they availed themselves of it.

I am glad to say that corporal punishment has not been necessary, therefore I cannot speak from experience of the new rules as to its infliction.

Associated labour is appreciated by the prisoners, and the effect is good. It is carried out as fully as the structural arrangements of the prison and the staff at my disposal will admit.

Conversation at exercise is now practically not in force, as few prisoners are eligible, and those who are, as a rule, decline this doubtful privilege.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been excellent.

The behaviour of the prisoners generally has been good, but owing to a large influx of prisoners of the tramp class the punishments for idleness have reach the abnormally high number of 617.

There has been no escape or attempt to do so.

The prisoners have been employed as follows :—

Crank labour has been enforced only as long as necessary to pump water for flushing the drains. Prisoners have been employed at wood sawing and chopping, ship's fender making, linoleum waste and oakum picking; also at mail-bag and hammock making, tailoring, needlework, knitting, shoemaking, tinners, smiths, painters, &c., and in the ordinary domestic service of the prison, bakers, cooks, gardeners, cleaners, and washers.

There have been 65 male prisoners treated under the rules for juvenile offenders. They received the special attention of the

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Chaplain, Medical Officer, and myself, and were well looked after both morally and physically. They have been chiefly employed, weather permitting, in the garden, where sufficient vegetables, except potatoes, have been grown for the requirements of the prison. On release they have been conducted to their homes, or if destitute the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has found them employment.

The prison buildings and boundary wall are in good repair.

The fire extinguishing appliances are now in efficient working order, as new canvas hose pipes have been purchased during the year.

The supply of water is abundant and excellent in quality.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been adequate to the requirements of the prison.

The contractors' supplies have been good in quality and, with one exception, punctually delivered.

The prison is visited regularly each week by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and lady visitors, who are doing a good work by making it their special business to see that no prisoner desiring aid and worthy of it is unassisted. I have to thank the lady visitors for kindly presenting pictures to decorate the hospital walls.

The system of progressive stages has been duly carried out, and all rules and regulations for the government of the prison have been strictly observed and complied with.

I have to acknowledge the hearty co-operation of the Chaplain, R.C. Priest, and Medical Officer, in the discharge of my duties, and also the never failing support afforded me at all times by the Visiting Committee in matters of discipline.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	4	—	4	4 9 3	
Carpenter	1	—	1	23 3 0	
Hammock makers	2	—	2	42 17 6	
Knitters..	—	7	7	48 4 0	
Mail-bag makers	6	—	6	116 17 10	
Needleworkers	—	3	3	51 18 1	
Oakum pickers	26	—	26	27 12 6	
Pickers (linoleum)	23	1	24	79 9 6	

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ship-fender maker	1	—	1	13 10 1	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	22 1 9	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	19 10 0	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	17 16 8	
Wood choppers	12	—	12	104 10 6	
Total	78	11	89	—	572 1 1
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	67 6 3	
Total	2	—	2	—	67 6 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	124 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	5	3	8	113 0 0	
Gardeners	5	—	5	80 17 0	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	4	—	4	2 16 8	
Washers	—	5	5	128 11 0	
Total	19	8	27	—	481 4 8
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	1	9		
Not told off at unlocking	5	1	6		
Sick	1	2	3		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total .. .	16	4	20		
GRAND TOTAL	115	23	138	—	1,120 12 0

NORTHALLERTON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Divine service has been conducted in chapel daily. Morning prayer with sermon, evening prayer with sermon, on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday; on saints' days and festivals, an address on the subject of the day; on Saturday, Bible class for juveniles.

I have again pleasure in testifying to the reverent behaviour of the congregation, the hearty way in which they join the service, and the earnest attention with which they listen to my words.

W. T., writing a few days after his discharge, says:—"I cannot let the opportunity be lost of once more testifying my past appreciation of your kindness and consideration during the past six months, which have done so much to make my exile endurable and my life, under the circumstances, fairly bright and happy. The daily and weekly services, with your short, sharp, and straight from the shoulder addresses were a source of great profit and enjoyment."

I visit every prisoner on admission and discharge, and weekly during their imprisonment; juveniles twice a week; those sick and under punishment daily.

I pay special attention to first offenders and frequently visit them between 6 and 8 p.m. The prisoners receive my visits with the greatest respect, and gladly receive my words of admonition and counsel.

The man who has been respectably brought up and in a weak moment, or under the influence of drink, falling into crime and serving a term as first offender, seldom returns to prison.

My greatest difficulty is with the tramps—men of low mental calibre, too idle to work, with no self respect, living nothing higher than a mere animal life. We have a great number of this class, and they present a very difficult problem.

Our juveniles come from the low parts of our big northern towns. Brought up with wretched surroundings, their homes are frequently described as miserable hovels, their parents drunkards and thieves, and many of our juveniles have many convictions before they are sent here, and their short sentences in the prison do not leave enough time to reform them. 65 juveniles were committed to this prison, out of that number six had been here before.

The education of prisoners has been carried out regularly. Some have done well, others show great indifference. The juveniles have done well considering the shortness of their sentence.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Extract from a letter received by the Chaplain :—"Tell the schoolmaster that his teaching has not been in vain. T. W. when he came to prison could neither read nor write; on his return, startled his mother and her neighbour by proudly reading the newspaper."

The schoolmaster has done his work well, and the matron has been untiring in teaching the females.

The library books have been changed regularly, and are much appreciated.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has left nothing undone which was calculated to help and benefit the discharged. Help has been given by various means—some of the juveniles sent out to farms in the neighbourhood, others clothed and sent home. The lady visitors have found situations for some of the females, others were sent to homes. I have pleasure in testifying to the zeal of the lady visitors, and to the good work done by the agent.

The Governor and all the other officers have afforded me every assistance in the performance of my duties, for which help I am very grateful.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,617	56	27	16	9	4

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 2	Standard II. .. 1	Standard III. ..—	Passed Standard III —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 8	Standard III. ..—	Passed Standard III. .. 2	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. .. —	Passed Standard III. .. 2		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III. .. 3			

NORTHALLERTON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The general health of the prisoners and of the staff has been good.

We had one case of small-pox in January, but no other case of infectious disease throughout the year.

One death occurred, due to cerebral hæmorrhage.

One attempt at suicide was feigned.

One female prisoner attempted to destroy her child, and was removed to Clifton Asylum suffering from puerperal mania.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation and warming of the prison have been satisfactory, with the exception of reception cells, which are now being furnished with a new heating apparatus.

The water supply is excellent, and the general sanitation of the prison good.

Six cells on the main wing of male prison have recently been provided with gates, and have proved of much value in the treatment of cases calling for constant observation.

All prisoners are carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

Every prisoner received has been revaccinated unless already protected by revaccination. All officers and their households are also revaccinated.

NORTHAMPTON PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of this prison during the past twelve months have been in every respect satisfactory.

With regard to the changes effected by the Prison Act, 1898, I have little or nothing to add to the remarks made in my last year's report.

I beg to state that I consider the rules for classification of prisoners, generally speaking, to be fairly well understood at the various courts in this district, and I can record no cases during the year where prisoners have been either classified as offenders of the 2nd division in manifest error or where 3rd division prisoners might have been committed as offenders of the 2nd division.

Out of a total of 92 3rd division prisoners awarded simple imprisonment only during 1902–3, I have only been able to pick out 12 which appeared to me the committing magistrates might have been able to place in the 2nd division. All these were one month and under, and most of the sentences were seven days. There was doubtless reason, however, for the benches not having departed from their ordinary course, either from information supplied by the police or from other causes.

During the four years the Prison Act, 1898, has been in operation the number placed in the 2nd division have been 29, 13, 12, and 10 respectively.

I think that courts in general, and those having any difficulty in classifying prisoners in particular, would see their way much more clearly when passing sentences if the words "hard labour" were done away with and "imprisonment" only were used.

I consider that the time has now arrived when the term "hard labour" may safely be set aside, it being, I feel sure, a travesty, as at present applied, on its original meaning.

When it is considered what a large proportion of prisoners sentenced to hard labour escape its rigors by means of either their medical unfitness or by the fact that if they are passed "fit" by the Medical Officer, the period of their hard labour only lasts 14 days, I think it must be understood what a very unnecessary expression "hard labour" is.

I trust my meaning will not be mistaken. I do not recommend that there should be any difference made in the labour itself, but

Extracts, Governor's Report.

in the term only. In making this suggestion I may state that I realise the difficulties it entails, but which may be overcome by legislation and necessary new rules.

I am glad to be able to report that the Governor and Chaplain are once more working in accord with the committee administering the local Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

The conduct of the subordinate officers, likewise that of the prisoners, has been very good.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

Prisoners have been employed in the same manner as last year.

The condition of the various prison buildings is good. Necessary repairs are being taken in hand.

The fire appliances are good, and the water supply is adequate.

The quantity of clothing, &c., has been sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, except where already reported to the contrary.

All rules and regulations have been strictly complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow maker, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	5 19 9	
Hammock makers	4	—	4	102 11 0	
Knitters..	—	3	3	18 12 10	
Mail-bag makers	14	—	14	165 8 0	
Needleworkers	—	4	4	53 18 4	
Oakum pickers	29	—	29	21 10 0	
Sack makers and menders ..	5	—	5	116 10 9	
Shoemakers, &c.	9	—	9	297 18 7	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	25 18 4	
Wood choppers	14	—	14	98 17 0	
Total	78	7	85	—	867 4 7

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bricklayer	1	—	1	34 10 0	
Carpenter	1	—	1	47 10 0	
Labourers	5	—	5	161 6 0	
Painter and glazier	1	—	1	69 6 8	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	52 10 0	
Total	9	—	9	—	365 2 8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	83 2 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	7	2	9	146 16 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	33 2 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	11 11 0	
Washers	1	4	5	131 11 0	
Total	15	6	21	—	436 6 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	7	—	7		
Certified as unfit for any labour	13	—	13		
Not told off at unlocking	7	1	8		
Offenders of the first division, when not employed.	4	—	4		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	32	1	33		
GRAND TOTAL	13	14	148	—	1,068 13 3

NORTHAMPTON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The Sunday and daily services in the chapel have been duly maintained in accordance with the regulations. Notice of Holy Communion has been given seven times, and the Sacrament has been administered whenever the requirements of the Rubric have been fulfilled.

The services in chapel have with one or two exceptions always been choral, both on Sundays and on week-days. On Wednesdays the service is of a more penitential character, and one of the litanies of penitence is sung antiphonally by Chaplain and prisoners. The litany is sung on Fridays, and on holy days the ante-communion service is used. Variation is aimed at as much as possible in this way in order to prevent the services becoming of a stereotyped character. It is pleasant to note that many of the prisoners have the places in their prayer books found ready before they enter chapel. Choir practices are held regularly, and these are a great help towards brightening the nature of the services.

The education of the prisoners has been carried on, with satisfactory results. The schoolmaster is diligent in the performance of his duties, and he has on several occasions brought the prisoners under him to use their wits in a healthy direction. It is painful to find in some cases that prisoners who received the usual education in elementary schools up to the ordinary age of leaving seem absolutely to have forgotten all that they ever learned. I have constantly examined the prisoners receiving instruction, and the progress made in a few instances is really surprising. I am more than pleased with the schoolmaster's work.

All prisoners have been seen by me on admission and discharge. I have daily visited all sick cases, likewise observation and punishment cases. The other prisoners are seen fortnightly on the average. Speaking generally, the prisoners are glad to see one, but there are some, principally from the idle pauper class, that make one feel it is a pity no severer punishment than confinement and bread and water diet can be administered. In many cases even this punishment cannot be given where physical reasons stand in the way. Apart from a few such cases the Chaplain's ministrations are received in a proper spirit. The behaviour of the prisoners in chapel is reverent.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The Governor and myself are in close touch with the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, he being on the committee, while I hold the post of hon. sec. The arrangements of the society have been altered so as to make the work of the society more efficient. Temporary work has been found for a great number of discharged prisoners at the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society Home, until such time as regular employment could be found for them. Every effort has been made to rescue them from evil surroundings and associates, and in the case of juveniles no time or trouble has been spared.

The number of female prisoners is not large. Several juvenile females have been sent to homes, and in every case an attempt has been made to point out to them the "good and the right way." I am afraid it is only too true that when women take to evil ways they are worse than the opposite sex, and the incarceration of some hopeless females is distressingly frequent.

The library is in a good state; extra shelves are now being erected.

I have written a great number of letters on behalf of prisoners in order to obtain work for them, and they have in many cases displayed gratitude. Where prisoners have come from country parishes I have in hopeful cases written to the incumbents of their parishes, asking them to keep a friendly eye upon them on their return, and if possible to give them a helping hand.

It is a great help to be in touch with the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, as I continually send suitable cases on to the home. Work is there offered to them, and as his work is the best test of every man's character, it is very quickly found out how much good there is in any particular individual.

Speaking generally, there are many points of encouragement in the work. One's disappointments are many, but it is helpful to find some good resulting from one's efforts.

I have received every attention and courtesy from the Governor and from the whole staff of the prison.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,064	49	13	17	16	3

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 3	Standard II. .. 5	Standard III. .. 2	Passed Standard III. 3
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 3	Standard III... 9	Passed Standard III. ..10	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 5	Passed Standard III... 32		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III . 6			

NORTHAMPTON PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners during the past year was satisfactory.

No suicides occurred.

All prisoners were examined with care before being certified as physically fit for hard labour.

The clothing and bedding supplied to prisoners was sufficient and of good quality.

The general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

Due attention has been directed to the heating arrangements of the prison, and the temperature has been fairly uniform.

The ventilation of the cells is fairly satisfactory.

NORWICH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The triple division of offenders has not been extensively acted upon in the sentences in this locality.

The power to earn remission of sentence is a great stimulus to good conduct and work.

The provision for part payment of fines is not so much utilised as I expected.

The associated labour does not seem to have had any particular effect; troublesome prisoners are anxious to have it, but many prisoners would prefer not to have it.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been generally very satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has been, with a few exceptions, good. There have been no escapes or attempted escapes.

The prisoners have been employed at sack and bag making for Government departments and private firms, wood chopping, oakum picking, shoe mending, smiths' work, carpentry, tailoring, whitewashing, pumping water, and usual services of the prison. Female prisoners have been employed at needlework and washing.

The prison buildings, fences, &c., are in good order and condition, and the drainage is in satisfactory order.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in proper working order; the supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing and bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient.

The contractors' supplies, as a rule, have been good, and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules for the government of prisons have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been brought to the notice of a Commissioner.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hammock makers	3	—	3	44 19 6	
Mail-bag makers	14	—	14	139 2 6	
Needleworkers	—	1	1	21 9 8	
Oakum pickers	15	—	15	20 7 0	
Sack makers and menders ..	16	—	16	136 5 6	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	10 1 3	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	19 10 0	
Wood choppers	4	—	4	27 0 0	
Total .. .	54	1	55	—	418 15 5
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayer, &c.	1	—	1	25 19 7	
Labourer	1	—	1	16 14 0	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	26 9 2	
Total	3	—	3	—	69 2 9
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Cooks	2	—	2	62 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind), &c.	11	2	13	212 7 6	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	20	—	20	55 9 8	
Stoker	1	—	1	11 14 0	
Washers	—	3	3	75 19 6	
Total	34	5	39	—	417 18 8
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	6	1	7		
Certified as unfit for any labour	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking	5	1	6		
Sick	3	—	3		
Under punishment	3	—	3		
Total	18	2	20		
GRAND TOTAL	109	8	117	—	905 16 10

NORWICH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

During the past year the services in chapel have been as follows:—Daily morning prayer at 8.45; Sundays, morning prayer at 10 a.m., evening prayer with sermon at 2.45 p.m. An address is given at morning prayer on Fridays.

Notice of Holy Communion has been duly given, but owing to insufficient numbers I have only celebrated twice during the year.

A three days' mission, conducted by the Church Army, was appreciated by the prisoners, and in my opinion was useful.

The sanctuary in the chapel has been brightened, the lady visitor (Mrs. Birkbeck) having paid for the redecorating of the altar frontal, which is very nice. I have also started a fund for altar flowers, to which the visiting magistrates have subscribed liberally.

The behaviour of the prisoners in chapel has been very good, and they have joined very heartily in the musical portions of the service; they have been also most attentive to sermons.

In visiting the cells I have, with very few exceptions, found them pleased to see me, civil and responsive.

The library is now in a satisfactory condition. At one time there were too many volumes for the number of prisoners, and a large number of obsolete and unsuitable books; these have been condemned and books of modern authors have been introduced, to the decided advantage of the prisoners.

The education of prisoners has been well carried out under my supervision by the schoolmaster, an officer of whose powers I have a high opinion; his work has been thorough and persevering, and the progress of prisoners under his tuition has been satisfactory. In other matters I have found him obliging and capable.

The lady visitor (Mrs. Birkbeck) has done excellent work among the female prisoners, and has been of the greatest assistance to me; her visits have been regularly paid, and her sympathy and sound common sense cannot fail to leave an impression. In her absence the work has been done by Miss Birkbeck, who is also most capable.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been a great help to prisoners on discharge, and has given opportunities to many of making a fresh start.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,039	92	15	27	28	23

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 3	Standard II. .. 4	Standard III. .. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 4	Standard III. .. 9	Passed Standard III. .. 1	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 9	Passed Standard III. 6		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III. 15			

NORWICH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts Medical Officer's Report.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

No epidemic has occurred, and no suicide attempted or feigned.

Every prisoner has been carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

The diet and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality, and the ventilation of the cells and general sanitary arrangements efficient and satisfactory.

Attention has been paid to the heating, and a uniform temperature maintained in the prison.

No death has occurred during the year.

NOTTINGHAM PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

During the past year the conduct of the prisoners generally has been good; on four occasions only have cases been referred to the Visiting Committee.

There has been no case of corporal punishment during the year.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

The daily average of male prisoners during the year was 156, compared with 139 the previous year.

The daily average of female prisoners during the year was 17, compared with 18 the previous year.

The payment of fines, both whole and part payment, is largely taken advantage of in this district; of 1,094 persons received into prison in default of fine, no less than 438 paid their fines; this is not including debtor prisoners.

I should like to call attention to the fact that during the past year not a single prisoner has been placed in the second division by order of court or committing magistrates, though many have been eligible and suitable for this division.

The prisoners have been employed at the following employments, viz.:—Stone breaking, oakum picking, wood chopping, pea sorting, mail-bag making, sack making of various kinds, unravelling wool, fibre picking, mat making, making and repairing prison clothing, shoe repairing, knitting and needlework, gardening, and in the ordinary service of the prison. Wood chopping has only recently been started as a prison industry, and from various causes I have not been able to do much, but I hope during the coming year to be able to get a market for the wood and develop this industry.

There has been one case of small-pox in the prison during the year, but owing to the prompt measures and careful precautions taken by the Medical Officer there has been no further case up to the present, which is a matter of congratulation considering the prevalence of the disease all around.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

All garden ground has been cultivated to the fullest extent and the produce used in the prison.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The buildings and fences are in good condition.

The fire appliances are in working order and are tested monthly.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been strictly complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinder	1	—	1	38 18 6	
Knitters..	—	3	3	20 3 0	
Mail-bag makers	3	—	3	44 19 4	
Mat and rug makers, &c.	5	—	5	24 17 4	
Needleworkers	2	4	6	93 8 1	
Oakum pickers	12	—	12	4 2 0	
Pea sorters	4	—	4	8 2 8	
Sack makers and menders ..	8	—	8	174 17 7	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	34 7 4	
Stonebreakers	10	—	10	20 6 6	
Tailors, &c.	9	—	9	181 14 2	
Wood chopper	1	—	1	3 0 0	
Wool sorters, &c.	33	—	33	42 9 5	
Total	89	7	96	—	691 5 11
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	8	—	8	312 15 10	
Total	8	—	8	—	312 15 10
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	124 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	10	2	12	180 19 0	

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gardeners	7	—	7	106 14 0	
Hospital orderly	1	—	1	12 13 6	
Stokers	2	—	2	40 8 6	
Washers..	—	6	6	140 9 0	
Total	25	8	33	—	637 4 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	13	1	14		
Certified as unfit for any labour	10	—	10		
Not told off at unlocking	9	1	10		
Sick	1	—	1		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	34	2	36		
GRAND TOTAL	156	17	173	—	1,841 5 9

NOTTINGHAM PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Every prisoner has been conversed with by me both on reception and discharge.

The sick and those under punishment or observation have been visited by me daily.

Long-term prisoners have been visited by me at fairly frequent and regular intervals, and constant opportunity has been given them for instruction or advice.

I have been invariably received by the prisoners, not with the chilling respect due to an official, but with the confidence, and in many cases the affection, extended to a friend.

The closest possible attention has been given to the juveniles and female prisoners. Books have been judiciously selected for them; their education has received my close personal supervision; their history, connexions, and prospects have been the object of continual enquiry, and every possible means have been taken to promote their welfare and to secure their protection on discharge.

With a special exception morning prayer has been said daily. Divine service, followed by an address, has been held morning and afternoon on each Sunday and on Good Friday. The Holy Communion has been celebrated monthly.

The chapel services are much appreciated. The singing is joined in heartily, and the behaviour of the prisoners is remarkably good.

An address was delivered by the Rev. F. P. Downman, Organizing Secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society, Diocese of Southwell, on the 19th March, 1903, which was listened to with great attention.

Services have been conducted in the hospitals (male and female) when they have been occupied, and special care has been devoted to the occupants.

The library now contains a number of excellent books, and when the fresh annual authorised supply comes to hand, and we are thus enabled to weed out the few remaining worthless and obsolete volumes, we hope it will have become fairly representative of the most popular and best English authors.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The education of those entitled to receive instruction has been most efficiently carried out by the schoolmaster, considering the very unpromising material he frequently has to deal with.

The work of the lady visitors has been performed with a tact, sympathy, and effectiveness which it is impossible for me to speak too highly of.

The most distinguishable predisposing causes to crime or misdemeanour in this county are :—

(1.) Intemperance.—The day's work done, the released workers —labourers, miners, mechanics, factory hands, and others (male and female, old and young)—would appear to be drawn by a common and apparently altogether irresistible impulse to the public-houses, where until comparatively recently a not always too-edifying form of musical entertainment was provided.

At the last Brewster Sessions, however, the magistrates withdrew a very large number of these music licences which had in their estimation provided a direct inducement to excessive drinking and a whole train of following evils.

(2.) Debt.—Arising from a most pernicious system of credit obtaining largely in the mining districts encouraging the thriftless labouring population to anticipate too confidently their wages, with occasionally disastrous results.

(3.) Tradesmen's thoughtlessness.—The reckless exposure of goods outside their shops by many of the local shopkeepers presenting to the destitute an overpowering temptation.

This direct provocation to crime cannot in my opinion be too strongly reprehended.

(4.) Lack of male adult employment.

The work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been most faithfully, judiciously, and effectively carried out by the agent, and the committee have invariably shown the greatest courtesy in putting into effect the recommendations of the Governor or myself.

In conclusion, I owe my most cordial thanks to the lady visitors, the Governor, the Medical Officer, and, indeed, to the whole staff, for the cheerful readiness with which they have gone even out of their way to render me every possible assistance.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,827	99	9	41	37	12

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 2	Standard II. .. 3	Standard III 1	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 8	Standard III. 7	Passed Standard III. 15	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 3	Passed Standard III. 19		
Standard III.	Passed Standard III. 10			

NOTTINGHAM PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners, both male and female, has been satisfactory. Two prisoners have been discharged on medical grounds—one female owing to advanced pregnancy, one male for small-pox.

There has been no epidemic, although one case of small-pox was discovered eight days after admission; he had been re-vaccinated the day after reception.

The small-pox epidemic throughout the kingdom has entailed a great deal of extra work; between 14th January, 1903, and 31st March, 1903, 366 prisoners and seven officers have been re-vaccinated.

All prisoners are carefully examined before being put to their tasks.

The dietary and bedding has been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of cells has been attended to.

The sanitary and heating arrangements of the prison are quite satisfactory.

OXFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The discipline of the prison has been satisfactorily maintained during the past year, and without having recourse to corporal punishment.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

The privilege of earning remission of sentence by good conduct and industry continues to be keenly appreciated.

Associated labour has been carried out as far as the limited means of supervision has allowed. In the winter months prisoners occasionally apply to be allowed to work in their cells, as they find them warmer and the light better than in the corridor.

A very large number of the prisoners committed to this prison belong to the tramp class, and the common offence is refusing to do their task in the workhouse; the "dignity of labour" has no meaning for them, their sentences are short and the reforming influence of the prison has no time to work for their good.

The classification by the committing courts has necessarily been limited; no offenders were placed in the first division and only six in the second division.

A start was made in February in wood chopping and bundling, also college faggot making. I hope this will considerably reduce the oakum picking. The other industries carried on during the year have been hammock, coal-sack, and mail-bag making, stone breaking, pea sorting, oakum picking, knitting, and needlework.

Two exercise yards have been prepared for growing vegetables, other bare and unprofitable spaces have been sown with grass seed; additional occupation will thus be provided for prisoners awaiting trial and those who need light employment in the open air.

The privilege of talking during exercise has not been made use of, only one prisoner was qualified.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The quantity of clothing and bedding has been sufficient.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The contractors' supplies have been good, and delivered punctually.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The advice, sympathy, and assistance the lady visitor extends to the female prisoners are powerful helps to many of them and to the first offender invaluable.

The rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hammock makers	6	—	6	148 16 3	
Knitters..	1	1	2	10 18 3	
Mail-bag makers	18	—	18	294 0 10	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	41 17 6	
Oakum pickers	15	—	15	22 18 0	
Pea sorter	1	—	1	0 16 6	
Sack makers and menders ..	5	—	5	124 17 0	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	12 18 8	
Stonebreakers	4	—	4	7 15 9	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	19 10 0	
Wood choppers	4	—	4	14 19 4	
Total	56	3	59	—	699 8 1
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayer, &c.	1	—	1	39 14 7	
Labourers	4	—	4	132 3 9	
Painters and glaziers	3	—	3	132 18 8	
Total	8	—	8	—	304 17 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	8	1	9	141 14 0	
Gardener	1	—	1	16 18 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	13 13 0	
Washers..	2	3	5	138 7 6	
Total	16	4	20	—	435 8 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	5	—	5		
Not told off at unlocking	6	1	7		
Sick	2	—	2		
Total	13	1	14		
GRAND TOTAL	93	8	101	—	1,439 13 7

OXFORD PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Morning prayers have been regularly said, except when practices have been substituted. With very few exceptions a short address is given at the daily service. There have been the usual Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday services, with sermon on each occasion. There have been no celebrations of the Holy Communion, inasmuch as Easter, 1902, falling early and Easter, 1903, falling late, the official year has contained no Easter Day, and on other occasions, though notice was duly given, none offered to come forward. Help has been rendered by the Revs. F. J. Carter, late Curate of St. Clement's, W. Blackburn, Chaplain of Oriel College, D. B. Griggs, Curate of St. Aldates, and H. K. Marsten, Curate of Holy Trinity. The two last-named have also visited during the week and done their work with great care and pains.

All prisoners have been visited both on their admission and discharge, and also on other occasions.

All sick and punishment cases have been reported and visited.

The schoolmaster has done his work very satisfactorily.

The Benefaction Fund, which in Oxford takes the place of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, has assisted in various ways 342 male and 72 female prisoners. The fund has also made grants to institutions which assist prisoners on their discharge, chief among them being the Church Army Labour Home.

The lady visitor's assistance has been of great value, especially among the younger women.

I have much pleasure in stating that the staff has at all times rendered me all assistance.

I close with an earnest prayer that Almighty God will let His blessing rest on this difficult and yet most necessary work.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
691	42	—	10	15	17

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	3	Standard II...	2	Standard III.	2	Passed Standard III. 2
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	5	Standard III.	5	Passed Standard III.	4	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	9	Passed Standard III.	12			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	16					

OXFORD PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

On the whole the health of the prisoners has been very good.

There has been no epidemic disease. Diarrhœa has been rather prevalent, but it has been very prevalent outside the prison also.

There has been no suicide or attempt at suicide.

The altered diet has worked very beneficially, and most of the prisoners have increased in weight.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

The bedding has been sufficient, and the ventilation and general sanitary arrangements have been quite satisfactory.

The temperature of the prison has been uniformly maintained.

There has been no death from any cause, and very little serious disease of any kind.

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The conduct of the officers has been very good; I have received every assistance from them in carrying out my duties.

The prisoners have behaved very well; serious offences have been few and far between; there has been no case of corporal punishment. One prisoner tried to remove the brickwork from his cell wall with a view to escape, but he was detected and punished by the Visiting Committee.

The prisoners in the star class and second division give very little trouble, but the placing of surety prisoners in the second division is often an evil, as many of them have had a large number of previous convictions and would be more appropriately classed as habitual criminals.

There is no falling off in the part payment of fines, more and more advantage is taken of this privilege and the saving to the State must be very considerable.

Under the existing regulations talking exercise, if it does no good, does little harm.

Working in association has been carried on to the fullest extent possible.

The work performed has been much the same as last year, viz.:—Oakum picking and coal-sack making for men at hard labour in first stage; baking, bookbinding, mail-bag and brush making, joiners', smiths', and tinman's work, mattress and bolster making, shoemaking, tailoring, and basket making.

The prison buildings are in good order.

The appliances for use in case of fire are in good order and sufficient for the purpose. The supply of water is adequate.

The contractors' supplies have been good and properly delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules and regulations for the government of the prison have been enforced and observed.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bakers	15	—	15	468 2 0	
Basket makers	20	—	20	277 6 5	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	66	—	66	528 15 9	
Bookbinders	21	—	21	737 13 3	
Brush and mop makers	12	—	12	11 15 0	
Carpenters	10	—	10	184 6 0	
Coir pickers	102	—	102	19 7 0	
Hammock makers	7	—	7	89 6 9	
Labourers, &c.	7	—	7	103 0 0	
Mail-bag makers	58	—	58	887 14 2	
Nosebag makers	13	—	13	12 11 2	
Oakum pickers	100	—	100	46 13 1	
Sack makers and menders	74	—	74	915 12 8	
Shoemakers, &c.	19	—	19	309 2 11	
Smiths and fitters	20	—	20	546 19 7	
Tailors, &c.	81	—	81	1,034 18 0	
Wool sorters, &c.	7	—	7	6 0 4	
Total	632	—	632	—	6,479 4 1
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers and masons	6	—	6	220 0 0	
Carpenters	3	—	3	105 5 0	
Labourers	34	—	34	804 16 6	
Painters and glaziers	10	—	10	313 12 0	
Plasterer	1	—	1	29 15 0	
Slater	1	—	1	9 5 0	
Smiths and fitters	9	—	9	377 7 6	
Whitewashers	2	—	2	58 19 0	
Total	66	—	66	—	1,919 0 0

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cooks	19	—	19	568 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	51	—	51	795 12 0	
Gardeners	7	—	7	106 4 0	
Hospital orderlies	4	—	4	93 12 0	
Stokers	10	—	10	284 0 0	
Washers	18	—	18	420 15 0	
Total	109	—	109	—	2,238 7 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	1	—	1		
Certified as unfit for any labour	145	—	145		
Not told off at unlocking	102	—	102		
Sick	35	—	35		
Under punishment	8	—	8		
Total	291	—	291		
GRAND TOTAL	1,098	—	1,098	—	10,636 11 1

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

We have conducted two Sunday services with a sermon at each, and one morning week-day service with (frequently) an address on Wednesdays. In the hospital one Sunday service with address, and one week-day service with (often) an address on Wednesdays or Thursdays.

All prisoners have been seen on the day after admission and on the day before discharge.

A system of cell-to-cell visiting is carried out in the hours when that is possible.

Special attention is given to the juveniles.

The conduct of the prisoners in chapel is excellent. After close observation, I can say without hesitation that in (at any rate) outward demeanour and attention they compare favourably with any ordinary congregation of church-goers. Dr. Thompson, who has a long experience of London churches, and has for some months acted as temporary Assistant Chaplain, fully endorses my opinion. In almost all cases, too, their reception of the Chaplain's cell visits is pleasant and friendly.

The result of the instruction given by the schoolmasters has been fairly good.

Owing to the chapel improvement alterations now in progress we have not yet appealed for pulpit-help from outside clergy. A satisfactory eight days' mission was, however, conducted by Captain Spencer, of the Church Army, in October. The Rev. W. Ransome, of St. Martin's, Bethnal Green, preached for us on March 29th.

I desire to record my sincerest thanks to the Governor and all the members of his staff, despite the severity of their own work in this busy prison, for unfailing courtesy and constant assistance to the Chaplains in the discharge of their duties.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
14,936	1,261	204	299	688	70

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 31	Standard II. .. 21	Standard III. .. 3	Passed Standard III. 4
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 36	Standard III. 36	Passed Standard III. ..23	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 75	Passed Standard III. 166		
Standard III..	Passed Standard III. 19			

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been very good, more particularly considering the abnormal receptions and the constantly congested condition of the buildings.

The early part of the year was marked by an exceptionally virulent epidemic of small-pox in London, but only one case was received into the prison, and no further spread of the disease took place as a result thereof. When it is taken into consideration that the receptions here have averaged over fifty prisoners daily throughout the year, that they include a large proportion of the class most dangerous as carriers of infection—namely, tramps—and that they are drawn in great part from the districts in and about the East End, this will appear a matter of some congratulation.

There has been one isolated case of typhoid, and another of scarlet fever; there was just a possibility of the former being infected on reception, but to the latter case no possible clue could be traced as he had been in the prison five months. These isolated cases are curious as they cannot be traced, neither does the disease affect any other person in the establishment.

I am glad to report that suicide and its attempt is an unknown quantity.

The examinations on reception are most searching.

The change of diet continues to produce a very salutary effect on the prisoners throughout; they are contented, improving physically, and have a healthier bearing, mentally and otherwise.

The ventilation of the cells is good.

There were nine deaths during the year, including three by capital punishment. Of the remaining six, two were of considerable interest, one being a case of cysticercus cellulosæ, and the other rupture of the right auricle. Counting only the six deaths from natural causes, our death-rate has been about one in 2,570 receptions.

The class of prisoners which affords the greatest care and responsibility is that of the mentally abnormal and epileptic. Cases of this sort are constantly coming in, and of course require detection when first seen. For instance, quite recently four genuine epileptics were received one evening, two being well-marked traumatic cases.

The number of prisoners requiring such special observation of their mental or nervous state during the year ending March 31st, 1903, was 215, made up as follows:—

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

161 examined as to their sanity, with the following results:—

83 had transitory mental disorders, mostly due to alcohol, and were found ultimately to be fit for prison discipline.

51 were certified as of weak-mind according to Standing Order 413, and were reported to the police on discharge. These cases were of much interest from a practical as well as from a psychological standpoint. Enquiry into their origin gave the following results:—

Congenital	20
Alcoholic	6
Heredity	1
Epilepsy, simple	1
„ traumatic	3
Senility	4
Unknown	16
Total	51

16 were found to be insane. Four of these were certified in prison; the remaining twelve, whose sentences were too short to admit of their being dealt with under Section 2 of the Criminal Lunatics Act, were sent to the workhouse infirmary on discharge. These are the class of cases into which the general paralytics drift; they are mostly wanderers, not necessarily tramps, but owing to their generally unrecognised mental condition have drifted in a hopeless and helpless manner into the streets. The offences for which they are usually convicted are motiveless and of a trivial character; or often they may have had a congestive attack which assumes on recovery a condition very like alcoholism. Two cases of this kind have been forcibly impressed on my mind, one being a man who was sentenced for firing a revolver in the street, while the other had a congestive attack for which brandy was administered, which being detected in his breath, his condition was attributed to drink. There are many other cases of a similar nature, but these two sufficiently illustrate what I wish to point out.

11 remain under observation.

54 prisoners were placed under observation, stating that they suffered from "fits"; but of this number only 18 were found to be genuine epileptic. The remainder were made up of malingerers, alcoholics, and hysteroid subjects.

My special thanks are due to the valuable and willing assistance rendered to me at all times by my colleague, Dr. Sullivan, during one of the heaviest and most trying years.

The hospital staff continue to carry out their duties faithfully and zealously.

PLYMOUTH PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory.

The division in which the prisoners were to be placed was named by the court in four cases only.

The power to earn a remission of sentence is taken full advantage of by the prisoners concerned.

Part payment of fines agrees with last year's numbers.

No corporal punishment has been ordered.

Associated labour continues satisfactory.

No "conversational exercise" has been asked for.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, a substantial decrease has taken place in the number of offences and consequent punishments; I find the milder punishments quite sufficient. In my opinion reports would further diminish if all male prisoners were supplied with a mattress; idleness during the first week or two of a man's sentence is the principal offence, and I believe that arises largely from want of rest at night when on a plank bed. Two women only were reported.

There has been no escape or attempt.

The trial prisoners continue to take advantage of the opportunity to work.

First stage labour consists of stone breaking, firewood chopping, and heavy sack making.

Productive industries have been hammock making and coal-sack making for the Admiralty, firewood cutting for the whole of this Army District of Devon and Cornwall, various kinds of mail-bags for the General Post Office, &c.

The buildings, except the roofs, are now in good state of repair.

The fire appliances and water supply are sufficient and in good order.

The clothing and bedding are in good condition, and sufficient has been provided.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The supplies from contractors were of standard quality and delivered punctually.

The stage system continues to work well.

The rules and regulations for the government of prisons have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c.	2	—	2	44 5 0	
Hammock makers	4	—	4	109 7 6	
Knitter	—	1	1	4 14 1	
Mail-bag makers	5	—	5	88 19 6	
Needleworkers	—	5	5	80 8 8	
Oakum pickers	4	—	4	4 8 3	
Sack makers and menders ..	2	—	2	76 12 0	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	11 17 2	
Stonebreakers	11	—	11	21 16 10	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	23 17 6	
Wood choppers	4	—	4	127 2 0	
Total	34	6	40	—	592 8 6
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenter and painter	1	—	1	26 11 7	
Labourers	3	—	3	85 13 3	
Total	4	—	4	—	111 4 10
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cook	1	—	1	31 6 0	

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	2	1	3	44 3 6	
Gardeners	2	—	2	27 9 0	
Washers	—	3	3	69 18 0	
Total	6	4	10	—	204 0 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking	3	1	4		
Total	5	1	6		
GRAND TOTAL	49	11	60	—	907 13 10

PLYMOUTH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts. Chaplain's Report.

In addition to the daily prayer, two services with sermons have been held on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The services are bright and hearty, and the demeanour of the prisoners has been most reverent and orderly—a fact which I have mentioned more than once during the year to my congregation in the parish church. Special and helpful sermons have been preached by the following:—The Rev. Prebendary T. H. Howard, Rev. W. Howard Coates, Rev. F. Vincent Watson, Diocesan Assistant Missioner, Rev. H. Marriott, Rev. J. M. Hodge, Rev. T. Barnard, Rev. J. M. Wheat, and Mr. J. C. Goss, licensed lay reader.

Our annual mission was held from March 8th to 15th and conducted by Captain Brazier, of the Church Army. His addresses were appropriate and effective and were listened to with great interest.

The organist continues to attend the daily services and renders me every assistance.

Each prisoner has been visited on reception and discharge, and special attention given to the juveniles, the sick, and those under punishment; all the others have been seen and admonished at frequent intervals. I may truly say that almost without an exception the prisoners have been respectful to me and have received my visits with unmistakable pleasure and gratefulness. I firmly believe that larger terms of detention given to some of them, especially the habitual drunkards, would prove beneficial and bring about better results.

I have been much encouraged in my work by letters received from time to time from discharged prisoners expressing their gratitude for my ministrations and attention shown them.

The education of those entitled to it has been conducted by the schoolmaster with care and efficiency, and good progress made in most cases; in some it has been very marked.

The majority of the prisoners are greatly interested in the library books, of which we have now a good supply. They are carefully changed according to the prison rules, and as frequently as required in special cases.

The work done during the past year by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been invaluable. Many deserving

Extracts, Governor's Report.

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PLYMOUTH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

During the year ending 31st March, 1903, there has been no case of serious illness in this prison.

The daily average number treated in hospital was ·1.

The daily average of slight indisposition, 1·42.

There has been no suicide, no birth, and no death.

Two lunatics have been transferred to an asylum, and one prisoner has been released on medical grounds—advanced pregnancy.

Four prisoners have been associated in the infirmary and two have been reported to the police as weak-minded.

The food, clothing, and bedding have been generally sufficient and of good quality.

The warming and ventilation of the building have been carefully attended to.

The sanitary arrangements are in good order.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

cases have been helped, and by means of a capital agent employment is generally found for the male prisoners. On the recommendation of the Governor and myself the Church Army Labour Home has again kindly given a temporary home and work to many a man on his discharge.

The lady visitors have been zealous in the cause of the female prisoners, who seemed to greatly value the kindly interest taken in them. Some have been influenced to enter the Salvation Army Home, and the Door of Hope Refuge, and are now doing well.

I have gratefully to acknowledge the kind assistance given to me in the discharge of my important duties by the Governor and all the officers of the prison.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
898	56	1	9	25	21

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. —	Standard II. .. —	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 8	Standard III... 2	Passed Standard III... —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 19	Passed Standard III... 8		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III... 15			

PLYMOUTH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

During the year ending 31st March, 1903, there has been no case of serious illness in this prison.

The daily average number treated in hospital was ·1.

The daily average of slight indisposition, 1·42.

There has been no suicide, no birth, and no death.

Two lunatics have been transferred to an asylum, and one prisoner has been released on medical grounds—advanced pregnancy.

Four prisoners have been associated in the infirmary and two have been reported to the police as weak-minded.

The food, clothing, and bedding have been generally sufficient and of good quality.

The warming and ventilation of the building have been carefully attended to.

The sanitary arrangements are in good order.

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report

The state and discipline of the prison during the year ended 31st March have been satisfactory.

There has been only one prisoner placed in the 1st division, 11 (seven males, four females) in the 2nd division.

The power to earn remission continues to be a great incentive to good behaviour and industry.

The provision for the part payment of fines is seldom taken advantage of.

There has been no case of corporal punishment.

Labour in association is much appreciated by the majority of prisoners.

Only two prisoners during the last year asked to be allowed to converse at exercise. Neither was eligible.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

One female prisoner made an attempt to escape.

Prisoners have been employed at stone breaking, gardening, wood chopping (for War Department), picking oakum, making hammocks, coal-sacks, mail-bags, and nosebags. Females at needlework and in the ordinary service of the prison.

The buildings and fences are in good condition.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in good working order, and the supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, except in one case, which was duly reported.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought to the notice of, a Commissioner.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The lady visitor visits the prison regularly once a week.

Several lectures have been given to the female prisoners in nursing, care of children, sanitation, and hygiene; they appear to be appreciated.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hammock makers	3	—	3	88 11 0	
Mail-bag makers	4	—	4	71 10 0	
Needleworkers	—	9	9	138 9 5	
Nosebag makers	9	—	9	32 12 0	
Oakum pickers	24	—	24	19 14 8	
Sack makers	3	—	3	79 4 0	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	12 2 0	
Stonebreakers	15	—	15	24 0 1	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	19 10 0	
Wood-choppers	9	—	9	64 16 9	
Total	69	9	78	—	548 0 11
IN BUILDINGS, &c.					
Carpenter and smith	1	—	1	56 3 4	
Labourers	9	—	9	253 6 6	
Painter, glazier, &c.	1	—	1	45 6 8	
Total	11	—	11	—	354 16 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	7	2	9	142 18 0	
Gardeners	7	—	7	114 8 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	23 8 0	
Washers	—	6	6	138 9 0	
Total	18	8	26	—	512 15 0

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	1	9		
Certified as unfit for any labour	3	—	3		
Not told off at unlocking	10	1	11		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	22	2	24		
GRAND TOTAL	121	19	139	—	1,416 1 5

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The services at the prison have been regularly held during the past year. Two of the curates of Portsea Parish Church act as Assistant Chaplains, and take the duty in alternate weeks. I take the duty every Saturday and visit as frequently at other times as circumstances will allow. Addresses are usually given on four week-day mornings. Sermons have been regularly preached twice every Sunday.

The Holy Communion was celebrated five times during the year. Communicants have in all cases been specially visited and prepared.

The attention of the prisoners at the services has in most cases been marked.

All prisoners are visited on arrival and discharge.

Prisoners sentenced to terms for three weeks to three months are entered in a separate book, long-sentence cases in another, in which the Chaplains record the subsequent visits to the prisoners on their several lists. This visiting is naturally the most interesting part of the work, and the Chaplains grudge the time which is of necessity taken up in the visitation of tramps and the routine of entering up their histories in the several books.

In connection with the work among the long-sentence men, I desire to express my gratitude to the Commissioners for acceding to a request for special books on Christian doctrine and difficulties of faith, which are lent at the discretion of the Chaplain and read with interest by individual prisoners.

The work of the Church of England Temperance Society's labour homes continues to be the greatest help to the Chaplains. Prisoners are always met on discharge by the police court missionaries—whose work deserves all praise—and are often admitted into the labour homes. Many disappointments of course are inevitable, but many cases, especially among the men, give cause for great encouragement, and show the value of the homes as a test of character.

A sister from the Diocesan Deaconesses' Home has visited regularly among the women prisoners, and is naturally able to exercise more influence over them than the Chaplain.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

School instruction has been given regularly by the schoolmaster.

From the Governor, the chief warder, and all the officers of the prison the Chaplains have invariably received the greatest kindness and support in their work, for which every facility has been given.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,902	80	13	24	34	9

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 4	Standard II. .. 5	Standard III.. —	Passed Standard III.
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 9	Standard III... 7	Passed Standard III... 2	
Standard II...	Standard III... 5	Passed Standard III... 15		
Standard III.	Passed Standard III... 6			

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

No epidemic has occurred in the prison.

There have been two attempts at suicide, one genuine and one feigned.

I examine all prisoners on admission, and determine the labour according to health and condition.

The dietary has been good and ample, except in special cases where extra food was required.

The bedding has been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of the prison and cells and the general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, and the temperature is carefully regulated according to atmospheric conditions.

There have been two deaths of prisoners, who were suffering from disease on admission.

Precautions have been taken against the introduction of small-pox, and a great number of prisoners (especially tramps) have been revaccinated.

PRESTON PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good. The majority of them conduct themselves well, but there are always a few who will not do so, who seem to find a pleasure in causing trouble, who do not mind punishment, and whose example is the cause of others misbehaving themselves. Under the present rules prisoners have every inducement to work and to behave themselves, and they are not slow to observe this. Idleness is the offence for which prisoners are most often reported. Idleness is as much the cause of crime as drink, for idleness leads to dishonesty and is generally the precursor of drink. It does not appear to me that sufficient stress is laid on idleness as a factor in crime.

There was one case of corporal punishment for a violent assault upon an officer.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape

There were two feigned attempts at suicide.

The triple division of offenders is attended to. There were four offenders of the first division; 18 males and four females of the second division, in addition to 52 male and 17 female surety prisoners. The numbers of the second division are slightly less than last year.

As regards this division (second) I am of opinion that, though the numbers in it appear small, care has been taken in selecting them. The class of prisoners received into this prison are not, generally speaking, the class that should be placed in this division. At the same time, as there were 1,135 prisoners committed who were not sentenced to hard labour, it seems as if more might have been placed in the second division. I certainly think that offenders against the Education Act should be placed in this class provided they are in other respects fit and proper subjects. But there is no harm done, I venture to suggest, in a prisoner who is eligible for it not being placed in the second division, for if his character will bear investigation he can be placed in the star class, and often this is better for the prisoner himself, because surety prisoners are offenders of the second division, and it happens at times that these are old offenders with many convictions. In such a case the third division offender would be better off in the star class, and as the sentences are short, as a rule, he would suffer no disadvantage in other ways.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Eighteen males over 16 years of age were treated as juveniles, but I regret to say two or three of them returned to prison more than once; the others did well.

It is satisfactory to note that there is a decrease in the number of juvenile prisoners this year, only 62 males and two females (this includes all who were treated as such) were received, as against 79 and five last year.

197 males and 77 females were placed in the star class, and of these 24 males and 15 females were reconvicted.

I have received no applications to talk at exercise. Prisoners prefer to talk in chapel during the service or at odd moments, simply because it is not allowed—given the opportunity, they tire of it.

As previously brought to notice, the payment of fines, in full or in part, is but little availed of. Only 20 males and two females paid in full, and 88 males and 34 females in part.

There is a decided increase in the class of debtor received here, viz., those committed for maintenance and bastardy. In 1900 there were 127, this year the numbers have increased to 188. I cannot but think that the cause of this is the lenient manner in which this class of prisoner is treated. As a rule they are of a low class and are a low lot. It would seem that they do not mind being sent to prison, and think they have got off cheaply in being sent to prison for a month or so in default of payment. Their conversation at exercise is often nothing but discussion as to how they can best evade the law and escape the support of their wives and illegitimate children. If they had a fixed task the same as other prisoners, only one exercise daily and no talking permitted, it might cause them to reflect on their responsibilities as citizens.

Associated labour is carried out fully, and much attention is paid to this. If for any reason it cannot be done, prisoners work with their doors open.

There were three deaths during the year, one male and two females.

Two cases of small-pox occurred, one amongst the males and one amongst the females. Every precaution was taken to prevent a spread of the disease, and there have been no further cases. The patients were removed to the small-pox hospital.

Prisoners in the first stage have been employed in stone breaking, oakum picking, and making coal-sacks. Other prisoners have been employed at weaving, cotton picking, bundling and packing wood for firewood, mail-bags of various sorts, hammocks, seamen's bags, bed making, haversacks, and various industries for the Admiralty, War Office, and Post Office.

In the workshop a large number of tin and zinc utensils for prison use have been made, and the work has been very good.

All available ground within the walls is cultivated.

The buildings are in a satisfactory condition generally.

Appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient, and there is an adequate supply of water.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The quantity of bedding and clothing in store has been found sufficient for all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory and punctually delivered, except as reported.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out and works well.

The power to earn remission continues to be much valued. It is a strong incentive to the majority of prisoners to work and to behave well, and the fear of losing remission marks frequently makes a man pause before committing himself and forces him to maintain his self-control.

The rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought to the notice of, the Commissioners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	—	2	15 11 1	
Bookbinder	1	—	1	37 7 0	
Carpenter	1	—	1	27 7 5	
Cotton sorters..	41	15	56	31 2 6	
Hammock makers	13	—	13	148 11 6	
Knitters..	—	20	20	140 9 11	
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	33 19 0	
Mail-bag makers	13	—	13	96 4 6	
Needleworkers	—	16	16	219 8 1	
Oakum pickers	44	—	44	17 15 0	
Sack makers and enders ..	9	—	9	270 16 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	2	—	2	74 2 4	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	91 4 5	
Stone breakers	27	—	27	48 4 0	
Tailors, &c.	11	—	11	154 9 3	
Washers (not including prison service).	—	6	6	70 16 11	
Weavers (all branches)	21	—	21	283 19 1	
Wood choppers	3	—	3	21 0 11	
Total	192	57	249	—	1,782 8 11

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenter	1	—	1	73 16 8	
Labourers	8	—	8	241 10 0	
Painters and glaziers	2	—	2	80 16 0	
Smith, fitter, and plumber ..	1	—	1	23 6 8	
Whitewashers	2	—	2	62 2 0	
Total	14	—	14	—	481 11 4
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 0 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	135 14 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	26	15	41	636 16 0	
Gardeners	4	—	4	66 0 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	1	2	40 8 6	
Stoker	1	—	1	25 11 6	
Washers	—	15	15	361 17 6	
Total	38	31	69	—	1,328 7 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	22	1	23		
Not told off at unlocking	42	14	56		
Sick	5	3	8		
Under punishment	3	1	4		
Total	72	19	91		
GRAND TOTAL ..	316	107	423	—	3,592 7 9

PRESTON PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

All prisoners have been visited by me on reception and discharge, in sickness and under punishment, besides frequently from cell to cell.

The Sunday services have been carefully performed with a celebration of the Holy Communion about once a month. Two sermons have been preached each Sunday and an address given on Wednesday mornings. Inattention in chapel is of rare occurrence, and is more often the result of weakness of mind than a desire to make a disturbance.

The chapel has been thoroughly renovated and much brightened by the gift of eight wall pictures, four of them being presented by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and four by the Religious Tract Society. They have been framed by prison labour and are in keeping with the beautiful picture of the Crucifixion over the altar, painted in 1853 by the late Rev. J. Clay, then Chaplain. In reference to prison communicants, the latter remarked in one of his reports that "they are as worthy as communicants gathered from the most fashionable congregation," words that are still true.

A careful educational examination of prisoners continues to show the very grave defects in the present educational system of this country. Many young people escape all school instruction, while others leave school at such an early age as scarcely to remember anything they have learned. With but few exceptions, schooling given in prisons is much appreciated, and the progress made is oftentimes remarkable. The schoolmaster and the schoolmistress are most conscientious in the discharge of their respective duties.

The prison library is up to its full strength, and is composed of books by the best authors.

Aid societies have a grand and noble work before them—work full of great possibilities. It is sad they get such scant sympathy and support from the public.

To influence "first offender" prisoners for good, and to give them adequate help on discharge is the surest way to cut off the prison population at its source. But all this involves great trouble and expense, and the work should command greater financial support from the public than is at present the case. Personal influence is

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

of great importance; a few apparently hopeless cases (judged by their previous convictions) with whom I have managed to keep in touch, are now serving God in various honourable employments.

A large number of prisoners are either mentally or physically defective, others through drink, idleness, or irregular employment are more or less depending upon society for support, while a few are habitual and determined criminals.

It is practically impossible for the law to distinguish the unfortunate victim of drunkenness and evil surroundings from the professional criminal. It would surely be a splendid advance in justice and equity if those who are known to be dishonest by profession or habit could be given "indeterminate sentences." The new Inebriate Act seems to be a step in this direction, and any legislation which will make it harder to do wrong and easier to do right will be welcome. Most prisoners require much moral and religious discipline, and the more the prison system tends that way the better.

The Chaplain has received every assistance in the performance of his duty from the officers of this prison.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
4,556	322	95	125	62	40

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 58	Standard II. .. 20	Standard III.. 11	Passed Standard III. 12
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 45	Standard III... 25	Passed Standard III... 47	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 17	Passed Standard III... 47		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III... 32			

PRESTON PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good.

Two cases of small-pox, one male and one female, occurred in the early part of this year (January 31st and February 13th), both cases showed symptoms within a week of admission and were infected outside, probably in some lodging-house.

There has been one case of enteric fever, also probably originating before admission.

There have been no deaths from suicide, but two prisoners, one male and one female, made feigned attempts to cut their throats, the one with some broken glass, the other with a piece of slate.

There have been three deaths from natural causes.

All the prisoners are carefully examined before being passed for labour.

The dietary and bedding are sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of the cells is good, and the general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

Special attention is given to the heating of the prison in order to keep the temperature as uniform as possible.

Four prisoners were notified to the police as weak-minded (three males and one woman), and there was one certified as insane.

READING PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison have been good.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory, and the reports trivial.

The number of receptions has been 1,426, as against 1,237 of the preceding year.

The power to earn remission of sentence is a great inducement to work and good behaviour.

The privilege of the part payment of fines is carefully explained to prisoners, but is seldom taken advantage of.

Those eligible for it have been employed at associated labour wherever and whenever possible in the basement, out-of-doors, and in the cells with doors open.

First stage hard labour has consisted of :—Stone breaking for the Corporation, oakum picking, wood chopping for Government and for a contractor, coal-sack making for the Admiralty, and some pumping.

Industrial labour has consisted of :—Making Admiralty hammocks, General Post Office mail-bags, General Post Office labels, eyeletting blankets, gardening, wood bundling for a contractor, and some pea sorting. Sewing and laundry work for female prisoners.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and particular attention paid to the awarding of marks.

The triple division of offenders has worked well, but under the Licensing Act, 1902, prisoners are convicted for failing to find sureties to be of good behaviour, and are treated under the rules for second division, who have sometimes been convicted several times. They are thus accorded better treatment and get more privileges than prisoners who have never been previously convicted (star class). Since this Act came in force I have had three such, having 17, 14 (including five for felony), and 10 previous convictions, respectively.

There have been no prisoners of the first division, 21 of the second.

There have been no escapes nor attempts at escape.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

There have been two deaths during the year.

There has been one corporal punishment during the year.

The clothing and bedding have been sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The buildings and fences are in good order.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	3	—	3	26 18 2	
Bookbinder	1	—	1	35 2 0	
Hammock makers	17	—	17	144 7 6	
Mail-bag makers	35	—	35	195 8 4	
Oakum pickers	5	—	5	3 10 1	
Sack makers and menders ..	36	—	36	282 7 10	
Shoemakers, &c.	2	—	2	38 19 10	
Stonebreakers	9	—	9	34 10 9	
Tailors, &c.	1	3	4	81 7 6	
Wood choppers	3	—	3	19 4 10	
Total	112	3	115	—	811 16 10
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenter and bricklayer ..	1	—	1	47 3 4	
Labourers	5	—	5	160 18 0	
Painters, glaziers, &c.	2	—	2	84 2 8	
Total	8	—	8	—	292 4 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	114 6 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	2	11	174 6 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gardeners	2	—	2	35 2 0	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	2	—	2	53 5 5	
Stoker	1	—	1	23 8 0	
Washers	1	6	7	151 19 0	
Total	20	8	28	—	583 10 5
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	9	1	10		
Certified as unfit for any labour	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking	7	1	8		
Sick	2	—	2		
Total	19	2	21		
GRAND TOTAL	159	13	172	—	1,697 11 3

READING PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The usual divine services have been regularly held in chapel, with sermons, addresses, and instructions on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, with the exception of one Sunday morning through the sudden illness of my deputy during leave of absence. We have the accompaniment of harmonium on Sundays and week-day festivals, and there is a select choir of prisoners who have occasional practices. Ordinary days the daily service is sung without accompaniment with the hearty co-operation of congregation. Seven invitations were given, with preparative instructions, for Holy Communion, and two celebrations could be held, viz., at Whitsuntide and Christmas, Easter not coming within the year; and the number of communicants were five and six, including two and three prisoners respectively.

A visit was received from the Lord Bishop of Oxford, who came to morning prayer one week-day, by invitation, and addressed the prisoners. He further showed his sympathy by consenting to become one of the vice-presidents of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society connected with this prison.

During Lent four of the clergy from the different parishes in the town came and gave special addresses on given subjects. In the previous autumn a special temperance sermon was preached by the diocesan secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society. The subject of temperance is discreetly kept on the *tapis* continually through the year, as witness the taking of 102 pledges of abstinence from prisoners previous to discharge. Four other of the neighbouring clergy have helped during the Chaplain's leave of absence.

Advantage again has been taken of very special events to rouse the mental lethargy, to which all prisoners are liable, and compel their sympathy, *e.g.*, by proclaiming St. George's Day, the King's birthday (official and actual), the declaration of peace in South Africa, thanksgiving Sunday after, coronation day and its thanksgiving Sunday, on all which days too the national anthem was sung to the evident enjoyment of all.

Visits have been made by me to the number of 6,848, including 508 applications from prisoners, and ranging over the whole prison, as well as each day's admissions and discharges, sick and under punishment, and with a bare exception or two, with great acceptance.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

I have also received with all appreciation the greatest consideration and attention from all the officers, and my relations with them are of the most cordial character.

The education has been well carried out under me by the schoolmaster, who has quite satisfied me.

The juveniles were 22 in number, one more than the previous year. Two were girls, one of 15, who was for five days under remand and then released, and the other of 16, very ignorant, sentenced to a month, but discharged after 11 days on the alternative fine being paid in part. This latter was the case with one male juvenile. The ages of the boys were one of 10, one of 12, one of 13, five of 14, ten of 15, and two of 16 classed as juveniles. Two were sent to reformatory schools and six transferred to Devizes.

The following analysis is given of those others between the ages of 16 and 21 committed during the first six months of the year, from April 1st to September 30th, being 102 in all. Eight of these (females) were sentenced, three for personal offences, viz., attempted suicide, concealment of childbirth, and indecency, arising from temper, shame, and bad company, and to be characterized as morbid, ignorant, and callous respectively; while the other five were for theft, due to bad company and with indifferent character. Of the males 31 were soldiers, of whom nine were for desertion, not liking the army and being lazy and indifferent; four for fraudulent enlistment, having no work and being indifferent and selfish; five for acts of violence through temper and unruliness; 13 for theft—three through drink, three through mean coveting, seven through temper and resentment and to get discharge, and all classed as callous and indifferent. Two clerks were sentenced for embezzlement through bad company, being lax and indifferent. Eleven artizans, of whom were seven convicted of theft through bad company and being lax; one of indecent assault through drink and laxity; one of ordinary assault, vagrant, and unruly; two frequenting racecourses, through bad company and laxity. Fifty were labourers, 19 for thefts, of whom 11 through bad company and eight through poverty, nine being rough and ten indifferent; ten for assaults, through temper and unruliness; four for indecency, through lust and bad company and laxity; eight as suspected persons, through bad company and laxity; five for gaming, through the same; two for drunkenness, through the same; one housebreaking, through the same; and one more for arson, through temper and unruliness.

The library is in a satisfactory condition, but it is noteworthy how frequently extracts have to be ruthlessly made of criminal tales and references in the periodic ephemeral weeklies and monthlies, which seem in these days to pander to debased tastes in the wake of third-rate melodrama with its flaming posters in the public ways, from which one naturally would have expected to have been saved by high class publishing firms.

Our Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has continued its beneficial work on an increasing scale, with many evidences of success. In the case of prisoners transferred from other prisons,

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

this society renders whatever aid it can, but it feels that this entails a larger outlay than their local subscribers anticipated, and that it has made a large demand on local funds is seen from the fact that five-twelfths of those aided were from outside the county of Berks. Some little relief comes from the Bucks. society in return for help to prisoners committed from its county, which has no local prison, and also from one London society which aids at half cost a few prisoners referred to it.

The two lady visitors, assisted during the illness of one by a third, a former visitor, have continued their round of visits to female prisoners deputed to them, and are valuable in keeping up correspondence with those of settled habitation, for nothing can be done with mere wayfarers. The ladies work satisfactorily and happily.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,264	172	2	32	73	65

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates	Standard I. .. 1	Standard II. .. —	Standard III. 1	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 8	Standard III... 9	Passed Standard III. 10	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 21	Passed Standard III... 43		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III. 47			

READING PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The general health of the prisoners has been good during the past year.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation is satisfactory, and also the sanitary condition.

All prisoners are examined before being put to labour.

Attention has been paid to the heating apparatus, and the temperature kept as nearly as possible uniform.

RUTHIN PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

During the year ended 31st March, 1903, the state of the prison has been satisfactory and the discipline well maintained.

The conduct of the officers has been excellent, and that of the prisoners very good, very few reports and punishments.

No prisoners in the first division and only few in the second division have been received. This may possibly be due to the fact that a large proportion of the receptions belong to the vagrant class.

The power to earn remission continues to be much appreciated by those prisoners eligible for that privilege, and evidently is a strong incentive to good conduct and industry.

Every prisoner awaiting trial for a month or upwards has been given an opportunity of working at remunerative employment for his own benefit. To a few prisoners this has proved an encouragement to occupy their time industriously, and has been much appreciated by them, but I regret to say that the majority prefer idleness and reading library books to work, even when the incentive of payment is offered for it.

Very few prisoners have taken advantage of obtaining their release by part payment of fines, &c., although this matter is now well understood, and is carefully explained to them on reception, but it is believed that much is due to the discretion on the part of the committing magistrates in allowing prisoners time to pay their fines by instalments or otherwise.

Associated labour is extended to prisoners whenever possible, and is considered a relief to that of cellular, and I believe that it is conducive to good behaviour.

The rules for the triple division of offenders and progressive stage system continue to work well, and, in my opinion, are helpful in maintaining discipline.

Employment in the first stage has been carried out by stone-breaking, and wood chopping has also recently been introduced; other labour chiefly consists of horse-halter making, brush making, and oakum picking. The female prisoners have been employed at needlework, repairing clothing, washing, and cleaning.

The buildings are in a very satisfactory state of repair.

The arrangements in case of fire are sufficient, there is an adequate supply of water, and the fire appliances are in good working order.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The bedding and clothing have been found sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good and satisfactorily delivered, with the exception of two previously reported.

A portion of the vegetables are obtained from the prison garden which is cultivated by prison labour.

The rules and regulations laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brush and mat makers	2	—	2	5 19 8	
Mail-bag makers	2	1	3	45 17 10	
Needleworker	—	1	1	21 14 2	
Oakum pickers	4	—	4	5 0 3	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	16 10 4	
Stonebreakers, &c.	4	—	4	11 16 2	
Weavers (all branches)	6	—	6	33 6 6	
Total	19	2	21	—	140 4 11
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourer	1	—	1	55 7 6	
Total	1	—	1	—	55 7 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cook	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	3	1	4	62 10 0	
Gardener and stoker	1	—	1	12 5 6	
Washers	—	1	1	27 4 6	
Total	6	2	8	—	164 8 0

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	4	—	4		
Certified as unfit for any labour and sick.	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking	1	—	1		
Total	6	—	6		
GRAND TOTAL	32	4	36	—	360 0 5

RUTHIN PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The religious and moral condition of prisoners varied very much; the early training of some of them had been sadly neglected. Religious and moral instruction was given to those that required it.

There has been divine service daily in chapel, and on Sunday, in both languages, in the morning and afternoon.

The singing and responses were very heartily entered into, and all the prisoners were very attentive.

The Holy Communion was administered once last year to two prisoners.

I was on leave of absence once on week-days, when my duties were performed by the Rev. J. F. Reece, Rector of Llanfwrog, Ruthin.

All prisoners were seen on their admission and on the day prior to their discharge.

Sick prisoners and those under punishment were seen daily, other prisoners being very often visited, and all were grateful to me for my visits.

The prison staff gave me every assistance in the discharge of my duties.

Through the kindness of the Commissioners in making an extra grant of Welsh books and periodicals, the library is now very well supplied with literature for English and Welsh speaking prisoners, and it is greatly appreciated by them.

Deserving prisoners were assisted by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
321	14	4	4	3	3

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I .. 1	Standard II. .. —	Standard III .. —	Passed Standard III —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 1	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III... —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 3	Passed Standard III... —		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III... 2			

RUTHIN PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The general health of the prisoners during the year has been good.

There has been one execution and one suicide, both males.

Every prisoner examined and classified for labour.

The temperature of the prison well maintained.

Bedding and sanitary arrangements have been thoroughly good.

ST. ALBANS PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison have been maintained during the year ending 31st March, 1903.

With regard to the triple division of offenders, there is nothing to report; this portion of the Act of 1898 is not taken advantage of by the justices committing to this prison, only two prisoners liable to be treated as offenders of the first division (for offences against the vaccination laws) and two as offenders of the second division have been received during the year.

The power to earn remission of sentence is still eagerly taken advantage of by the prisoners whose sentences are over six months.

There has been no necessity for corporal punishment, the conduct of the prisoners with one exception has been good.

Associated labour continues to be much appreciated by the prisoners entitled to this form of labour.

There has been no escape or attempt at escape during the year.

Talking at the weekly exercise has been quite discontinued, no prisoners with sufficiently long sentences having been in custody.

First stage hard labour has been enforced by oakum picking and coal-sack making; for females by laundry work.

Other labour has been utilised in making hammocks and mail-bags for Government departments, corn-sack and box mending, coir picking and firewood chopping for private firms, gardening, cooking, &c., for the prison.

The buildings and boundary walls are in fair condition.

The fire appliances have been practised with regularity, and are in good order; the supply of water is good, both as regards purity and pressure.

Articles in store have been sufficient for all needs; supplies from contractors have been in accordance with the regulations, and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system and the rules for the government of prisons have been duly carried out.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Carpenters	4	—	4	35 2 0	
Coir pickers	4	—	4	0 10 0	
Hammock makers	2	—	2	43 15 0	
Mail-bag maker	1	—	1	14 13 0	
Needleworkers	—	3	3	49 16 8	
Oakum pickers, &c...	16	—	16	7 3 9	
Sack makers and menders ..	17	—	17	152 10 4	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	20 19 6	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	18 15 0	
Wood chopper	1	—	1	3 19 0	
Total	47	3	50	—	347 4 3
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers, &c.	4	—	4	101 13 7	
Painter, Glazier, &c.	1	—	1	34 8 5	
Total	5	—	5	—	136 2 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	65 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	1	7	107 18 0	
Gardeners	6	—	6	93 12 0	
Washers	2	3	5	103 8 6	
Total	17	4	21	—	401 2 6

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	11	—	11		
Not told off at unlocking	2	—	2		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	14	—	14		
GRAND TOTAL	83	7	90	—	884 8 9

ST. ALBANS PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The services in the prison chapel have been regularly conducted on Sundays and week-days, and sermons have been preached always twice, more often three or four times, during the week.

Due notice of Holy Communion has been given at regular intervals, but a sufficient number of suitable communicants has not been available.

The conduct and attention of the prisoners during divine service has been most reverent, and the heartiness with which they have joined in the choral parts of the service most noticeable.

I have made a point of regular cell-to-cell visiting, and I have met with great response from the majority of cases seen, noting how widely the book of moral instruction placed in the cell is valued.

Special attention is given to juvenile offenders, and great care exercised in following them up after discharge, the results in many instances being amongst the most encouraging.

The library is kept up to the state of efficiency required, and the books regularly distributed to the prisoners.

With regard to secular instruction the table given below speaks for itself. The schoolmaster has been most painstaking and diligent in the discharge of his duties, to which care the excellent results are due.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge here the great courtesy I have received from all the officers in the prison, and especially am I indebted to the Governor for the interest and help he has extended to the Chaplain's work.

The counsel and co-operation of the lady visitor are very much valued by myself, as her visits are by the female prisoners.

The Herts. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do its work efficiently and, in many cases, with marked and encouraging success. The percentage of prisoners assisted is higher than last year. Many grateful letters have been received from men to whom the help given has been a real boon.

The cases assisted have been 239 males and 28 females up to March 31st, 1903.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
847	67	13	21	25	8

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 10	Standard II. .. 1	Standard III. 1	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 6	Standard III... 11	Passed Standard III. 1	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 15	Passed Standard III... 6		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III... 13			

ST. ALBANS PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

During the year ending March 31st, 1903, the general health of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

There have been no cases of zymotic disease.

All prisoners have been examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The water supplied to the prison by the St. Albans Water Company has been pure and ample in quantity.

The temperature of the prison has been maintained at a uniform degree.

Sanitation has been satisfactory and ventilation well maintained.

SHEPTON MALLET PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year have been satisfactory.

The division of offenders has been strictly carried out. During the year nine second division offenders were received.

The power to earn remission marks is well understood, and the privilege is greatly appreciated.

There has been no case of corporal punishment awarded during the year.

Associated labour has been carried out and is much appreciated.

Conversation at exercise has not been sought after. I have received no application for this privilege.

Very few prisoners have taken advantage of the conditions as regards part payment of fines.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

The prisoners at hard labour in the first stage have been employed at stone breaking, oakum picking, and wood chopping.

The prisoners at industrial labour are employed at crushing spar, weaving sheeting, making sheets, hammocks, mail-bags, and holdalls.

The prison buildings are in good repair.

The appliances for use in case of fire are in good order, and the supply of water is sufficient.

The quantity of clothing for prisoners has been found to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered. Vegetables, except potatoes, have been supplied from the prison garden during the year.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been brought to the notice of a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow maker, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	7 19 4	
Hammock makers	2	—	2	62 14 9	
Knitters	—	4	4	22 13 0	
Mail-bag makers	6	—	6	148 9 8	
Needleworkers	3	3	6	101 5 10	
Oakum pickers	9	—	9	5 0 1	
Shoemaker &c.	1	—	1	11 10 1	
Stonebreakers, &c.	11	—	11	26 5 11	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	22 7 6	
Weavers (all branches)	3	—	3	54 3 11	
Wood choppers	2	—	2	19 1 0	
Total	39	7	46	—	481 11 1
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers, &c.	4	—	4	131 1 6	
Total	4	—	4	—	131 1 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	74 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	1	7	115 2 0	
Gardener	1	—	1	17 6 0	
Hospital orderly	1	—	1	12 9 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	23 8 0	
Washers	1	4	5	110 15 6	
Total	13	5	18	—	385 0 6

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	7	1	8		
Certified as unfit for any labour	4	—	4		
Not told off at unlocking	3	1	4		
Offenders of the first division, when not employed.	1	—	1		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	16	2	18		
GRAND TOTAL	72	14	86	—	997 13 1

SHEPTON MALLET PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

During the year the education of the prisoners has been duly and efficiently carried on, and in several cases very good progress has been made, most of the pupils passing the prescribed standard. Those under school instruction, as a rule, much value this advantage offered them.

The Sunday and daily services have been regularly taken. Sermons have been preached on Sundays, on Good Friday, and on Christmas Day. For some months past addresses have been given on Wednesdays and Saturdays. We are most grateful to the following clergy for preaching during the year:—The Revs. F. E. Peart, J. H. A. Law, George H. Tovey, and the Rector of Shepton Mallet, R. L. Jones.

Our thanks are due to the Church Army for sending us Captain Brazier to conduct a mission in the prison, which, as far as one could tell, was productive of much good; his zeal and earnestness were much appreciated by his hearers.

A very instructive and highly interesting moral lecture has been given by Mr. Hedges, P.C.M., on the subject of temperance; various prisoners, during cellular visits, said how much they valued the good advice of the lecturer.

Three male prisoners, after careful preparation, have been baptized.

Since last Easter Day there have been six celebrations of the Holy Communion, with an average of nine communicants.

I gladly report that the prisoners are, with scarcely an exception, very reverent and attentive at divine service; since the introduction of a choir they join more heartily in the musical portions of the services, and the rendering of the responses has considerably improved. In addition to choir practices there are also short congregational practices.

From the time that the Chaplain became accustomed to his new work he has seen all prisoners on reception and on discharge, and those under punishment or in the hospital have been promptly visited and have had daily ministration. All other prisoners have had very frequent visits, which they evidently much value from the uniform respectful manner with which they receive me.

An alteration in the chapel has been effected, which enables the females to see and hear the officiating clergyman with more facility.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The present Governor has given me every possible assistance in the discharge of my duties. I highly esteem his invaluable help and sympathy.

The schoolmaster is very diligent, most regular and painstaking in the discharge of his duties; he readily gives me every assistance that he can.

To every member of the staff I feel an increasing personal obligation for the uniform attention and constant goodwill they have shown towards me at all times and on every occasion.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is now doing excellent work; every case worthy of help has been relieved during the past year; 77 discharged prisoners have had assistance.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION ON RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
529	27	2	6	9	10

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 1	Standard II. .. —	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. —	Standard III... 4	Passed Standard III... —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 4	Passed Standard III... 4		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III... 4			

SHEPTON MALLET PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

There has been no epidemic, and no attempt at suicide.

All prisoners are carefully examined before being passed for any labour.

The dietary has been sufficient and of good quality. The bedding has been sufficient.

The ventilation of the cells is good, the general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, and attention has been paid to the heating of the prison.

SHREWSBURY PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

I regret to have to record an outbreak of small-pox in the prison. The disease broke out towards the end of December, and was introduced into the prison by a tramp. Although he was at once isolated in the hospital, and every precaution taken to prevent the infection spreading, six other prisoners contracted the disease. In consequence of this serious state of affairs, the prison was declared infected and closed to the reception of prisoners on January 20th. No further cases occurred, and on March 10th the prison was re-opened. I would mention that none of the above seven cases proved fatal, the patient in each case made a good recovery.

During the past year, in consequence of the overcrowded state of some of the large prisons, a number of prisoners have been transferred to this prison from Liverpool, Pentonville, and Wormwood Scrubs, and at times our numbers have been unusually large.

In this connection it may be interesting to note that during the last three years drunkenness in this district has diminished by 13 per cent. of the total number of commitments, whereas workhouse offences have increased by 3 per cent., and begging by 2 per cent. Other offences have remained about stationary.

With regard to Section 6 of the Prison Act, 1898, and the discretion given to magistrates thereby to place offenders in one of the three divisions according to the nature of the offence and the character of the offender, I am of opinion that magistrates of Petty Sessional Courts do not exercise this discretion to the extent that they should. I refer more especially to the second division, in which only three offenders have been placed during the past year. This small figure speaks for itself, and I think if more discrimination were shown there would be an increase in the numbers of this division. The remainder of the offenders have been placed in the third division, with the exception of those coming under Subsections 3 and 4 of Section 6 of the Prison Act, 1898, viz., debtors, &c.

The discipline of the prison has been well maintained, and the officers have performed their duties with tact and discretion, showing zeal in their work.

This example on the part of the officers has borne fruit in the good behaviour of the prisoners. I have little to complain of in their conduct, and, considering the number of commitments, there

Extracts, Governor's Report.

have been few punishments. When I have had to punish, it has generally been because the allotted task of oakum has not been picked. Prisoners do not appreciate this form of labour, and I have noticed that directly they are employed at industrial labour and work in association they get more contented and work much better.

Work in association has invariably been carried on whenever practicable and as soon as prisoners have been entitled to the privilege.

The power to earn remission of a portion of their imprisonment continues to be appreciated by prisoners with long sentences, and is undoubtedly an incentive to good behaviour. I am of opinion that it would conduce to the further good government of prisons if this indulgence could be extended to prisoners with shorter sentences.

The provision for part payment of fines has been carefully explained to prisoners on reception, but only 15 have availed themselves of it. This is a small number, and I am inclined to put it down to the fact that prisoners with short sentences or a fine, when once they are in prison, prefer to serve their whole sentence and to save the money.

Only three prisoners have had sufficiently long sentences to enable them to become entitled to conversational exercise, and they did not apply for it. As I have stated before, I am averse to this privilege, and think it should be but sparingly granted, and then only to first offenders. If granted to old offenders it only affords them opportunities to discuss old plans and to concoct new ones for fresh depredations on society when they are released.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

The prisoners have been employed as follows :—

Males at mail-bag making, sack and hammock making, wood chopping, oakum picking, stone breaking, and halter weaving.

Females at needlework, knitting, and laundry work.

The buildings and fences are in good condition. The whole of the buildings have been disinfected and whitewashed after small-pox.

The fire appliances are in good order, and the supply of water adequate.

Owing to the increase in numbers caused by the transfers I had to apply for an extra quantity of clothing, but the bedding has been sufficient for all purposes.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with, except in such instances as I have brought to notice.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 1 9	
Knitters..	—	1	1	7 15 6	
Mail-bag makers	2	—	2	40 13 0	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	46 8 9	
Oakum pickers, &c..	23	—	23	24 11 8	
Sack makers and menders ..	5	—	5	18 11 4	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	19 11 3	
Stonebreakers	1	—	1	2 16 9	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 5 0	
Washers (not including prison service).	3	2	5	117 0 0	
Weavers (all branches)	3	—	3	7 19 7	
Wood choppers	6	—	6	39 10 0	
Total	46	5	51	—	378 4 7
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourer, &c.	1	—	1	34 7 10	
Painter, glazier, &c...	1	—	1	36 6 9	
Whitewashers	2	—	2	46 10 0	
Total	4	—	4	—	117 4 7
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	58 14 9	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	8	1	9	157 8 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	28 8 0	
Washers..	1	3	4	79 13 0	
Total	13	4	17	—	350 7 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	6	—	6		
Certified as unfit for any labour	10	1	11		
Not told off at unlocking	8	1	9		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	25	2	27		
GRAND TOTAL	88	11	99	—	845 16 2

SHREWSBURY PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services have been duly carried out on Sundays and week-days, excepting from January 15th to March 15th, when they were temporarily stopped on account of a severe outbreak of small-pox in the prison. The repeated enquiries made by the prisoners as to when the services would recommence show the great value they attach to a daily service in prison. It is a fact that men who outside prison rarely attend a place of worship are most anxious when sent to prison to have a daily service, and join most heartly in it.

Holy Communion has been administered five times during the year, the average number of communicants being eight.

The prisoners have been visited regularly on their reception and discharge, and those undergoing sentences of three months and upwards at frequent intervals.

The schoolmaster has carried out the work of instructing the prisoners in a most efficient manner. His work was necessarily injured by reason of the suspension of all instruction for seven weeks. He has the happy knack of being able to persuade unwilling scholars to apply themselves to the work of self-improvement. Most of those taught by him have made great progress.

The work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been satisfactorily carried out during the past year, except that it has not been found possible to assist prisoners transferred from other prisons during the year (soldiers from Gosport only excepted), the funds locally subscribed being only sufficient for locally convicted prisoners on their discharge.

I have received every possible assistance from all the officers of the prison in the performance of my duties.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,199	47	6	13	13	15

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 2	Standard II. ..—	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. ...
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 1	Standard III... 4	Passed Standard III. 9	
Standard II...	Standard III. .. 1	Passed Standard III. ..15		
Standard III.	Passed Standard III. ..15			

SHREWSBURY PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prison staff during the last year has been very good.

The health of the prisoners generally during the year has been good.

The sanitary condition and ventilation of the prison and officers' quarters is satisfactory.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The heating apparatus has worked satisfactorily.

One death occurred in November, 1902, which was a case of cardiac disease with general dropsy.

There was no case of attempted suicide.

Two cases of insanity occurred, and were removed to Bicton Asylum.

I have to report an outbreak of small-pox which occurred during the last quarter. The source of infection can undoubtedly be traced to a tramp, who was admitted into the prison at the end of December, 1902, and developed symptoms of small-pox within one week from the date of his admission. Immediately the disease was detected every precaution was taken to prevent the infection from spreading. The prisoner was at once isolated in the hospital. The cell he occupied was thoroughly disinfected and closed; his clothing was destroyed. The prison staff and all the prisoners, with the exception of a few who would not submit to the operation, were revaccinated. Six fresh cases developed, and on January 20th it was deemed advisable to stop receiving prisoners. No further outbreak occurred, and on March 10th the prison, having been thoroughly disinfected throughout, was declared free of infection, and open for general receptions. I am glad to say that all the cases made a complete recovery.

STAFFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

During the last year the conduct of the officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners on the whole has been good.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

The condition of the buildings is satisfactory.

The appliances in case of fire are sufficient and in good order, and the water supply adequate.

The supply of bedding, clothing, &c., has been sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The prison rules and regulations have been complied with to the best of my knowledge and belief.

The following industries have been carried on during the year, viz. :—bed-case making, coal-sack making, mail-bag making, hammock making, tailoring, shoemaking, weaving, brush making, cotton and oakum picking, carpentry, smithing, and wood chopping.

Associated labour has been duly carried out, and is an incentive to work. Owing to the treadwheel having been removed and the mill house converted into workshops, this labour during the next year will be more easily carried out.

The power to earn remission continues to have a good effect on the work and conduct of the prisoners, and the provision for part payment of fines is duly taken advantage of.

The triple divisions of offenders has worked satisfactorily, those prisoners in the star class and second division giving little trouble.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	74	—	74	370 16 1	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	78 12 9	
Brush makers..	24	—	24	18 3 6	
Carpenter	1	—	1	33 15 4	
Cotton sorters..	83	—	83	43 3 0	
Hammock makers	14	—	14	140 0 0	
Knitters..	—	16	16	77 4 4	
Labourers, &c.	8	—	8	113 1 0	
Mail-bag makers	21	—	21	191 1 1	
Needleworkers	—	22	22	323 9 0	
Oakum pickers	52	—	52	15 13 7	
Sack makers and menders ..	18	—	18	206 0 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	20	—	20	842 9 9	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	17 14 0	
Tailors, &c.	34	—	34	553 11 4	
Weavers (all branches) .. .	29	—	29	374 9 0	
Wheat grinder	1	—	1	3 14 8	
Wood choppers	9	—	9	77 15 0	
Total	391	38	429	—	3,450 13 5
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayer and plasterer	1	—	1	21 10 0	
Carpenters	3	—	3	79 0 5	
Labourers	11	—	11	205 6 3	
Painters and glaziers	3	—	3	79 14 8	
Smiths and fitters	3	—	3	87 2 1	
Total	21	—	21	—	472 13 5
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 8 0	
Cooks	5	—	5	156 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	25	9	34	541 8 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gardeners	6	—	6	93 15 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	1	2	46 16 0	
Stokers	3	1	4	101 0 6	
Washers	—	19	19	441 18 6	
Total	42	30	72	—	1,446 1 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial when not employed.	25	3	28		
Certified as unfit for any labour	8	8	16		
Not told off at unlocking	19	5	24		
Sick	14	6	20		
Total	66	22	88		
GRAND TOTAL ..	520	90	610	—	5,389 7 10

STAFFORD PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in the prison chapel have been conducted uninterruptedly. A sermon is given at each Sunday service, an address on Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

Notice of the Holy Communion has been given seven times, and there have been five celebrations with an average of eight communicants.

The attention, and I believe the interest, in the services conducted in the chapel is worthy of commendation, and I know that many congregations, under far more favourable circumstances, are not so receptive of the teaching that is presented to them.

In August an eight days' mission was held by Captain Hanson of the Church Army. If no further results accrued than a change from the ordinary routine, these visits from outside would be acceptable, but when evidence exists that good is done, and we may hope permanent benefits arise, the annual mission is an event which calls for distinct notice. The tact displayed, and the entire absence of sensationalism, are noticeable features in these arrangements.

The harvest thanksgiving service was held on 2nd of November, and the chapel tastefully decorated by the female officers, as well as at the other great festivals.

The sacrament of baptism has been administered on five occasions.

The new pulpit was used for the first time on Easter Day. It has been entirely constructed by prison labour, and reflects much credit on all who have been engaged in its erection.

When the remainder of the work which is in contemplation has been carried out the chapel will present a most ecclesiastical appearance, and the alterations will add much to the general fitness of things, which is an object worthy of attention under the circumstances which obtain in a prison chapel.

I have received kindly aid during the past year from the Revs. W. Hey, N. E. Goddard, and W. Budgen.

All prisoners are seen on admission and discharge, and those undergoing sentences which exceed a month as frequently as the time will allow.

Cellular visitation affords a good opportunity of testing the religious instruction that has been publicly given, and to discover

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

what a man's real intentions are. A few quiet words dropped on such occasions may sink down more deeply than can be imagined. I have had, on different occasions, 15,055 interviews.

The behaviour of the prisoners, whenever in contact with them, has invariably been characterised by a respectful and seemly manner.

The two hospitals are daily visited and a brief service held, with an address once or twice weekly.

The number of cases demanding special attention has happily been a small one during the past twelve months. The care which is exhibited in a prison infirmary is a pertinent instance of the enlightened and humanitarian methods which modern penal systems employ.

The educational advantages afforded to those who are eligible for the same have been offered and fully accepted. Requests to be excused are few and far between, and when the ages of those under instruction are considered, the exceptions are noteworthy, and arise either from mental incapacity or from the age limit being nearly attained. The female prisoners do their best to grasp the rudiments, which most of them have forgotten, and it is touching, on some occasions, to see the pleasure with which a matronly scholar views the fruits of her industry.

The schoolmasters and schoolmistress have been most assiduous in their attention to the responsible work devolving on them, and I am glad of this opportunity to acknowledge their services.

The examinations on reception and discharge, and intermediately, have been duly performed by myself.

Most of those taught acquiesce in the wish, when expressed, that they should continue on discharge the results gained here while under instruction.

What a prison would be without its library is inconceivable, and its benefits are highly prized.

Our library is kept up to its full strength, and the yearly additions made to it of current up-to-date suitable works make this branch of amelioration a very efficacious one.

The reception of some volumes of devotional books in foreign languages for men who are not proficient in reading the English language tends to increase the value of the library.

The absence of any mutilation or abuse of the books may be accepted as a safe inference that their issue is eagerly anticipated and gratefully received.

The North and South Staffordshire Prisoners' Aid Societies carry on their beneficent work with continued zeal and devotion.

No convicted prisoner leaves without his case being duly considered if he will only avail himself of the opportunity afforded day by day of applying to the Governor or Chaplain. A printed notice to this effect hangs in every occupied cell.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Weekly the agents of the Societies attend the prison and see individually each case for assistance. They are most devoted to their work, and exercise the greatest care and discretion in dealing with the problems that inevitably arise in connection with their duties.

The indefatigable honorary secretary to both Societies, W. S. Brough, Esq., J.P., by his continuous presence and advice, is a most effective instrument in carrying out the objects of the association, and his very valuable services are freely put at the disposal of the organisation. I can truly say with regard to our societies that, facing as they do much practical need, philanthropy does not degenerate into sentiment.

One point alone remains to which allusion must be made, and that is to acknowledge the kindly, ever ready assistance of which I am the recipient from every officer with whom I am in contact.

The co-operation of the Governor, which he freely affords me at all times, is a factor in my work which I feel very deeply and gratefully.

The performance of my duties is made smooth and easy by the assistance uniformly and ungrudgingly given me by all the staff.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
4,654	498	81	157	163	87

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 46	Standard II. .. 7	Standard III. 12	Passed Standard III. 5
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 59	Standard III... 31	Passed Standard III. 52	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 42	Passed Standard III... 96		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III... 74			

STAFFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. There was no epidemic, but two cases of small-pox were imported, one in April and the other in December; both were immediately isolated, and energetic measures taken to prevent the disease spreading; no further case occurred.

There have been no suicides; two attempts were made, one feigned, the other genuine—a convict who was in hospital, subsequently removed to Parkhurst.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for labour of any kind.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The cells are well ventilated, and the general sanitary arrangements satisfactory; the temperature throughout the prison has been kept as uniform as possible.

Special care has been taken with prisoners suffering from tuberculosis, and those of the weak-minded class. The number of prisoners received who are unfit for ordinary penal discipline has been very much less during the last year.

SWANSEA PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

During the past year the state of the prison has been satisfactory in every way; the conduct of the officers, as usual, excellent, and that of the prisoners remarkably good. There were no escapes, no attempts to escape, no suicides, no attempts at suicide, and no corporal punishments.

After a fair trial of four years of the rule whereby the power to earn remission of part of a sentence by industry with good conduct is given, I am convinced that legislation should not be much longer delayed for shortening the period of imprisonment, rendering prisoners eligible for the privilege. I strongly advocate the rule being made applicable to prisoners with sentences of four months and upwards, and the remission calculated from the beginning of the sentence. I have closely observed the cases coming within the provision of this rule, and the instances have been exceedingly rare when a prisoner has had to forfeit any portion of his privileges by idleness or misconduct. On the contrary, the knowledge that he can shorten his sentence by good conduct and industry so influence the mind and will in the right direction, that not a few thereby sow the seeds of a good impulse, which cannot be without its moral force on their future lives when free.

The part payment of fines continues to be taken advantage of very largely, and no abuse of the provision has occurred.

Associated labour will very shortly be carried on in this prison under greatly improved conditions, the old treadwheel house having been converted into airy and excellent workshops for carpenters, blacksmiths and fitters, tinsmiths, weavers and other industrial labour. I have no fear of evil results from associated labour with proper classification and supervision. The cellular labour for lengthened periods must tend to moroseness and dejectedness, and the change to working in company with one's fellows enlivens and brightens, to say the least; but I think an improved quantity and quality of work results also.

I have not had many cases eligible for the privilege of conversation at exercise under Rule 77. Its permissive character is a safeguard against it being abused if the privilege is discreetly exercised.

In my last report I referred to the fact that the Inebriates' Act of 1898 was practically inoperative in this locality at that time. In May of last year, however, the Swansea justices committed

Extracts, Governor's Report.

their first case to an inebriates' home, and this was quickly followed by six more committals of cases of well-known local habitual inebriates. They have not exhausted the cases eligible, and I hope to see others similarly dealt with ere long; and it is to be further hoped that the good example will be followed by other courts in this county where this part of the Act is a dead letter —notably Neath, Aberavon, and Merthyr district. It is painfully sad to see the weak habitual drunkard coming back to prison again and again for such short sentences as seven and 14 days. Such ineffectual punishment is utterly useless and only provides the means of recuperating for the next bout of drunkenness at the expense of the State.

The provision for certain prisoners awaiting trial to be allowed to work at such industries as the prison may afford has been very generally taken advantage of, and although the earnings have not been great, the occupation afforded has been beneficial. In a few cases prisoners have earned a few shillings per week, which they have used in aid of their defence at their trial, or expended for the benefit of their families.

The rules relating to debtors appear to me to require some revision. Many prisoners now included in this class would be more appropriately placed in the second and third divisions of offenders. It is not possible to classify them, and the associating together of all classes of debtors in the common room and at exercise is open to grave objection. To my mind no hardship would be imposed by excluding from this class all cases other than those from County Courts. The remainder could be dealt with by the operation of the star class rules, or section 6 (3) of the Prison Act, 1898, amended in conformity with sub-section (2) *idem*.

First stage hard labour has been provided by Admiralty coal-sack making, oakum picking, and recently by stone breaking for the building department. Other labour for all other classes has been provided by mail-bag making, weaving shirting, mat making, carpentry, wool picking, knitting, tailoring, needlework, laundry work, repairs of all kinds, and the usual ordinary services of the prison. Gardening is cultivated to the fullest extent possible, and supplies a large quantity of green and other vegetables for the prison dietary.

The state of the prison buildings has undergone considerable improvement during the past year.

The fire appliances are in good working order and adequate, and the supply of water sufficient.

The clothing and bedding in store have been sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been made in accordance with the conditions of contract, and no complaints have been made at any time of the dietary—the most important item—by the prisoners.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues its beneficent work with not a little success, the more so since the fullest possible use has been made of the Church Army Labour and

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Lodging Home in this town. I should have despaired sanctioning aid in many cases but for the advantage the home affords. It has proved to be a test of sincerity, and a reforming influence at one and the same time. There should be such a home in close connection with all prisons, in my opinion.

The lady visitor continues her interest in her work with unabated zeal and assiduity for the well-being of the female prisoners in spite of many drawbacks and failures. I am persuaded that until there is provided some local home, somewhat after the plan of the Church Army Labour Home for men, no lasting reforming influence is feasible in the majority of cases with which she has to deal.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been reported to or brought under the notice of a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Knitters	—	4	4	26 19 6	
Labourer, &c.	1	—	1	15 12 0	
Mail-bag makers	12	—	12	115 7 4	
Mat makers	6	—	6	19 6 6	
Needleworkers	—	4	4	58 2 9	
Oakum pickers	10	—	10	6 6 8	
Sack makers	5	—	5	101 0 0	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	18 7 9	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	19 18 9	
Weavers (all branches)	4	—	4	5 2 9	
Wool sorters, &c.	6	2	8	7 12 5	
Total	46	10	56	—	393 16 5
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	3	—	3	86 5 6	
Painter and glazier	1	—	1	51 9 0	
Total	4	—	4	—	137 14 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	7	5	13	177 1 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	45 6 0	
Stokers	1	1	2	60 7 6	
Washers	—	5	5	113 2 0	
Total	14	11	25	—	489 8 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking	5	2	7		
Total	7	2	9		
GRAND TOTAL	71	23	94	—	1,020 19 5

SWANSEA PRISON.

Extracts Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the past year divine services have been duly held, providing a most happy means of conveying to the prisoners the good news of God. All the services are choral, and are made as varied as possible, our constant aim being to make them bright and attractive. The Welsh are hearty singers, and greatly appreciate the hymns sung to old Welsh tunes and chorales. We also have occasional metrical litanies. I am greatly assisted by our organist.

As far as one can judge from subsequent letters and reports, our sermons, three of which are preached weekly, our visits and efforts have greatly assisted the prisoners in their religious life and moral tone. The Holy Communion though duly announced has not been celebrated during the past year.

Every prisoner has been seen on reception and discharge and during his sentence at intervals. The number of those under punishment or sick have been few, but these were seen daily. The prisoners have always been most courteous to the Chaplains, during sermons they show good attention, and at all times appear ready and willing to receive good advice. Letters received from discharged prisoners show that neither sermon nor good advice has been thrown away. This fact is a source of constant encouragement in our work.

The prisoners' library is now in good order, and the majority of the books are of a readable and interesting character.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has done good work during the past year. While the officials of the prison have rendered every assistance in their power, we find that much of our work would be unavailing without the help of this society. The Governor has backed up our efforts with strong moral pressure. The Church Army continues to be a strong ally. One of its officers held a mission during the past year, and the local labour home does excellent work in assisting and testing discharged prisoners; without this aid our work would be largely crippled.

It is most gratifying to learn that an improved chapel is contemplated in the near future. We are hoping to do much more for the religious life of the prisoners when we have a bright chapel properly fitted for divine service, where we may appeal to

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

them, not only by the ear, but also by the eye, and where they too may learn to appreciate the opportunities offered outside.

We work hopefully on in spite of many disappointments, relying on the divine compassion and power, and so believing all things, enduring all things, hoping all things.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,457	53	12	10	18	13

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	5	Standard II...	4	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	8	Standard III.	2	Passed Standard III.	—	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	12	Passed Standard III.	3			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	11					

SWANSEA PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good during the past year.

There was no epidemic, although small-pox was very prevalent in the neighbourhood during the summer months. The one case in the prison was infected prior to reception, imported from Aberavon, and was at once removed to the local small-pox hospital.

There were no suicides nor any attempts at suicide.

All the prisoners were carefully examined on admission before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation generally has been good, and the sanitary arrangements satisfactory in every way.

The heating of the prison has had careful attention and kept at a uniform temperature.

USK PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good, and the discipline of the prison highly satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

The power to earn remission continues to give satisfaction and has a most excellent influence on the conduct and industry of the prisoners. Throughout the whole year no prisoner able to earn remission marks has been reported for misconduct.

The part payment of fines is invariably taken advantage of by all prisoners who can afford to pay.

The hydrants and appliances for use in case of fire are in good working order, and the supply of water is adequate.

The state and condition of the prison fences and buildings is good.

The prison garden has supplied all the vegetables required, except potatoes.

The quantity of clothing and bedding has been found sufficient to meet all requirements, and the supplies from the contractors have been good and punctually delivered.

Hard labour in the first stage has been carried out by oakum picking, wood chopping, and stone breaking. Prisoners in the other stages have been employed at making mail-bags, &c., for postal stores, hammocks for the Admiralty, gardening, tailoring, shoe repairing, painting, and the usual prison services.

The female prisoners have been employed in making prison clothing, laundry work, knitting, and cleaning.

Trial prisoners have all been afforded an opportunity of employment, and those who have had any length of time to wait showed marked energy in their labour output on account of the advantage to be attained thereby.

Associated labour has been carried out with good results, and the privilege has not been abused.

No prisoners have been committed to the first division; the number of second division prisoners has been seven males, six females; this is a decrease of five males and seven females on the previous year.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Conversation at exercise has not taken place, there being no prisoners entitled to it.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has done very good work during the year, and has given opportunities to many of making a fresh start.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and all rules laid down for the government of the prison have, to the best of my belief, been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Hammock makers	3	—	3	66 7 0	
Knitters	—	3	3	20 19 6	
Mail-bag makers	9	—	9	120 0 0	
Needleworkers	—	8	8	126 1 1	
Oakum pickers	13	—	13	34 0 4	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	12 18 7	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	10 17 6	
Stonebreakers	24	—	24	22 3 6	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	36 16 3	
Wood chopper	1	—	1	7 3 3	
Total	53	11	64	—	457 7 0
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenter and painter	1	—	1	53 10 0	
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	68 15 6	
Whitewasher	1	—	1	29 7 5	
Total	4	—	4	—	150 12 11
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Cooks	2	—	2	62 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	1	7	118 19 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gardeners	3	—	3	53 10 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	23 8 0	
Washers..	—	4	4	86 6 6	
Total .. .	12	5	17	—	344 11 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	4	—	4		
Not told off at unlocking	7	2	9		
Sick	1	1	2		
Total	12	3	15		
GRAND TOTAL	81	19	100	—	952 11 5

USK PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The daily prayers have been carried on regularly and a hymn sung.

Addresses have been given every Wednesday and Saturday, which the prisoners much appreciated.

Two full services with sermons were held on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, with the aid of my assistant who takes a deep and earnest interest in the work.

The behaviour of prisoners in chapel during divine service has always been exemplary.

The Holy Communion has been administered four times during the year.

The receptions and discharges have been regularly visited, and all punishment and sick cases have been daily seen, also juvenile prisoners. I have paid special attention to first offenders.

Instruction has been regularly given to those who are entitled to it, and has been thoroughly carried out by the schoolmaster under my supervision.

The Prisoners' Aid Society has given assistance to a great many on their discharge.

I have thankfully to acknowledge the kindness and assistance shown to me by the Governor and all the officers of the prison.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,304	19	8	7	4	—

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 4	Standard II. .. 3	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III. -
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III... 2	Passed Standard III... —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 2	Passed Standard III... —		
Standard III..	Passed Standard III... —			

USK PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been good during the past year.

I strictly isolate prisoners, especially tramps, and constantly fumigate cells on account of cases of small-pox in the surrounding districts.

The food has been of excellent quality and always properly cooked.

The ventilation, cleanliness, and sanitary condition of the prison have been good.

The water most excellent.

The bedding and clothing have been sufficient, with the exception of a few cases, when an extra blanket has been given out.

I inspect all prisoners' clothing, cells, and food once a week.

I visit the prison twice daily, and oftener if required.

All prisoners are examined on reception and next morning before being classified for labour.

One female prisoner has been pardoned on medical grounds.

One execution.

WAKEFIELD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

During the year ended 31st March, 1903, the Act relating to the triple division of offenders has been strictly carried out, as ordered by the several courts. There were nine first division and 27 second division prisoners.

The power to earn remission, and provision for part payment of fines, are highly valued by the prisoners and widely taken advantage of.

Three prisoners, on recommendation of the Visiting Committee and approval of Secretary of State, received corporal punishment.

Conversation at exercise (fourth stage) has been permitted when desired, but very few prisoners avail themselves of the privilege.

The general conduct of the officers has been very good, as also that of the prisoners, with a few exceptions.

There have been no escapes or attempts.

There have been two deaths and eight lunatics.

Associated labour is carried out as far as practicable in lower corridor and with cell doors open.

The following industries have been carried on during the year:—Weaving dowlas, canvas dandy, with hand looms, and mat making; power looms—weaving drab, blue, brown, and grey cloth, blankets, dowlas, canvas, huckaback, linsey, hammocks, and coir matting; moulders, fitters, smiths, joiners, tinners, painters, twine spinning, bookbinding, wood chopping; picking oakum, wool, hemp, and fibre; gardening, baking, cooking; tailoring, prison clothing, officers' uniform repairs, mail-bags, rug making, coal-sacks, stocking knitting, shoemaking.

The female prisoners have been employed at washing, knitting, needlework, and rug making.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been generally sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies, with the exception of the coal, have been good, and, as a rule, punctually delivered.

The condition of the buildings, fences, &c., is good.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The appliances in case of fire are sufficient and in working order, and the supply of water from the town adequate; they are tested every month. Nine additional hydrants have been fixed in various parts of the prison.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out. The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, to the best of my belief, in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow maker, &c. (all branches).	—	1	1	12 18 6	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	82 0 3	
Brush and mop maker	1	—	1	21 7 1	
Carpenters	4	—	4	92 19 6	
Cotton sorters..	113	—	113	73 3 4	
Knitters	—	24	24	211 7 5	
Labourers, &c.	6	—	6	88 19 0	
Mail-bag makers	3	—	3	28 0 0	
Mat and rug maker, &c.	1	1	7	27 12 5	
Matting weavers	3	—			
Mat and matting yarn sorters, &c.	2	—			
Moulders	9	—	9	343 15 0	
Needleworkers	—	25	25	404 13 2	
Oakum pickers	42	—	42	20 4 5	
Shoemakers, &c.	12	—	12	259 2 6	
Smiths and fitters	24	—	24	707 7 3	
Tailors, &c.	42	—	42	645 0 1	
Twine makers	19	—	19	289 6 7	
Weavers (all branches)	53	—	53	348 7 3	
Wood choppers	9	—	9	61 17 0	
Wool sorters, &c.	66	—	66	38 6 6	
Total	411	51	462	—	3,756 7 3

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bricklayer and mason	1	—	1	52 4 7	
Carpenter	1	—	1	25 16 8	
Labourers	27	—	27	670 11 2	
Painters and glaziers	4	—	4	70 3 4	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	26 7 11	
Total	34	—	34	—	845 3 8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	4	—	4	124 16 0	
Cooks	11	—	11	345 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	38	13	51	783 15 0	
Gardeners	9	—	9	141 8 0	
Gasmakers	2	—	2	44 12 6	
Hospital orderlies	3	2	5	122 15 6	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	23	—	23	17 3 2	
Stokers	12	2	14	313 10 0	
Washers	—	28	28	668 15 6	
Total	102	45	147	—	2,562 5 8
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	21	—	21		
Certified as unfit for any labour	—	1	1		
Not told off at unlocking	52	12	64		
Sick	19	7	26		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	94	20	114		
GRAND TOTAL	641	116	757	—	7,163 16 7

WAKEFIELD PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services have been conducted in the chapel here as usual. I have preached twice on Sundays, and have given addresses and instructions during the week; I have also preached or given an address and held a service in the hospital on Sundays. I am struck by the silence that reigns in the chapel during the reading of Holy Scripture and during the preaching of sermons.

The school work has gone on satisfactorily, and I am able to speak in high terms of both schoolmasters. Some while ago a Russian Pole, who could not read nor speak English on reception, was able to read with intelligence Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe" and Shakespeare's "Macbeth," and I am told "expressed his appreciation and thanks with tears of joy for the opportunity afforded him of reading such works in their native language."

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society helps a vast number of prisoners in different ways; the sub-committee of the society meet daily to hear applications for assistance. We have a very capable and zealous agent to carry on the work outside; also a female agent, who has a good influence over female prisoners on their discharge; it appears at one time there was very unseemly conduct on the part of some of these prisoners at the railway station, but since this agent has been appointed matters, I understand, have improved in this respect.

I wish to express my great indebtedness to the Horbury sisters who work so indefatigably in this prison; what they do by correspondence, getting these poor women into homes, and their kind and loving influence, is something to be truly thankful for.

I desire to express my thanks to the Governor for his kindness; also for the help I have received generally from the officials of the prison. I am also thankful for the facilities afforded me for constant visitation of prisoners.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
9,108	421	53	210	85	76

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 29	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III... 1	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 67	Standard III... 25	Passed Standard III... 26	
Standard II...	Standard III... 39	Passed Standard III... 31		
Standard III.	Passed Standard III... 73			

WAKEFIELD PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prison generally has been exceptionally good. There have been only two deaths, which gives a mortality of about 2·6 per thousand.

There has been a mild epidemic of small-pox more or less throughout the midland counties, Wakefield having suffered somewhat severely in comparison with other districts of the administrative county. There have been nine cases in the prison, all of whom were infected before admission. The measures taken in each case effectually prevented any spread of the disease. There has also been one case in prison quarters.

There have been no suicides, but three attempts. Two of these were undoubtedly feigned and the third was undoubtedly genuine.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for hard labour. It may be worthy of note that since the abolition of the treadmill the number of prisoners certified as fit for hard labour has materially increased.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of the cells good.

The prison generally has been kept at a fairly uniform temperature.

WANDSWORTH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison have been good.

Offenders of the 1st division are no longer imprisoned here; those of the 2nd division have been only five less than last year, while the men approved for star class have been 83 less, *i.e.*, 174 instead of 257 as last year.

I have still the greatest faith in the power to earn remission of sentence as the most effective influence towards good conduct, and almost equal to it is the privilege to work in association. I have tested this, for I have been anxious when a man has been punished by degradation to the first from the fourth stage, and has been restored to the fourth stage, to let him have, in addition to the privileges of that stage, as to correspondence with his friends, the further privilege of working in association. But I found with some few, say about 2 per cent., that they presumed on this privilege of working in association, claimed it as a right, and gave a great deal of trouble. These few have learned now they have no such right, that they can only attain to it by good conduct, and the leaders have set the example of good behaviour and the trouble has ceased.

Part payment of fine is often made. Corporal punishment has been inflicted more often than during the last year.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very good. Unfortunately there have been many cases of "smashing up," the offenders being men who, owing to mental defects or bodily disease, cannot be punished, except by forfeiture of remission marks. It is difficult to deal with these men, for one sets the other off. They have not the power to realise the effect of forfeiture of remission marks in the distant future. No immediate punishment is available. I am not one of those who think that the abolition of corporal punishment for such offences is the cause of the increase of the offence, if increase there be, for not many medical officers would certify them as fit for it. Yet however numerous these offences may be, the Visiting Committee have reported to the Home Secretary that discipline has been kept up. The statistical returns show that 897 have been punished.

Conversation exercise.—The numbers average eight once a week.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

Buildings and fences in good order.

Appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in working order, and the supply of water adequate.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store is ample.

Supplies good and punctually delivered.

Progressive stage system duly carried out, and to the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been faithfully and loyally carried out by all with hearty good will and zealous co-operation.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinders	9	—	9	318 12 0	
Brush and mop makers	31	—	31	486 17 1	
Carpenters	14	—	14	428 17 1	
Coir pickers	3	—	3	0 19 3	
Hammock makers	14	—	14	106 11 9	
Knitters..	31	—	31	234 9 0	
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	35 11 0	
Mail-bag makers	110	—	110	3,486 4 1	
Needleworkers	84	—	84	1,263 19 4	
Nosebag makers	38	—	38	321 18 0	
Oakum pickers	270	—	270	54 8 11	
Sack makers and menders ..	81	—	81	511 4 4	
Shoemakers, &c.	63	—	63	1,381 6 9	
Smiths and fitters	11	—	11	336 15 10	
Tailors, &c.	19	—	19	329 0 10	
Wood choppers	55	—	55	346 11 2	
Total .. .	835	—	835	—	9,636 6 5

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bricklayers	3	—	3	87 0 0	
Carpenters	3	—	3	105 12 1	
Labourers	12	—	12	227 16 3	
Mason	1	—	1	24 1 3	
Painters and glaziers	3	—	3	81 5 0	
Plasterer	1	—	1	19 17 11	
Smiths and fitters	3	—	3	89 12 11	
Total	26	—	26	—	635 5 5
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	6	—	6	187 4 0	
Cooks	10	—	10	322 6 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	54	—	54	842 8 0	
Gardeners	11	—	11	169 12 0	
Hospital orderlies	5	—	5	72 16 0	
Stokers	3	—	3	58 7 0	
Washers	46	—	46	1,082 2 0	
Total	135*	—	135	—	2 734 15 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking	93	—	93		
Sick	41	—	41		
Under punishment	5	—	5		
Total	139	—	139		
GRAND TOTAL	1,135	—	1,135	—	13,006 6 10

WANDSWORTH PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Twice the chapel was closed for short periods in consequence of the small-pox epidemic, and painting, cleaning, &c.

The Church Army held an eight days' mission, from the 19th to the 26th of October.

There were seven celebrations of the Holy Communion, with a total attendance of 77 prisoners.

Daily services were held in the hospital, and frequent addresses were given.

All sick patients have been regularly visited and ministered to.

Cellular visitation has had our most careful attention. All available time has been spent in visiting from cell to cell. These visits amounted to 6,305.

In accordance with the regulations, all prisoners were interviewed on their reception and discharge.

There were 1,439 applications to see the Chaplain for advice, &c.

We have paid frequent visits to juveniles and juvenile-adults.

We have had several men under sentence of death, who have given us much extra work and anxiety.

There has been no trouble in satisfying the wants of the prisoners with regard to library and educational books.

The committee of the Surrey and South London Society have bestowed great care and thought in dealing with the increased number of applicants for assistance, and valuable co-operation has been given by the Royal Society, Church Army, and the St. Giles' Christian Mission.

The Sheriffs' Fund monthly grants to the Chaplain have been most helpful for the assistance of discharged prisoners.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
13,626	810	50	237	320	203

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 9	Standard II. .. 6	Standard III... 8	Passed Standard III. --
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 27	Standard III... 25	Passed Standard III... 8	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 31	Passed Standard III . 143		
Standard III.	Passed Standard III... 83			

WANDSWORTH PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been fairly good.

There has been no case of suicide, but there have been six attempts, one of which was genuine; the others were undoubtedly feigned, probably with the object of getting the benefit of association.

The dietary, bedding, ventilation, and heating arrangements have been, on the whole, satisfactory.

The drainage throughout the prison is undergoing reconstruction.

No epidemic of any kind has occurred during the year.

All the prisoners have been stripped and examined before being classified for labour.

I find that 59 prisoners were admitted to hospital from the reception suffering from disease which rendered them unfit for ordinary prison discipline. Some of them remained in hospital during the whole term of their imprisonment, and were sent on discharge to the local infirmary.

Many of these were sentenced to short periods of imprisonment for minor offences, and I feel sure that had the facts of the prisoners' illness been brought to the notice of the presiding magistrate they would have been dealt with in a different manner.

A considerable number of prisoners are received here in the course of the year who are weak-minded, epileptic, and otherwise mentally degenerate. Most of these have been in prison many times before, and spend most of their existence either in the workhouses or the various prisons.

The labour of these prisoners is of practically no value in the public market, and they are incapable of earning their own livelihood.

The number of these prisoners appears to me to be increasing in the Metropolis, and it would be well for society, and in the interest of the individual and posterity, if they could be permanently provided for in some institution.

Although these cases are not necessarily certifiable, I feel satisfied that they cannot be considered wholly responsible for their conduct, and I am convinced that they are not suitable cases for prison treatment.

WARWICK PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state of the prison is satisfactory and discipline has been well maintained.

The privilege of earning remission of their sentences granted to prisoners sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment continues to exercise a good influence for industry and good conduct, and the advantage of obtaining release after serving a part of the sentence on part payment of the fine inflicted is frequently resorted to.

The provisions for the triple division of offenders by committing courts seems to be understood in the petty sessional divisions of the prison district. No case in which a prisoner of notoriously criminal antecedents or who was legally ineligible has been placed in the second division has come to my notice, and I can only recall one case which, in my opinion, had the committing magistrates thought fit, might have been placed in the second division with advantage.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been—males good, females very good.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

The special instructions for the treatment of juveniles collected at this prison have been carefully attended to, and every endeavour has been made through the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society to ensure them work on release, and that they are kept in touch by the agents of the society, with encouraging results in many cases.

The last of the military prisoners, Class II., from the war in South Africa, were sent to complete their sentences in a military prison.

The prisoners have been employed at the following descriptions of labour :—

Males—

1st stage hard labour—wood chopping.
" " " coal-sack making for the Admiralty
" " " oakum picking.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Males—cont.

Hard labour in other stages—mail-bag making for the Post Office.

" " " hammock making for the Admiralty.

" " " eyeletting blankets for the War Department.

" " " tailoring and repairing clothing for prison.

" " " labouring in the Building Department.

" " " carpentering and tin smithing for the prison.

" " " gardening.

" " " work in domestic service of the prison.

Females—

Hard labour—laundry work, prison washing.

" making and repairing prison clothing.

" work in domestic service of the prison.

Prisoners in the second, third, and fourth stages have been employed in association in bag making in the corridors, in gardening, in labouring in the building department, with the usual satisfactory results.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in proper working order, and the water supply is adequate.

The clothing and bedding in store have been found sufficient.

Contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The prison dietary has been found ample.

The progressive stage system has been adhered to.

The rules for the government of prisons have been in all cases carried out.

Extracts. Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	—	2	26 1d 0	
Hammock makers	7	—	7	123 19 9	
Knitters..	—	2	2	11 10 0	
Mail-bag makers	22	—	22	194 17 8	
Needleworkers	—	4	4	76 6 5	
Oakum pickers	49	—	49	31 2 6	
Sack makers and menders ..	9	—	9	135 19 2	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	22 19 7	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	18 15 9	
Wood choppers	8	—	8	30 5 9	
Total	99	6	105	—	672 12 7
IN BUILDINGS, &c.					
Labourers, &c...	12	—	12	371 18 8	
Total	12	—	12	—	371 18 8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Baker	1	—	1	33 16 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	98 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	10	3	13	208 19 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	47 19 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	26 7 0	
Washer	1	8	9	206 11 0	
Total	19	11	30	—	616 4 0

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	1	9		
Not told off at unlocking	19	1	20		
Sick	3	1	4		
Total	30	3	33		
GRAND TOTAL	160	20	180	—	1,660 15 3

WARWICK PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The services have been conducted daily in chapel, and twice on Sundays with sermons. Besides sermons I have given at various times instructions, and courses of addresses suitable to the season. The Holy Communion has been administered once a month and on great festivals. There has been one baptism and a churching.

The Bishop of Worcester held a confirmation in the prison chapel in December. Two women and one male received confirmation. The Bishop expressed himself as favourably impressed with the spiritual work of the prison.

Mr. Hanson, a Church Army Captain, held a seven days' mission in December; his addresses were manly and forcible.

In February a three days' mission was held by the Rev. R. J. Roe, M.A., Rector of Lanteglos, Cornwall.

In both missions every facility was granted to the missioners for cellular visitation.

These missions make a welcome change. They are appreciated by prisoners of both sexes, and are in certain cases undoubtedly productive of real and permanent good.

Special addresses have been given by :—

The Rev. F. H. Lawson, M.A., Vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick, on "Faith," January 2nd.

The Rev. Canon Rivington, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Warwick, on "Hope," January 9th.

The Rev. A. G. Robinson, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, Coventry, on "The Cross of Christ," February 11th.

These addresses were helpful and earnest.

The S.P.C.K. has made a grant of scriptural cartoons for the chapel, which I consider invaluable in teaching.

The behaviour of prisoners in chapel is excellent. Occasional preachers have expressed their surprise and pleasure at the attention and good conduct displayed by prisoners. Men and women alike follow the service and listen keenly to the sermons and addresses, &c., and it is most gratifying to note that their remarks afterwards show that they have taken a really intelligent interest in what they have heard. The singing is very hearty and obviously appreciated; I hold congregational practice from

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

time to time. I am confident that the chapel services and instruction are of immense value; impressions are made in this way and lessons learnt which are not forgotten—of this I have had many experiences.

The sick and those under punishment have been visited daily.

General cellular visiting has been regularly carried on; my average of visits weekly has been about 135.

School instruction has received my very special attention. Prisoners elegible for school have been most carefully examined by me on admission, during their term of imprisonment, and on discharge. On the whole I find that men and women appreciate the privilege of school, and some of the results gained are most satisfactory.

I have to report favourably on the schoolmaster; his good temper and patience command for him attention and respect. The schoolmistress has performed her duties carefully.

I have held classes for juvenile-adults, which have, I believe, proved helpful. Their conduct has left nothing to be desired, and they have listened most attentively. Some of the roughest of these poor fellows are wonderfully gentle when appealed to, and they are mostly grateful for any interest taken in them. One has only to know them well to realise the sterling good points that lie concealed under a somewhat forbidding exterior. Some of these youths have responded splendidly to the efforts made on their behalf.

The prison library has been carefully examined; old and obsolete books have been set apart for condemnation. Great care has been taken in the selection of new works.

I make a point of inspecting library and devotional books in cells. The number of transfers from London and Birmingham has been a strain upon the library, but every effort is made to keep books in circulation in a state of good repair.

The D.P.A.S. has done excellent work in the past year, and some cases assisted have shown very gratifying results. For the year ending December 31st, 1902, 625 prisoners were aided, as follows :—

Fares	137
Clothes	292
Stock	58
Tools	9
Food and lodging	125
Cash	2
Surgical appliances	2

The increase of vagrancy is a difficulty which has pressed greatly upon us in the past year. For the quarter ending December 25th, 1901, there were 41 committed for vagrancy;

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

in the corresponding quarter, 1902, 118. The total for the year 1902 was 313, as against 134 in 1901. We have endeavoured to meet these cases by giving Church Army passes, or endeavouring through the agent to find employment, but as a rule these men will not accept work; they are quite incorrigible idlers, who prefer prison and the workhouse because they are better housed and fed and provided for in the prisons.

The lady visitors have visited the prison very regularly. The personal influence of these ladies is highly beneficial; personally I am very grateful to them for their ever ready help and sympathy.

It would be less than justice if I failed to mention the excellent influence of the matron. I have noticed that London women who were most truculent at other prisons have been quite amenable and softened here, and I believe this to be due in great measure to the tact of the matron. The behaviour of the women in chapel is beyond all praise.

There is undoubtedly an aspect of prison work which is disheartening. The confirmed recidivist and the tramp often belong to a class which is, humanly speaking, irreclaimable; there is a not diminishing element of a prison population which consists of persons who appear, unhappily, impervious to better influence; it is as impossible to impress men and women of this stamp with a sense of shame as to convey to a blind man the sense of colour; so marked indeed in some instances is this moral obliquity that it raises the question whether these poor people are really morally responsible, or whether they might not be more profitably, for society and for themselves, classed as "sick." At the same time, taking the duty of a prison chaplain as a whole, it may be described as the very romance of clerical work and experience. It brings the worker in touch with pressing needs and problems of vast interest, and gives an insight into the darker side of human life and character which is perhaps more painfully prominent than understood. A chaplain is always sure of a welcome, and the frequent invitation as he visits to "come again soon," and to "stop a little longer," shows how really welcome his presence is as a break in the sordid monotony of prison life.

It is impossible to speak too strongly of the value of a chaplain's visits where possible after discharge.

I believe that this is one great secret of real and lasting good. I have been able to make such visits myself in Birmingham, Coventry, Rugby, and the neighbourhood, and with the assistance of our excellent agents I have been brought into touch with many discharged prisoners; the pleasure of an ex-prisoner at seeing that he is not forgotten, and that interest is taken in him, is sometimes very marked and genuine, and compensates for any trouble caused in the search.

With certain elements of disappointment, which are inevitable, a prison chaplain's work has still a brighter and more hopeful side which renders it not only full of encouragement but of absorbing interest.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The Governor has been ready to meet me in matters relating to the welfare of prisoners. I have received due assistance from subordinate officers.

During the past year there have been 46 juvenile offenders admitted to this prison. Juvenile offenders have attended chapel daily and twice on Sundays. Their conduct has been very good. I have visited all these boys daily, and frequently twice in the day.

In addition to the regular daily instruction given by the schoolmaster, I have held frequent classes for boys, and when the numbers have been reduced I have instructed them separately in their cells. I have not confined myself exclusively to religious subjects, though these have formed the basis of my instructions; history and geography taught with the aid of a map, have proved very attractive subjects.

I have encouraged boys to make notes on their slates of any difficulties or questions, and as a good many have responded well, I have been enabled in this way to have some interesting talks with them, and also to awaken an intelligent interest in useful subjects. Some lads have told me how they meant to save up and purchase certain books, and it is undoubtedly satisfactory to implant in them an ideal beyond their own unlovely surroundings. Many of these little lads are intelligent and very painstaking; as a whole, however, they are rather dull and undeveloped.

Of the 46 juvenile offenders, four have returned to prison in the course of the year; one of these is still in prison and will be sent to a home on his release; one has been lost sight of for the present; the other two lads are doing well. Every effort is made to keep in touch with lads on discharge, and, owing to the efficiency of the agents, I can generally put my hand on any boy I wish to visit; some, unhappily, escape us, but the majority of the boys discharged from this prison are in work and doing fairly well; the wretched homes of so many boys are a constant source of temptation for them, and where parents will consent we endeavour to remove lads to fresh neighbourhoods.

If I might make any suggestions, I think it would be a privilege if certain lads, at the discretion of the Chaplain, could be brought under the influence of a lady visitor. Cases occur where this would be, in my opinion, highly beneficial.

I think it would be desirable if extra drill could be substituted for the punishments now in force, *i.e.*, cellular confinement, restriction of diet, and deprivation of books.

I fully believe that in this prison juvenile offenders are as kindly treated by officers and as well looked after as it is possible, but the more experience I have of these lads the more deplorable does it appear that they should have to come to prison at all.

I have received every assistance from the Governor in all matters relating to juvenile offenders.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,468	182	23	24	29	106

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 14	Standard II. .. 3	Standard III.. 2	Passed Standard III. 1
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 13	Standard III... 3	Passed Standard III.. 2	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 10	Passed Standard III... 13		
Standard III..	Passed Standard III... 83			

WARWICK PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the year the general health of prisoners has been good; there has been no epidemic.

There have been two deaths in the prison during the year; this includes a prisoner executed in December. The other case was due to an accident caused by the fall of a wall.

A birth also took place in July.

No case of suicide or attempt at suicide has taken place during the year.

Every prisoner has been carefully examined on reception.

Diet, bedding, and furniture, and sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

The ventilation of the cells, corridors and offices has been satisfactory.

The heating of the prison has been efficiently carried out.

The health of the staff of officers has been uniformly good.

WINCHESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The triple division of offenders has worked satisfactorily; very few cases have been sent to this prison showing an absence of disqualification for the 2nd division, but when such has been apparent, on their being considered for the star class, it has been found that they do not bear good characters. Judges, recorders, and chairmen of quarter sessions are, apparently, beginning to realise their power in this respect, and at these courts more enquiries than hitherto are made into a man's character before sentencing him, with a view to placing him in the 2nd division if possible. Debtors having to work at industrial labour is beneficial both to themselves and the industries of the prison. Awaiting trial prisoners are given industrial work at their own request, but, as they cannot be tasked, the output varies.

Power to earn remission of sentence has worked well; it acts as an incentive to good conduct on the one hand and as a deterrent on the other, in that marks can be forfeited for misconduct.

Part payment of fines has been taken advantage of.

There has been no corporal punishment.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There have been no escapes.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

Associated labour is much prized by the prisoners and considerably modifies the severity of a sentence. Far better work can be done with a larger output; there being no workshops (except engineer's) the work has been carried out in the corridors, and with good supervision works well.

Associated labour, such as gardening, wood chopping, nosebag making, coal-bags, seamen's bags, hammocks, seamen's beds for the Admiralty, mail-bags for the Post Office, making prisoners' clothing and repairing shoes for the prison service; also coir cell brushes, building, laying of new pipes, &c. First stage prisoners H.L. have been employed in pumping water for the prison use from the deep well by crank, 30 prisoners at a time (now discontinued), coal-sack making, and oakum picking. Tailoring and repairs for the female prisoners, also laundry work, needlework, and knitting.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

There has been no instance where a prisoner has wished to avail himself of the privilege of conversational exercise.

The prison buildings are in good order.

The fire appliances are sufficient, in proper working order, and supply of water adequate.

The clothing and bedding have been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

Contractors' supplies have been good and fairly punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with to the best of my knowledge, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolstor, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	31	—	31	368 3 9	
Bookbinder	1	—	1	35 2 0	
Hammock makers	4	—	4	88 4 0	
Knitter	—	1	1	6 5 6	
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	31 4 0	
Mail-bag makers	16	—	16	117 7 6	
Needleworkers	—	12	12	162 13 7	
Nosebag makers	55	—	55	113 6 6	
Oakum pickers	57	—	57	33 9 11	
Sack makers	10	—	10	146 0 2	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	25 16 2	
Tailors, &c.	9	—	9	186 12 11	
Wood choppers	3	—	3	24 1 0	
Total	189	13	202	—	1,338 7 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpenter	1	—	1	45 5 0	
Labourers	9	—	9	258 10 0	
Painter glazier, and plumber ..	1	—	1	47 15 0	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	49 14 2	
Whitewashers	6	—	6	196 4 9	
Total	18	—	18	—	597 8 11
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 8 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	16	4	20	319 16 0	
Gardeners	6	—	6	92 6 0	
Hospital orderlies	2	—	2	46 16 0	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	20	—	20	10 16 0	
Stokers	1	1	2	48 12 0	
Washers	—	11	11	251 8 0	
Total	50	16	66	—	925 14 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	11	1	12		
Certified as unfit for any labour	—	1	1		
Not told off at unlocking	16	2	18		
Sick	21	3	24		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	50	7	57		
GRAND TOTAL	307	36	343	—	2,861 9 11

WINCHESTER PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services on Sunday and each week-day have been duly held. At each Sunday service an address is given, whilst in each hospital the service and address, although much shorter in point of time, are apparently appreciated. The plan followed in the hospitals is on the lines of a Bible class. Occasionally a short service is held in one of the wards in the week, but this is in addition to the daily visitation. The daily service in chapel is of a much varied character, so that it can never be termed monotonous; whilst on one day in the week there is a short address.

On Christmas Day and Good Friday full services were held as on a Sunday. On the latter day an attempt was this year made to give short addresses on the "Seven Last Words." Between each address was a hymn or metrical litany, the latter being sung by the congregation alternately, first by one side and then by the other.

The education has been carried on with great care and good results. As so many men have applied to be exempted from schooling, I made it a rule to refuse all such requests, with the result that now I am never asked to exempt.

All prisoners are seen on reception and discharge, whilst frequent visits are paid in the cells. The sick in cells and punishments are seen daily.

There is a celebration of the Holy Communion each month, the average number of communicants being seven. The small offertory is devoted to purchasing flowers for the altar.

With great pleasure I beg to testify to the soundness of the work done by the lady visitors. No case is allowed by them to pass unnoticed, and many of the women send thankful letters for the care and good advice given them in prison; whilst, at the same time, any who may have been sent to homes are now and then visited in the different homes by the lady visitors.

During the three or four months I have been here it has been a pleasure to work with the discipline staff, as I have received every kindness and attention from the Governor downwards.

Finally, several clergy have officiated here at different times, especially during the interval between the resignation of the late Chaplain and my arrival.

Extracts. Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
3,334	229	87	112	60	20

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	13	Standard II...	12	Standard III.	10	Passed Standard III. 2
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	22	Standard III.	25	Passed Standard III.	69	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	16	Passed Standard III.	35			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	16					

WINCHESTER PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year there has been no epidemic. One prisoner developed small-pox and one enteric fever.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

There has been no case of suicide during the past year, but four prisoner attempted suicide. Of these attempts at suicide two were in my opinion real and two feigned.

All prisoners are carefully examined before being put to hard labour.

The dietary has been sufficient and of good quality.

The bedding is of good quality.

The ventilation of the cells is good, and the general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

WORCESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extract, Governor's Report.

The prison is in a good state, and the discipline is very satisfactory.

There have been ten male and two female offenders of the second division committed to the prison during the year. There were 248 males and 76 females sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, in default of payment of fine, but of these the larger majority had been convicted before, and the others, with perhaps a very few exceptions, were not of a class suited for the privileges of the second division.

The system of earning remission by good work and conduct is an excellent thing, and I think might with advantage be extended to those whose sentences are of three months and over.

Advantage is taken of the part payment of fines.

Associated labour is carried out fully, and I find that keeping a man in for a time, if he offends in association, has a wonderful effect.

There has been no conversation at exercise.

The conduct of the subordinate officers is most satisfactory, they display great keenness and tact in the performance of their duties. The various instructors have shown great zeal in teaching, and the results of their labours are most satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good on the whole, the majority of the reports being for idleness, but no one would expect much else from the class of men, tramps and loafers, who incur them.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape, and no case of corporal punishment.

Male prisoners have been employed making mats, rugs, nose-bags and mail-bags, in coir balling, sack making, oakum picking, stone breaking, wood chopping, gardening and building operations, also in cooking and the treadwheel for pumping water.

Female prisoners have been employed in the laundry, in knitting, and needlework.

The buildings and fences are in good order; certain repairs have been suggested and approved, and are being, or will be, carried out.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The clothing and bedding have been sufficient.

The supplies from the contractors have been of good quality and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and all rules relating to the government of prisons have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Knitters..	—	2	2	17 4 6	
Mail-bag makers	2	—	2	25 15 0	
Mat and rug makers, &c.	13	—	16	93 11 7	
Mat and matting yarn sorters, &c.	3	—			
Needleworkers	—	5	5	39 8 5	
Nosebag makers	14	—	14	33 15 5	
Oakum pickers	25	—	25	14 11 11	
Sack menders	3	—	3	9 11 1	
Shoemaker, &c.	1	—	1	37 3 2	
Stonebreakers	12	—	12	47 5 11	
Tailor, &c.	1	—	1	19 10 0	
Wood chopper	1	—	1	10 6 0	
Total	75	7	82	—	398 3 0
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayer and plasterer	1	—	1	51 13 4	
Carpenter and painter	1	—	1	52 5 4	
Labourers	3	—	3	87 13 0	
Smith and fitter	1	—	1	18 3 4	
Limewasher	1	—	1	44 6 0	
Total	7	—	7	—	254 1 0

Extracts Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d
Baker	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	85 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	15	3	18	288 17 0	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	15	—	15	11 8 1	
Stokers	3	—	3	70 11 6	
Washers..	—	6	6	143 14 0	
Total	37	9	46	—	631 12 7
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	7	1	8		
Certified as unfit for any labour	—	1	1		
Not told off at unlocking	15	1	16		
Sick	3	1	4		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	27	4	31		
GRAND TOTAL	146	20	166	—	1,283 16 7

WORCESTER PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The chapel services have been duly performed. The reverence and attention of the prisoners have left very little, if anything, to be desired, whilst their heartiness in responding and singing has maintained its high level.

Holy Baptism has been administered four times throughout the year, and Holy Communion three times.

The visitation of prisoners on admission and discharge and in the case of lengthened sentences at intervals has been duly carried out. In nearly every case has the counsel given been respectfully and often gratefully received.

I have again to acknowledge the help of the Church Army, both through its local officer and in the eight days' mission preached in the prison in September last by Captain Spencer. His addresses were forceful and to the point, and his personal dealings wise and effective. I attach considerable importance to this work.

The total abstinence pledge has been taken by 448 prisoners, male and female, throughout the year.

The schoolmaster's work has been faithfully and effectively done, and the results gained, alike with juveniles and adults, even in the case of the most unpromising pupils, have borne witness to his zeal and ability.

I have again to thank the Governor and officers for their courteous assistance, and to acknowledge the good work done by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, as well as by the lady visitors, whose personal interest and help have been constant.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,758	112	8	28	47	29

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 2	Standard II. .. 1	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 6	Standard III... 11	Passed Standard III... 2	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 18	Passed Standard III... 8		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III. 12			

WORCESTER PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners during the past year has been good. There has been no epidemic or serious illness during the year.

There were two attempts at suicide, both of which were feigned; on my seeing them they were apparently none the worse for the attempt.

All prisoners are carefully examined before being certified for hard labour.

Both dietary and bedding have been sufficient, and the food of very good quality.

The ventilation of cells has been very good, and the general sanitary arrangements are in very good order.

The heating of the prison has been kept at an uniform temperature.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year have been very satisfactory.

The alterations made by the Prison Act of 1898 have continued to work satisfactorily.

Offenders of the first division are not received.

The rules pertaining to the second division have been found to work well, and with one exception, which was brought to your notice, the spirit of the rule is carried out by the courts committing to this prison.

Debtors were first received into this prison on the 28th July, when 40 were received from Holloway.

One prisoner received corporal punishment on the recommendation of the Visiting Committee and the approval of the Secretary of State.

The power to earn remission is highly valued by the prisoners, and is most helpful from a disciplinary point of view.

The provision for the part payment of fines is still widely taken advantage of by prisoners and their friends.

Associated labour has been carried out as far as practicable in the various shops and halls, and there is no doubt the prisoners are more contented and more work is obtained. Conversational exercise has been rarely carried out, and I do not think it is sought after except by those considered ineligible.

The last of the female prisoners were removed to Holloway on the 27th October last.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

The building, fences, &c., are in good order.

The appliances for use in case of fire inside the prison are sufficient and in proper working order, and the supply of water is adequate.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in stores has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2 Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bead blinds	—	12	12	79 17 4	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	20	—	20	285 1 11	
Bookbinders	9	—	9	310 12 3	
Brush and mop makers	5	—	5	25 10 0	
Carpenters	24	—	24	697 0 1	
Coir pickers	53	10	63	6 1 0	
Hammock makers	8	—	8	90 9 6	
Knitters	5	3	8	34 5 0	
Mail-bag makers	123	7	130	937 19 1	
Mat and rug makers, &c.	46	—	46	352 3 0	
Needleworkers	34	83	117	954 19 0	
Oakum pickers	181	—	181	50 6 0	
Sack makers and menders ..	153	—	153	1,687 16 10	
Ship-fender makers	21	—	21	401 14 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	57	—	57	1,249 2 4	
Tailors, &c.	71	—	71	1,270 12 3	
Wood chopper	1	—	1	7 12 0	
Total	811	115	926	—	8,441 1 7
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	7	—	7	210 6 3	
Carpenters	3	—	3	112 14 2	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Labourers	47	—	47	921 8 9	
Painters and glaziers	7	—	7	168 11 8	
Slaters	6	—	6	205 8 4	
Total	70	—	70	—	1,618 9 2
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	9	—	9	280 16 0	
Cooks	13	—	13	410 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	107	17	124	1,937 4 0	
Gardeners	39	—	39	639 4 0	
Hospital orderlies	2	1	3	74 8 0	
Stokers	24	1	25	577 11 6	
Washers..	18	22	40	928 4 0	
Total	212	41	253	—	4,816 3 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking	33	10	43		
Sick	26	12	38		
Under punishment	2	1	3		
Total	61	23	84		
GRAND TOTAL	1,154	179	1,333	—	14 877 14 8

WORMWOOD SCRUBS PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The moral and religious instruction has been fully maintained to the high standard of former years, in the due performance of which I have had the ready and willing support of the Assistant Chaplain, the Rev. R. H. St. J. Thrupp. To say that success has attended all our efforts would not be strictly correct; at the same time I have abundant evidence that our labours have by no means been in vain; this may be seen not only by the declarations of those who have been impressed, but also corroborated by the fact that they have not returned to this prison. This is all the more gratifying considering the terrible counteracting influence of bad companions and evil surroundings.

We have prayers daily in the chapel, also daily in hospital. On Sundays there are two services with sermons, also one in the infirmary. The prisoners join heartily in the singing, and fairly well in the responses, and, I am bound to say, are very attentive to the instruction given. I am perfectly certain that to very many our spiritual ministrations are of much benefit.

We have celebrations of Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month, and on the great festivals. This arrangement affords an opportunity for each hall three times a year, plus festivals. It is worthy of note that all who attend are very devout in demeanour. The average attendance for the year is about 12 per month.

The school instruction is carried on systematically and effectively. Juveniles and convicts eligible commence schooling immediately on reception. Every prisoner is examined on reception and classified according to his capacity. I have also intermediate examinations. On the whole prisoners value the advantages of school instruction; some are irritable at being kept in their cells for the purpose, others again seem to value instruction at the price they pay, *i.e.*, nil.

Prisoners are regularly visited in their cells, in addition to the daily visits on application.

The issue of library books twice a week is undoubtedly a great boon and much valued. Perhaps those in most request are the magazines and periodicals, but I observe of late that the higher class novels are more sought after, such as Sir W. Scott's, Lord Lytton's, and Thackeray's: for history, Macaulay's, Hallam's, and Green's; also by way of lighter literature C. Dickens is by no means overlooked. For those who cannot read we supply simple picture books.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

There is undoubtedly a very excellent work done through the agencies of prisoners' aid societies. Large numbers are aided and enabled to start life afresh. Applications are very numerous, and are attended to by the Royal Society, the Secretary comes here every Friday, St. Giles' Christian Mission, the Church Army, and Sheriff's Fund Society. About 2,562 have been aided during the year: Church Army 43, St. Giles' Christian Mission 69, Royal Society about 500, and Sheriff's Fund Society 1,950—total 2,562. I am sure that a large percentage of those aided are doing well in consequence. Drunkenness, I regret to say, does not show much sign of diminution; at the same time I am strongly of opinion that the new Act which came into operation on the 1st of January this year is beginning to bear fruit, and would continue so to do if rigidly enforced; men are afraid of being placed on the "black list." I regard this Act as one of the most useful of modern times.

I am pleased to report that the staff under me continue to work satisfactorily and are ever ready to carry out my instructions. I also continue to receive a ready support from all officers, from the Governor downwards.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
3,937	1,134	278	416	216	224

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 104	Standard II... 33	Standard III. 16	Passed Standard III. 21
Standard I. ..	Standard II... 102	Standard III. 45	Passed Standard III. 112	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 45	Passed Standard III. 105		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III. 157			

WORMWOOD SCRUBS PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners was good.

No epidemic occurred.

One male and one female prisoner developed enteric fever shortly after reception; in each instance the disease had been contracted before admission to prison.

There was no case of suicide; a male prisoner made a suicidal attempt of a trivial character, and which was undoubtedly feigned.

There were seven deaths during the year, one of a man over 80 years of age, and all of them from natural causes.

Thirteen prisoners—ten males and three females—were notified to the police as being of weak mind. Recommitment of these cases is not infrequent, I regret to say, *e.g.*, one female was notified on three different occasions, and another twice; four of the male cases were each notified twice.

All prisoners were carefully examined before being classified for labour.

The food was of good quality and well prepared.

The bedding and clothing were good and sufficient.

The ventilation, heating, and general sanitary arrangements were satisfactory.

APPENDIX No. 20.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF OFFICERS OF CONVICT PRISONS.

AYLESBURY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

Extracts, Governor and Medical Officer's Report.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners, with a few exceptions, has been satisfactory. There has been an increase in the number of reports, as compared with last year, but this increase has been largely due to the repeated offences of a few troublesome prisoners.

In addition to the usual work in connection with the service of the prison, such as cleaning, gardening, cooking, baking, and washing, the prisoners have been employed at knitting, mail-bag making, needlework, tailoring, and twine spinning.

The fire appliances have been tested quarterly and were found to be in good working order.

The supply of water is adequate and of excellent quality.

The prison buildings and officers' quarters are in good condition.

Five cells in that part of "A" hall which has been set apart as a remand prison have been appropriated for the State Inebriate Reformatory, the accommodation in "D" wing having been found to be insufficient. In order that the Inebriates may reach these cells without entering the prison, a wooden partition has been erected in this hall, which, although very unsightly, has proved quite effective.

Extracts, Governor and Medical Officer's Report.

The supply of clothing, bedding, &c., has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and delivered with punctuality.

The progressive stage system has been carried out.

The Board of Visitors have, with the exception of September, held monthly meetings, and in addition 56 visits have been paid by individual members of the Board. They have tried 12 prisoners, referred to them by the Directors, for grave offences against prison discipline. They have also dealt with 67 applications at their monthly meetings. This is a considerable reduction as compared with the previous year, when 108 prisoners applied to see them, and is due to the fact that there were several troublesome and discontented prisoners who made a point of seeing the Board at every monthly meeting in order to air their grievances. Finding that their reiterated and groundless complaints did not meet with that recognition which they expected and demanded, they gradually ceased to trouble the Board, and it is amusing to find that these same prisoners are now even louder in their abuse of the Board than they were formerly of the prison staff.

The lady visitors have been indefatigable in the discharge of their self-imposed duties. They are always ready to lend a willing and sympathetic ear to the troubles of any prisoners who wish to consult them, and to give practical assistance to deserving prisoners on their discharge.

The sanitary condition of the prison is good; the general health of the prisoners is satisfactory, and there has been no epidemic disease of any kind.

The total number admitted into hospital was 50, and the daily average under treatment 10·63. The total number of complaining sick was 5,526.

There was no death amongst the patients in hospital, but one prisoner was found dead in her cell, suspended by means of a strip of towel fixed to the ventilator of her cell. She was a most emotional and hysterical woman, and she had previously made two feigned attempts at suicide by cutting her wrist with her dinner knife. The sad occurrence in question took place at the time when tea was being served, and she must have known that she would be visited by an officer in a few minutes. Moreover, her cell door was partly open at the time. When discovered, she was quite dead, although she had been seen alive in her cell only a few minutes previously. It is supposed, therefore, that she only intended to make a feigned attempt at hanging in order to create a sensation, but that the stool upon which she was standing was accidentally upset, that she thus became suspended by her neck, and quickly died of suffocation. This was the view which the coroner's jury took of the case, and they accordingly brought in a verdict of "death by misadventure."

There were no other cases of suicide or attempted suicide.

Extracts, Governor and Medical Officer's Report.

One prisoner was removed to Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum as insane.

No prisoner was liberated on medical grounds.

The food has been of good quality. The substitution of white for brown bread is greatly appreciated by the prisoners, and the amount returned daily is now very small.

The health of the staff has been good. Three male and 19 female officers have been placed on the sick list, but there has been no death.

One male officer was invalided.

The chief matron retired in February, after a long and faithful service of 37 years.

Seven officers on probation have undergone a course of training in nursing and hospital duties.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been reported to or brought under the notice of a Director.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookmender	—	1	1	15 12 0	
Knitters..	—	7	7	28 16 2	
Mail-bag makers	—	4	4	66 19 2	
Needleworkers	—	38	38	503 9 7	
Tailors, &c.	—	6	6	90 7 6	
Twine makers	—	18	18	198 2 6	
Total	—	74	74	—	903 6 11
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	—	2	2	62 8 0	
Cooks	—	4	4	124 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	—	16	16	245 13 0	

Extracts, Governor and Medical Officer's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gardeners	—	8	8	123 10 0	
Hospital orderlies	—	2	2	58 8 6	
Washers..	—	14	14	327 13 6	
Total	—	46	46	—	943 9 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking	—	1	1		
Sick	—	11	11		
Under punishment	—	1	1		
Total	—	13	13		
GRAND TOTAL	—	133	133	—	1,845 15 11

AYLESBURY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Divine services with sermons on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday have been continued without intermission, as also the daily morning prayers and a special instruction in the sequence of the church seasons and to meet the particular needs of my people.

The infirmary patients have been daily objects of watchful solicitude, whose warm appreciation has been evidenced by devout demeanour, both in the wards and in the separation rooms.

The Sunday evening hymn-services have been encouraging and helpful in fostering among the patients kindly consideration one for the other.

There have been seventeen celebrations of Holy Communion, with an average attendance of 22, and three in the infirmary. Special instruction have been given to all communicants.

It is a rare event for either choir members or communicants to misconduct themselves—and it is moreover a gratifying fact to record that chapel offences are practically unknown—the behaviour of the general congregation being reverently responsive on all occasions.

The tasteful decorations of the chapel on Christmas Day, Easter Day, Whit Sunday, and at the harvest festival were a source of pleasure to all.

Systematic visitation has been carefully attended to throughout the year. The interviews have been more than 1,700.

The library has been considerably augmented this year, which is a real boon to long time prisoners; in fact there is a library of varied literature which gives general satisfaction.

The schoolmistresses have done good work, not merely as indicated by the accompanying table of secular progress, but by patiently bearing and forbearing in the varying moods of their pupils. The spirit and manner too in which the work of the department has been performed have considerably assisted myself.

Some of the local clergy have been good enough to preach during the year.

The several refuges and homes, the Church Army, the Salvation Army, and the Royal Aid Society, have rendered valuable help when necessary.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, and Lady Battersea have continued their invaluable interest in all that concerns the welfare of the women, both within the prison and subsequently in the early days of liberty, when sore temptations beset the path of the morally weak.

Many of those who have been at liberty from one to six years are reinstated in respectable life, or are married, while others are yet in good situations.

Frequent correspondence is kept up with a considerable number by their own desire.

I would specially emphasise my sense of the service rendered by the clergy, chief constables, and ladies in the work of assisting discharged prisoners.

The Governor and staff most kindly co-operate in all possible ways.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
77	29	13	13	2	1

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all CONVICTS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates	Standard I. .. 8	Standard II. .. 4	Standard III. 1	Passed Standard III. 1
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III... 3	Passed Standard III. 5	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 2	Passed Standard III... 2		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III... 4			

BORSTAL PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The conduct of the officers has been very satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has been, with few exceptions, very good.

There have been no escapes or attempted escapes.

There have been no suicides or attempts at suicide.

The condition of the buildings is satisfactory.

The fire appliances are in good working order, and the supply of water is of excellent quality and sufficient in quantity.

Contractors' supplies have been good and regularly supplied.

Good discipline has been well maintained, and the rules laid down for the progressive stage system, as also those for the government of the prison, have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been reported to a Director.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinders	2	—	2	47 16 3	
Shoemakers, &c.	2	—	2	60 2 8	
Tailors, &c.	6	—	6	126 16 3	
Total	10	—	10	—	234 15 2
FARM:					
Cropping, &c.	10	—	10	162 16 0	
Total	10	—	10	—	162 1 0

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c:					
Prison Department:				£ s. d.	
Bricklayers	2	—	2	121 15 10	
Carpenters	3	—	3	156 1 5	
Labourers	14	—	14	441 18 0	
Painters and glaziers	2	—	2	123 2 9	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	67 9 1	
Total	23	—	23	—	909 7 1
War Department:					
Carpenters	2	—	2	104 15 6	
Excavators	79	—	79	2,891 3 3	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	118 14 6	
Total	83	—	83	—	3,114 13 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	4	—	4	120 2 0	
Cooks	5	—	5	147 14 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	14	—	14	225 16 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	33 4 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	23 8 0	
Sweep	1	—	1	11 12 0	
Washers	5	—	5	115 16 0	
Total	32	—	32	—	677 12 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Lost time through rain, &c. ..	5	—	5		
Not told off at unlocking	3	—	3		
Sick	9	—	9		
Under punishment	3	—	3		
Total	20	—	20		
GRAND TOTAL	178	—	178	—	5,099 3 6

BORSTAL PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The services have been conducted regularly in the chapel during the past year. Sermons have been preached on Sunday mornings and afternoons, except on the afternoon of the Sunday after Christmas when the choir of St. Peter's, Rochester, very kindly came up and took part in the service and sang an anthem and some carols. Their kindness in coming was much appreciated by the prisoners, many of whom have spoken about it to me since and have asked when they were coming again There was also no sermon on the afternoon of Christmas Day, but some carol-singing instead by the whole body of prisoners themselves. I have had a celebration of the Holy Communion on five occasions since I have been here up to the end of March. On the third Sunday in Lent the Bishop of Rochester confirmed seven candidates whom I had prepared beforehand—four convicts and three juvenile-adults. I have tried to make the services more bright and musical, and myself conduct a choir practice on Saturday afternoon of the convict choir besides that which is taken by the schoolmaster as organist on Sunday morning. The Rev. H. A. Hickin, Vicar of St. Peter's, Rochester, and the Rev. W. O'Neil, Chaplain to the Forces, Chatham, have kindly come up to preach in the prison chapel. I hope to have further assistance of this kind in the future when I have myself become better acquainted with the neighbouring clergy. I have in addition on Sundays taken services in the infirmary and special cells. I have read prayers in the infirmary daily and have daily visited and spent some little time with each prisoner sick in the infirmary.

I have visited the special cells daily, and have, as far as possible, seen every prisoner under punishment, in separate confinement, or sick in the special cells.

The library here is in very good condition; there are plenty of excellent books, and I have very few complaints on the subject.

I believe the system of lectures and bible classes as carried on at Dartmoor has a very good effect on the men as exciting their interests and relieving the dull monotony and turning their thoughts into more healthy channels. The men transferred to this prison from Dartmoor have frequently spoken to me on the subject, and I should be glad, if possible, to arrange something of the sort here before long.

BORSTAL PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the convicts during the past year has been very good.

The food has been of satisfactory quality and well-cooked and served. Personal medical oversight has been given to the supplies and the preparation of the same. The daily dietary has been sufficient to maintain the health and working capacity of the convicts; and I have not found it necessary to recommend any extra food.

The necessarily restricted nature of the work here renders it necessary to detain convalescents, and cases of minor injury or disease in the hospital until they are again fit for work in the forts. This has the effect of swelling the hospital returns to a figure much in excess of what it would be under different conditions of labour.

The health of the officers and their families has been very good. Two cases of scarlet fever and one of diphtheria have occurred, which were obviously imported. Other infectious cases have occurred in the families of officers living out of quarters, and these have been reported upon and dealt with according to rule.

In July, 1902, in relation to the cases of diphtheria, I reported unfavourably on the absence of covers to the domestic cisterns, and these have since been supplied to every cistern.

I have again to report that the drainage throughout the prison and quarters has been most satisfactory, and no nuisance has arisen in connexion with it.

During the period under review 18 convicts were removed to Parkhurst and Dartmoor on medical grounds; and nine weak-minded convicts to Parkhurst during the same perod.

During the recent small-pox epidemic in the neighbourhood, much attention was given to the question of re-vaccination, which was systematically carried out in reference to the officers and their families and the convicts themselves. Among the latter I now make a practice of re-vaccinating all new arrivals who need it, on their own consent. And this is also done in the case of the juvenile-adults.

DARTMOOR PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The conduct of the officers has been excellent, with the exception of three who have been dismissed. The prisoners as a body have behaved well, and the minority of ill-conducted men has diminished. There have been been no escapes during the year; one prisoner left his party, but did not attempt to pass the guard.

An important change was made in July. Except for a brief period thirty years ago the convicts in this prison have always been located indiscriminately, the only classification being that for convenience the Roman Catholics were located in the hall nearest to their chapel. The consequence was that a convict employed in one district, such as the quarry, had no difficulty in communicating with a prisoner employed in a workshop inside the prison, and prison news spread with extraordinary rapidity. By locating prisoners according to their employment the opportunities for clandestine communication were greatly diminished, and the prison was virtually broken up into six units, which, as they parade for labour on different grounds, seldom meet one another. The larger and more modern cells were given to men employed in workshops, and the smaller to those who pass their day in the open air. More than 700 convicts changed their cells in a single day, and the alteration was carried out without a hitch of any kind, and with very little grumbling. The effects of this change have been excellent in the improved tone and discipline of the prison.

I have watched the working of conversation at exercise carefully, and I desire to modify my former report upon this question when I was Governor of a local prison. While I still think that it is capable of abuse, if the Governor gives permission indiscriminately, I think that the association of selected prisoners does not lead to harm in the prison itself. Nor do I think that the danger to society from offences planned inside the prison is a real one. I think that the Governor's discretion in this matter might be extended under the restriction that no two prisoners due for release about the same time should associate. Even under the most stringent discipline there must always be opportunities for illicit talking while marching to labour, and it is not too much to say that the only convicts who do not talk are the quiet, well-conducted men, who would not abuse the privilege if it were granted them.

The manufactures of the prison undoubtedly suffer from the new dietary scale, for skilled workmen never rest until they can

Extracts, Governor's Report.

change a workshop in which they are only entitled to the D diet for outdoor labour which will give them the E diet. But there is compensation for this in the fact that there is no longer any discontent among the men employed on the harder and more distasteful forms of labour, such as reclaiming land and quarrying, and the arrangement on the whole works well. The output of shoemaking is being increased by the introduction of rivetting instead of hand-sewn work, and, as riveting is a branch of the trade in which prison-taught shoemakers can hope to earn a living, the change is beneficial to the convicts as well as profitable to the prison. Small economies of labour have also been effected in several departments by substituting horse-drawn vehicles for carts pulled by hand.

The lookout station at the quarry has been connected with the prison by a telephone erected by the Post Office Authorities, and the wire is now being extended over the estate in three directions so that all the parties working at a distance from the prison may be in telephonic communication with the prison—a most useful arrangement in the event of disturbance or escapes.

The Farm.

In spite of the exceptionally late spring and wet summer of 1902, the year cannot be regarded as a bad one. The mainstay of the farm is the stock, and the yield of hay and corn was sufficient to carry the live stock over the winter. The turnip crop was heavy, and the quality of the roots excellent.

The horses and ponies have done well and they are all in good condition. The cattle and sheep have also done well; the lambing season, just closed, has been very favourable and the yield of lambs above the average. The pigs continue to be profitable, and steps have been taken to improve the breed of poultry.

The annual sale of farm stock on September 3rd was a record one. The animals were all in fine condition, and the price of meat at the time was very high. The following sums were realized:—Horses and ponies, £349 3*s.* 6*d.*; cattle, £500 2*s.* 6*d.*; sheep, £367 9*s.*; pigs, £142 17*s.*; wool, £75 3*s.* 5*d.*; total, £1,435 5*s.* 5*d.* The total of the previous year was £1,149 9*s.* 2*d.* Since the sale an entire colt, rising three years, has been sold at a very good price. The local reputation of the ponies bred on the farm continues to increase, and buyers come from a wider area.

The numbers of stock on the farm are as follows:—Horses and ponies, 80; cattle, 144; sheep, 561; pigs, 73; poultry, 41.

The amount realized for farm produce sold, including that transferred for prison use, was £2,945.

The work of reclaiming land has been resumed. 32,000 trees were planted and 600 feet of stone walling built during the year.

These results reflect great credit on the farm bailiff and farm staff as well as upon certain officers of the discipline staff whose parties are employed on the farm.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Basket makers	46	—	46	689 12 2	
Bookbinders	6	—	6	207 13 6	
Carpenters	10	—	10	189 12 5	
Knitters	12	—	12	84 3 6	
Needleworkers	19	—	19	163 14 0	
Oakum pickers	13	—	13	15 19 9	
Sack makers and menders ..	3	—	3	68 5 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	40	—	40	633 0 7	
Smiths and fitters	11	—	11	277 3 1	
Tailors, &c.	113	—	113	2,161 1 4	
Twine makers	23	—	23	464 12 6	
Total	296	—	296	—	4,954 17 10
FARM:					
Breaking bones and stones ..	34	—	34	530 13 0	
Cropping, &c.	77	—	77	1,206 3 0	
Gardening	24	—	24	371 13 0	
Haymaking	14	—	14	219 14 0	
Manuring	4	—	4	62 8 0	
Sundries	42	—	42	658 19 0	
Total	195	—	195	—	3,049 10 0
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Prison Department:					
Bricklayers	52	—	52	2,238 16 2	
Carpenters	18	—	18	719 15 4	
Excavators	10	—	10	326 5 6	
Labourers	118	—	118	2,775 9 0	
Painters and glaziers	6	—	6	267 0 0	
Plasterers	1	—	1	53 13 4	
Quarrymen	55	—	55	2,229 13 8	
Slater	1	—	1	30 18 5	

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Prison Department—*cont.*					
Smiths and fitters	24	—	24	992 10 9	
Stone cutters	79	—	79	3,192 11 7	
Total	364	—	364	—	12,825 13 9
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	8	—	8	249 13 0	
Cooks	13	—	13	418 14 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	55	—	55	856 0 0	
Gasmakers	2	—	2	42 16 6	
Hospital orderlies	5	—	5	117 0 0	
Stokers	2	—	2	46 16 0	
Washers	15	—	15	340 14 6	
Total	100	—	100	—	2,071 13 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Lost time through rain, &c. ..	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking	11	—	11		
Sick	41	—	41		
Under punishment	11	—	11		
Total	64	—	64		
GRAND TOTAL	1,019	—	1,019	—	22,901 14 7

DARTMOOR PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The duties of my department have been uninterruptedly performed. As there is but little variation from year to year there is no need to enter largely into details.

In addition to the Sunday and week-day services, sermons, monthly celebration of Holy Communion, visiting, infirmary duties, &c., I have given from time to time on Sunday afternoons, in place of the usual sermon, an address on some topic of social interest, an innovation which seems particularly gratifying to the men.

I would also mention the bible and communicants' classes. The former is held weekly in the winter months and is attended by a large number of men, the average for the past season reaching the record number of 90. It is a voluntary class, and for the opportunity it affords us of talking to the men on religious subjects I am deeply thankful. The prisoners were regular in their attendance, interested and well-behaved.

The communicants' class stands on a somewhat different footing, for although attendance is not compulsory the communicants are aware it is their duty to attend, and they do so with praiseworthy regularity, only matters of importance affecting themselves accounting for their absence. A noteworthy feature of this class is the attendance of non-communicants, forming quite one half of the whole. These are under observation with a view to admission to the blessed sacrament.

We endeavour to make the services as bright and hearty as possible, and I think we may not unreasonably be a little proud of our success.

The conduct of the prisoners at divine service is, so far as I can see and judge, exemplary, all things considered, a result due no doubt partly to the vigilance of the discipline staff, and in a measure I should hope to a more reverential spirit than existed in former years.

A religious mission was held in November, and conducted by an able and devoted missioner of the Church Army. His ministrations were much appreciated, and he was privately seen by a number of prisoners on matters connected with his spiritual work.

Visits have been paid to the prison by responsible representatives of the Church and Salvation Armies for the purpose of

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

interviewing the men who on release elect to pass through their societies. If, with all the machinery now at work to assist discharged prisoners, there are men who do not avail themselves of the proffered aid, the obvious conclusion is that generally they either prefer their old mode of life and return to it, or else are unwilling or too weak to face with courage and resolution, the difficulties natural to their position. It is satisfactory to be able to note that all the London Aid Societies have done good work for our prisoners in the course of the year.* I have in my possession letters from discharged prisoners testifying to the cordial sympathy and practical help shown them.

Secular instruction has been given to those who are entitled to receive it. The appended statistical return is significant in that it shows a remarkable diminution, as compared with former years, in the number of receptions classed as "eligible for instruction," six only in 502.

The moral and secular lectures have been continued at intervals. The first was by Mr. John Shelley, of Plymouth, who spoke on "The Cardinal Virtues," a most excellent address.

The second was by Professor Worthington, Royal Naval College, Keyham, who again this year discoursed on "The Stars." To illustrate this lecture a magic lantern was employed, and gave much satisfaction, as undoubtedly it could not fail to do, the idea being a new one in Dartmoor prison. Mr. Howard Kennedy also gave two capital lectures on "Canada." These addresses afforded much pleasure and the prisoners are grateful for them. It seems to me that on the lowest ground, by relieving the dull monotony of prison life, it must be conceded they work towards moral improvement. They are, of course, always of an instructive character.

I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to the scripture reader for his helpful and intelligent services. He has rendered me valuable assistance in all branches of my work.

I would also record with pleasure the loyal and competent co-operation of the schoolmasters. The library is kept well up to its usual strength of instructive, useful, and entertaining literature, and the men are well content with the books given them. Rarely now do I receive a reasonable complaint from a prisoner about library books. This is emphatic testimony to the completeness with which the schoolmasters do their work. We issue an average of 300 books per week for which men have been specially noted, there being about ten applications for each book. To reduce all these applications to writing adds enormously to our work, special books having to be kept for the purpose. But I mention the fact mainly to show that our prisoners now-a-days are indulgently treated in the matter of books to an extent undreamt of a few years back. The study of modern languages is a favourite pastime with many prisoners, and though self-taught, some make considerable progress in such studies.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The tone of the prison shows a distinct improvement, and is more subdued. There is considerably less surface discontent, and the recalcitrant are held well in hand. May it not be concluded that the convict of to-day is a better type of man, with more refined instincts, than his predecessor of 20 years ago? In support of this view I would adduce the following, which will be perused with interest. As the prisoners are marched off to labour immediately after morning prayer they may not on week-days bring their devotional books to the chapel. This has long been felt by many to be a hardship. To meet the difficulty I obtained the Governor's permission to place within the entrances of our chapel two large baskets, each containing 50 hymn books, and the prisoners were told that any one so disposed might take a copy when coming in, and return it to the basket when leaving the chapel. After a six months' trial we were all agreeably surprised to find that only one hymn book had been improperly used. Sixteen or seventeen years ago, I am informed, a similar experiment was tried with lamentable results, the books being so torn, defaced and badly treated that the privilege had to be withdrawn. While this indicates advance it does not necessarily mean a corresponding improvement in morals. With the desire to write temperately and avoid being unduly pessimistic, the conviction is forced on one that a very large proportion of our prisoners are totally uninfluenced by moral considerations. Putting on one side the untutored, turbulent, rough element, there are dozens in this prison, men fairly well educated and possessing good natural abilities, who for the one reason that they find fraud more lucrative than honest toil, have not the smallest intention of forsaking their nefarious occupation, and to do them justice many frankly avow it. It is distressing to have to think so, but it is the naked truth.

There is much that is depressing in our work; the callousness of many, the indifference of others to religious appeals, and the frequent disappointments sometimes discourage one greatly, but amid the prevailing depravity we receive often, both in the prison and from others who have left us, unmistakable proofs that our spiritual work is not in vain; and it inspires us with renewed courage when we see men not ashamed to stand up bravely and resolutely as witnesses for a better life.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
502	6	—	2	3	1

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all CONVICTS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. —	Standard II. .. —	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III... 3	Passed Standard III... 4	
Standard II ..	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III... —		
Standard III.	Passed Standard III... —			

DARTMOOR PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The health of the prisoners and the sanitary arrangements of the prison have during the past year been satisfactory.

The daily average number of prisoners under treatment in hospital was 42.

Two prisoners within 48 hours of each other developed small-pox, which are the only cases on record in the history of Dartmoor Prison.

The rate of mortality was 5·8 per thousand prisoners, and the average age at death 46 years.

No death from suicide has been recorded at this prison since 1891, and no fatal accident since 1897.

The health of the officers' families has been good, and the quarters were entirely free from any zymotic disease.

PARKHURST PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Although the increase in the population of the Prison has put an extra strain on the staff, there has been no deterioration in general efficiency.

I have nothing to add to my observations in previous reports as to the benefits resulting from the Prison Act of 1898.

In reporting on this prison, it is essential to bear in mind, and to call attention to, the special features in which it differs from an ordinary convict establishment. Being the "invalid prison," in addition to the large number in hospital, which during the winter is frequently above 130, Parkhurst is the home of those convicts who are physically or mentally unsound—the cripples, the senile, and the blind; and for the same reason there is here a large proportion of the better educated and more delicately nurtured, who, on medical grounds, would be unsuited to the climate and to the more severe forms of labour of the other convict prisons. The former class is principally made up of "old hands," to whom prison is their normal life, freedom being but an episode; whilst amongst the latter there are many men of good ability, and some of high attainments. Then, the "weak-minded" are located here—*i.e.*, men who, though hardly sane, are not sufficiently insane to be certified as lunatics. All Jewish convicts, too, are sent to this prison, and, the majority of them being of alien birth, there is a comparatively strong foreign element in the population. This mixture of classes adds to the responsibilities of all branches of the staff, and necessitates, in matters of discipline, almost as much individualising and differential treatment as is found in a hospital. Under these circumstances it is, in my opinion, very satisfactory that both punishments and complaints are so few as they are.

It has been considered advisable to take steps towards the further segregation of one of the above-mentioned classes—the "weak-minded." They now have a separate parade and exercise ground, and a piece of land of about eleven and a half acres to the south and south-west of the prison has been allotted to them for gardening work. On the latter a combined shelter shed, vegetable store, and tool-house is being built. The location of these mental patients in a convict prison can never be altogether satisfactory, but until a separate establishment is found for them—which presumably will be the final solution of the difficulty—the present arrangement is the best that could be made.

I regret to have to report that the difficulty in finding willing workers at industries which do not carry the better of the two

Extracts, Governor's Report.

scales of diet has not decreased during the past year. This is especially felt in the printers' shop and in the manufacture of articles of equipment for public departments.

The facilities for the teaching of such convicts as need elementary education have been greatly improved by the opening of the new schoolroom, and by the extended time table recently introduced.

The removal to Broadmoor of the certified lunatics, who for some years occupied a wing of the hospital, has considerably increased the accommodation for the sick. There have been, nevertheless, some twenty to thirty patients under treatment during the winter months in one of the wards of C hall.

Considering the conditions alluded to above, the conduct of prisoners has been good; and the subordinate officers have carried out their duties satisfactorily.

On one occasion one convict, and on another four convicts, attempted to escape, but none of them succeeded in passing the sentries.

The buildings, walls, and fences are in good order.

The fire-engine and other appliances for extinguishing fire are in a satisfactory condition, and the water supply is sufficient.

The bedding, clothing, and other necessaries are adequate, and are in good condition.

The various contractors have delivered their supplies punctually. All articles not up to the required standard have been condemned and replaced, but necessity for such condemnation has not often arisen.

Due attention has been paid to the carrying out of the system of progressive stages.

The rules for the government of prisons have been carefully observed, except in such cases as have been sanctioned by a Director.

Farm.

The live stock at the end of the year consisted of three horses, which are in good working condition, one bull, 28 cows, and 21 calves, all in good health and condition; two boars, 12 breeding sows, 56 stores and 22 suckers, all pedigree Berkshire stock, in good condition.

The crops generally have been good, but owing to the wet season the potatoes were inferior, both in quantity and quality. The crops consisted of mangel wurzel, parsnips, potatoes, carrots cabbage, barley, oats, hay, and onions.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Basket maker	1	—	1	17 4 6	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	38	—	38	136 15 5	
Bookbinders	17	—	17	550 16 0	
Carpenters	2	—	2	45 3 3	
Gromet makers	2	—	2	25 0 0	
Hammock makers	2	—	2	19 12 2	
Knitters..	25	—	25	100 3 6	
Labourers, &c.	23	—	23	341 9 7	
Mail-bag makers	4	—	4	32 0 0	
Needleworkers	16	—	16	116 14 7	
Net makers	2	—	2	37 8 8	
Printers	32	—	32	1,140 15 0	
Ship-fender makers..	8	—	8	169 3 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	13	—	13	242 13 9	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	92 6 10	
Tailors, &c.	51	—	51	603 0 10	
Total	238	—	238	—	3,670 7 1
FARM:					
Attending cattle	10	—	10	167 16 0	
Breaking bones	23	—	23	352 1 0	
Cropping, &c.	3	—	3	43 1 0	
Gardening	8	—	8	114 2 0	
Sundries..	126	—	126	1,959 4 0	
Total	170	—	170	—	2,636 4 0
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Prison Department:—					
Bricklayers	9	—	9	368 19 11	
Carpenters	6	—	6	239 19 9	
Labourers..	55	—	55	1,755 11 10	
Painters and glaziers	7	—	7	247 7 11	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sawyer, wood	1	—	1	11 8 4	
Smiths and fitters	8	—	8	327 4 7	
Stone cutter and sawyer ..	1	—	1	33 7 9	
Total	87	—	87	—	2,974 0 1
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	6	—	6	198 18 0	
Cooks	13	—	13	392 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	18	—	18	279 0 0	
Gardener	1	—	1	15 10 0	
Labourers	37	—	37	572 3 0	
Stoker	1	—	1	15 10 0	
Washers	15	—	15	348 15 0	
Total	91	—	91	—	1,832 8 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Lost time through rain, &c. ..	8	—	8		
Not told off at unlocking	17	—	17		
Sick	124	—	124		
Under punishment	5	—	5		
Total	154	—	154		
GRAND TOTAL	740	—	740	—	11,103 19 2

PARKHURST PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

No change has taken place in my staff, but the directors have very kindly granted an additional schoolmaster, to take up his duty on the first day of the financial year. This will supply a long-felt want, which the recent opening of the new school has very considerably accentuated.

The services in the chapel have been regularly performed on Sundays and the great festivals. Holy Communion was administered six times in the chapel, and four times in the hospitals. The daily services in the chapel have also been regularly held, and in order to make them still more acceptable to the congregation, some of the members of which are difficult to deal with, some additional singing has been introduced with good effect.

It gives me great pleasure to report that after a lapse of many years the rite of confirmation was administered in the prison chapel during the past year. Eleven prisoners came forward, and these were carefully instructed and prepared. Bishop Ingham conducted the confirmation service on November 25th, the attendance of the other prisoners being voluntary. The chapel was practically filled, only a very few staying away from the service. The address of the Bishop was admirably suited to the men, and he was listened to with rapt attention; and a large number of prisoners have borne witness to the pleasure and benefit the impressive service gave them.

The usual daily services have been conducted in the infirmaries, and the sick have been visited from bed to bed. A musical service is held there once a month, but owing to the construction of the buildings it is necessary to hold services in three different parts of the infirmary daily.

I have continued the systematic visitation of the prisoners in their cells in all parts of the prison.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Directors have decided to provide additional facilities for the education of illiterate prisoners. A new schoolroom has been provided, and is being fitted with modern appliances. Prisoners under instruction attend school on three days in the week, and practically have all the advantages of a public elementary school.

A class of juvenile-adults has also been formed in accordance with the wishes of the Directors, and these prisoners receive scriptural and moral teaching every Friday morning.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

A mission was held in June under the auspices of the Church Army, and Captain Hanson's addresses were, as usual, vigorous and pungent, and, as I have previously reported, I have every reason to hope that lasting good resulted from it.

In connection with the Church Army, Mr. Colin Campbell has visited the prison three times, and many prisoners applied to see him with a view of obtaining employment on release.

Colonel Sturgess, of the Salvation Army, also visited the prison twice during the year for a similar purpose.

With reference to the prisoners' library I am glad to be able to report that it is in good order, and now contains many books and magazines of a good class. The practice of allowing the friends of prisoners to send in books under certain conditions still exists to some extent, and some of the volumes so received have proved to be valuable additions to our stock of books.

It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge the kindness of the Governor and superior officers in aiding me in the discharge of my duties, and I also testify to the care and attention devoted by the officers of my own department.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
276	26	1	8	11	6

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all CONVICTS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. —	Standard II. .. —	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 7	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III. —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 4	Passed Standard III... —		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III... 3			

PARKHURST PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners, taking into account the fact that this is an invalids' prison, has been satisfactory.

The mortality for the year has been moderate. Fourteen deaths occurred; of these three were from tubercular disease, one from cancer, and one from sarcoma.

Of the total number of deaths, the origin of the disease was prior to conviction in ten. Four of the deaths occurred in prisoners over 70 years of age.

Prisoners suffering from phthisis have been gradually collected here for treatment; they are located in special cells in the infirmary, receive hospital diet and extras, and are kept out of doors as much as possible, at light occupation, exercise, or sitting down in an exercise ground which is kept specially for them; many have improved materially in health. At the end of the year there were 14 cases of this disease under treatment. Special measures of disinfection are adopted for these cases.

Forty lunatics who had been kept here owing to want of accommodation at Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum were removed to that establishment during the months of June, July, and August, and the portion of the infirmary occupied by them taken over for invalids, a very desirable acquisition.

Sixteen persons who had been certified as insane were removed to Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum during the year.

The number of weak-minded prisoners has gradually increased from 92 at the beginning of the year to 119 at the end. This increase is no doubt due to the fact that it is becoming more and more the custom of the other prisons to send here convicts who shew any eccentricity of conduct or peculiarity of disposition. Many of these cannot be looked upon as in any sense unsound in mind or unfit to take care of themselves, and probably not more likely to continue in a course of crime than the ordinary habitual criminal, to which class they mostly belong. It seems quite desirable that such cases should be collected here, where their peculiarities can be studied and more attention devoted to them.

During the last quarter of the year these weak-minded prisoners were all located in C hall. They are employed in parties averaging about 15 in each at out-door labour. The officers in

Extracts Medical Officer's Report.

attendance being especially chosen for the purpose. Those fit for hard labour are employed in cultivating farm land, and have done good work.

All the weak-minded prisoners receive E diet, it being considered very desirable not to allow their physical health to deteriorate.

The attention of the medical staff is drawn by the officers in charge to any peculiarity of conduct of any of these prisoners.

Every weak-minded prisoner is seen by one of the medical officers at least once a week.

There have been no infectious diseases, if we except influenza.

No diseases traceable to insanitary surroundings have occurred either in the prison or officers' quarters, and the sanitary condition of the establishment has been satisfactory.

The food has been satisfactory. Where any article has been below standard it has been condemned and replaced by a fresh consignment.

The health of the officers generally has been good.

PORTLAND PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The conduct of the majority of the prisoners has been good, and the year has shown in this respect a marked improvement over last year, although last year also the conduct of the majority was reported to have been good; thus, though the total number of prisoners received this year is greater by 111, the total number of offences is less by 144. There have been only five cases of corporal punishment as against 11 last year; only 11 cases of confinement in special cell as against 32; only 816 cases of close confinement in ordinary cell as against 942; only 820 cases of dietary punishment as against 931; and the ratio of number of prisoners punished to total number of prisoners also compares favourably with that of last year. The number of appeals, complaints, and applications to the Board of Visitors has fallen from 193 in the previous year to 138 in this last year. The prisoners as a body have given very little trouble, working well, and in very many cases taking an intelligent and keen interest in the work or trade they are put to. It is also satisfactory to note that the average value of work done per man for the year shows an increase on last year's return.

There have been no escapes; there has been one attempt, to the extent of tampering with his cell wall with a view to escape.

The condition of the buildings is satisfactory. Very satisfactory progress has been made with the new buildings; as reported last year, one of the new halls has been completed and occupied; the block now in course of construction was commenced 18 months ago, and it is anticipated that in another 18 months at the outside it also will be completed and occupied.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in good working order, and the supply of water adequate.

The supply of clothing, bedding, &c., has been found sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The prison rules and regulations have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought to the notice of, the Directors.

Extracts, Governor's Report

Most valuable assistance has been rendered to us throughout the year by the Church Army Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, under Mr. Colin Campbell, both in helping the men on discharge and in assisting their families while they themselves are in prison. Mr. Campbell has visited the prison periodically, when he has had numerous appeals for assistance to families, and in all such cases as have not proved clearly fraudulent he has given substantial assistance, both pecuniary and in obtaining employment for them, in each case informing me of the result of his enquiries and his action thereon, which information I have in turn communicated to the men, by whom it has been gratefully received. Also, as many of the men who apply to see Mr. Campbell do so with objects other than those authorised, he has in all cases treated the men at their interviews in the most judicious manner, and has loyally supported me in endeavouring to keep the applicants within the bounds laid down, while invariably keeping within them himself.

A great loss has been experienced during the year in the death of Mr. Hugh Speke, of Elwell Lodge, Weymouth, one of the members of the Board of Visitors, and who, from the institution of the Board in 1899 until his death last January, was one of the most regular and able of its members. His loyal support and hearty co-operation with the authorities, and his fairness and impartiality in dealing with the prisoners, will cause his loss to be greatly felt by all here with whom he was connected in his official capacity.

On April 4th His Majesty the King visited and inspected the prison, an honour which was highly appreciated, not only by the officers of the establishment, who were inspected on parade by His Majesty, but also by the prisoners, the letters of the latter to their friends for months afterwards containing accounts of the royal visit, coupled in most cases with heartily loyal expressions of their sense of the honour conferred on them by His Majesty's visit and their grateful appreciation of the same.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinders	5	—	5	172 11 6	
Carpenters and basket makers ..	4	—	4	100 19 9	
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	31 4 0	
Moulders	22	—	22	878 15 0	

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Oakum pickers	7	—	7	1 14 5	
Shoemakers, &c.	10	—	10	262 19 10	
Smiths and fitters	37	—	37	1,046 1 3	
Stoker	1	—	1	35 3 6	
Stone dressers..	4	—	4	67 2 0	
Tailors, &c.	33	—	33	676 19 7	
Total	125	—	125	—	3,273 10 10
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Prison Department:					
Bricklayers	48	—	48	1,845 15 0	
Carpenters	9	—	9	379 3 9	
Labourers..	27	—	27	460 11 0	
Painters and glaziers	12	—	12	501 9 10	
Sawyers (wood)..	2	—	2	61 6 3	
Smiths and fitters	18	—	18	737 5 3	
Stone cutters	89	—	89	3,144 3 5	
Total	205	—	205	—	7,129 14 6
Admiralty:					
Carpenters	10	—	10	279 4 2	
Excavators	39	—	39	1,222 0 0	
Labourers	32	—	32	487 19 0	
Platelayers	8	—	8	227 4 0	
Quarrymen	109	—	109	4,169 0 3	
Riggers	4	—	4	123 8 0	
Sawyers (wood)..	1	—	1	52 3 5	
Smiths and fitters	34	—	34	1,441 7 1	
Stone cutters	12	—	12	451 17 2	
Total	249	—	249	—	8 454 3 1

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	7	—	7	218 8 0	
Cooks	14	—	14	436 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	39	—	39	618 0 0	
Gardeners	16	—	16	260 2 0	
Gasmakers	1	—	1	23 8 0	
Hospital orderlies	5	—	5	117 0 0	
Labourers	8	—	8	123 11 0	
Stokers	2	—	2	46 16 0	
Washers..	12	—	12	273 3 0	
Total	104	—	104	—	2,107 4 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Lost time through rain, &c. ..	6	—	6		
Not told off at unlocking	11	—	11		
Sick	26	—	26		
Under punishment	5	—	5		
Total	48	—	48		
GRAND TOTAL	731	—	731	—	20,964 12 5

PORTLAND PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the past year the services in the chapel on Sundays and week-days have been regularly performed, with two sermons on Sundays and two addresses during the week.

Services in each of the wards of the infirmary have been conducted daily and twice on Sundays. I usually give an address each morning there, and the Scripture reader addresses the sick at both Sunday services. Prisoners in separate confinement have been daily visited and admonished, and a service has been held for the benefit, twice a week, of any such who for any reason do not attend chapel.

During the year there have been six celebrations of the Holy Communion in the chapel, with an average attendance of 48 communicants, two-thirds of this number being "star-class" prisoners. Between Christmas Day, 1902, and 1st Sunday in Lent, 1903, no celebration was held—since for over two months, that is, practically, between the two dates, the chapel was going through a process of re-decoration. The intense reverence of the men at Communion services is very marked, and is undoubtedly attributable in many cases to true feelings of devotion.

The daily morning services are fully choral, and the men join in them very heartily.

Two confirmations have been held during the year by the Bishop of Salisbury, on May 14th, 1902, when 16 men were confirmed, and on March 29th, 1903, when there were nine accepted candidates.

It is to be regretted that much difficulty is experienced in getting any of the local parochial clergy to preach in the prison chapel. Better railway accommodation in the future may make the prison more easily accessible.

A successful mission was held here by Captain Brazier, of the Church Army, in the month of September last. He visited about 65 prisoners desiring an interview with him. Several of these have since corresponded with the missioner, and all appear to have been impressed by his manly, quiet, and direct way of speaking to his listeners.

During the year there have been 2,956 special applications to see the Chaplain.

The Chaplain during the last year having been aided in his work by an Assistant Chaplain, the duty of cellular visitation

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

has been more closely observed, giving complainers more frequent opportunities, without application, for airing their grievances to the Chaplain.

All men have been seen on arrival and on the day previous to discharge; men about to be transferred to another station have also been visited, and all sick cases and men under punishment have been seen daily.

The Church Army has aided more than one-third of the total discharged to Prisoners' Aid Societies during the year. The practical methods adopted by the army authorities in dealing with discharged prisoners, and the fact that they always seem able to materially assist men actually in search of honest employment on release, added to the further facts that about one-fourth of the applicants for assistance are star-class prisoners, and therefore for the most part presumably in earnest, may account for this.

The Scripture reader renders me valuable assistance.

I am glad to report the close attention given to my words of advice by the young officers undergoing the four months' period of instruction.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
390	21	1	5	6	9

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all CONVICTS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. —	Standard II. .. —	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 3	Standard III... 1	Passed Standard III. —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 2	Passed Standard III... 1		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III... 3			

PORTLAND PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been good, only five deaths occurring in a daily average number of prison population of 730, and none of these can be attributed to any but natural causes.

Twenty-three prisoners have been removed during the year to H.M. prison, Parkhurst, as weak-minded, and 24, on other medical grounds, for work here, owing to their ages or chest diseases, this climate not being suitable for the latter, and the lack of fitting work for the former.

One case of typhoid fever occurred in a prisoner, almost immediately after his reception, but the source of infection could not be definitely traced, and as he had been brought from South Africa some months before it was probably due to a very unusually long incubation stage. He is now quite recovered.

The water for drinking purposes has been specially analysed, and found to be pure.

The food has been satisfactory, and under the new scale of diets very few prisoners lose weight and no extra food has been found necessary to be recommended.

Twelve officers have been superannuated on medical grounds during the year; one who was operated upon for appendicitis has made a good recovery.

I cannot speak too highly of the work done by the deputy medical officer, and the valuable assistance he has rendered me since I was appointed here.

The hospital staff generally are most efficient and zealous in their duties in nursing the prisoners.

The new system of drainage of E quarters is being pushed forward, and will render them desirable and sanitary residences.

APPENDIX No. 21.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS OF STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.

AYLESBURY STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR-IN-CHARGE AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

Extracts, Deputy Governor-in-Charge and Medical Officer's Report.

During the year commencing 1st April, 1902, and ending the 31st March, 1903, 14 women have been admitted; three of these were received direct from Courts, and 11 from various Certified Reformatories.

Eleven inmates have been discharged during the year. Of this number four have left on expiration of sentence, two have been re-transferred to the Certified Reformatories from which they came, and one has been sent on licence to Finchley Convent. The remaining four have been certified as insane, and have been removed to Lunatic Asylums.

The two inmates who were sent back to Certified Reformatories, and the one licensed to Finchley Convent, exhibited a considerable amount of improvement in their conduct and industry whilst under detention here. They were, therefore, considered fit cases for the milder discipline and more hopeful surroundings of other institutions. The reports we have received of their subsequent behaviour have fully justified our action in the matter. I propose to deal more fully, later in this report, with those cases which have been sent to Lunatic Asylums as insane.

The general health of all inmates has been fairly good. This is, I think, somewhat surprising when their previous history is taken into consideration. This good health, however, is largely due to the fact that the majority of the cases have spent a period in a Certified Reformatory under healthy conditions of existence before admission to Aylesbury, and perhaps still more to the fact that so many of them have spent most of their time during recent years undergoing, with short intervals of freedom, almost continuous sentences of imprisonment. In this way they have been

Extracts, Deputy Governor-in-Charge and Medical Officer's Report.

saved from such an extent of physical injury as would otherwise have resulted from prolonged excessive drinking unbroken by periods of enforced sobriety and regular life.

For example, one woman now under detention here has hardly been out of prison for more than three or four consecutive days from the year 1895 to the present time. Her sentences were mainly for six months or three, with an occasional one month or 14 days, her offences being nearly always drunkenness and assaults on the police.

Another inmate, who has followed the calling of a hawker, has had an intimate acquaintance with the interior of nearly every prison in England and Wales. She has had many previous convictions for drunkenness, and has also been in prison on more than one occasion for burglary. Some years ago she served three years for stabbing. She is fairly strong and muscular, and is about 55 years of age. Several other instances of almost continuous prison detention could be supplied to illustrate this point.

One woman who was suffering from incipient phthisis on her admission in March, 1902, was sent to the Whitechapel Union Infirmary, at the expiration of her period of detention, in March, 1903. Although no improvement took place during her detention here, there was no evidence of further deterioration.

I found it necessary to operate upon one inmate for severe hæmorrhoids. The woman made a good recovery.

The principal maladies calling for treatment have been chronic dyspepsia and habitual constipation. I am also constantly required to treat conditions of mental excitement, conditions which are obviously to be expected when the highly neurotic character of the average inmate is taken into account. Strychnine and aromatic bitters have proved of great value in many cases; the bromides of potassium and ammonium, administered in fairly large doses, and the drug chlorotone, have proved of value in cases of great mental excitement and irritability. All inmates, however, have a craving for some drug or other, and some care has, therefore, to be used in administration.

Forcible feeding has only been found necessary in a very few instances; in the previous year it had to be resorted to much more frequently.

Insane Cases.

Since the Reformatory was opened in August, 1901, and up to the end of March, 1903, 33 inmates have been admitted. Out of this number four—being 12·12 per cent. of the total number of admissions—have been certified insane, and are now in Lunatic Asylums. The proportion of insane cases to sane cases is very high, and indeed, might be rated at a still higher figure, as we have at least, at the present time, two decidedly "borderland" cases. When, however, it is remembered how unstable is the brain of the majority of these women, and the drunken, riotous, and immoral lives they have led for many years, there will be

Extracts, Deputy Governor-in-Charge and Medical Officer's Report.

little cause for surprise at the high percentage of insanity. A very small amount of alcohol is sufficient in these women to produce violence and complete irresponsibility.

Some particulars of the insane cases may be of interest :—

Registered No. 16; age 28.—Admitted on 21st January, 1902, transferred to Broadmoor Asylum on 17th October, 1902. Had been drinking to excess for about five years. She was a pale and rather delicate looking woman, of a somewhat gloomy appearance. Usually she was hard working, quiet and well behaved, but at intervals, which usually occurred at menstrual periods, she became destructive, used filthy language, and was quite unreasonable. On four occasions she was found with strips of clothing tied tightly round her neck. On the fourth occasion she had nearly succeeded in strangling herself.

Registered No. 7; age 20.—Admitted 18th September, 1901, transferred to Colney Hatch Asylum on 21st January, 1903. Had been an excessive drinker for about four years. Might well be described as a high class imbecile. She was at all times restless, mischievous, and more or less irritable. At very frequent intervals she gave way to violent outbursts of passion. At these times she broke windows, and tore up all the clothing and bedding in her room. These outbreaks continued, as a rule, for several days together, and whilst they lasted she was practically devoid of self-control. I am informed that at the age of three she was extremely passionate, and would scream until she became quite unconscious; at seven years she inflicted a severe wound on her little brother's hand with the prongs of a toasting fork; at ten she broke the windows of her mother's shop, and on another occasion upset a quantity of the stock of the shop, because she could not have her own way. When between 13 and 14 years old a situation was obtained for her, but she returned home in less than a week. A little later she ran away from home and lived with a man, but he soon abandoned her. Afterwards she worked for a short time in a factory, and then held several situations as a barmaid at public houses in London. but she never remained long in any place. A little later she went to live with a woman who kept a house of ill fame. This woman had great influence over her, and the girl owns to having held her in great fear. She made her drink to excess and sometimes was cruel to her. About this time she gave birth to a child, which only lived for three months; later she was confined of a second, still-born, child. After this she went to live in another London district, and in the house where she lodged a murder was committed; she had to give evidence at the trial. She was greatly haunted by what took place, and drank heavily for some time afterwards. She always carried a sharp penknife, and had a mania for stabbing people. On one occasion she was prosecuted for such an offence, but through the stratagem of a friend the prosecutrix did not appear in Court. She was once in an Asylum, but it is not clear where it was; she thinks this was after her first confinement. Whilst in this Reformatory she was frequently found with pieces of her clothing tied tightly round her neck, and on many occasions she scratched her neck with pieces of glass or hair pins. These acts were to a large extent only performed to cause sensations.

Extracts, Deputy Governor-in-Charge and Medical Officer's Report.

Registered No. 22; age 27.—Admitted on 25th July, 1902, and removed to Hanwell Asylum on 22nd January, 1903. She has been an excessive drinker since the age of 16 (when out of Prison), most of her time, however, has been spent under detention. She is known to have been an inmate of Lunatic Asylums some seven or eight times, and has had delirium tremens on several occasions. Her general health upon admission to Aylesbury was satisfactory, and she possessed considerable muscular power. Usually she was quiet and apathetic, but at intervals she became extremely violent and lost all self-control. At these times she has assaulted attendants and broken windows. In December, 1902, she commenced to have suspicion about her food and medicine, and said the medical officer put poison in them. Much difficulty was experienced in making her take food. Her mother, two sisters, and one brother are insane.

Registered No. 28; age 50.—Received here on 28th October, 1902, transferred to the Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum on 10th March, 1903. Had been a heavy drinker for 26 years. She was a hawker by trade. Symptoms of mental unsoundness were noticed on her reception; she slept badly, and was childish in her manner and conversation. She very soon commenced to have well-marked delusions, hearing voices at her window and door at nights; people entered her room at night and shook her bed; voices talked to her down a telephone; a musical box played in her room; sulphur was being constantly thrown at her by her fellow inmates. She was usually very noisy and loquacious.

There has been an entire absence of epidemic or any other serious disease during the year.

The want of varied employment for the inmates is much felt, but when the new Reformatory buildings are opened, which will probably be in the course of a few weeks, there will be ample work, such as cooking, laundry work, cleaning, and needle work.

The quality of the food has been quite satisfactory, and no change has been found necessary in the regulation dietary.

The sanitary state of the present temporary buildings is satisfactory, and the heating, lighting, and ventilation are sufficient and in good working order.

I append hereto some particulars concerning each case admitted to Aylesbury during the year under review. These details will give a fair idea of the general character of the persons we are called upon to control.

I wish to record the very high opinion I have formed of the excellent work done by the staff. Their duties are at all times most anxious and trying, and great credit is due to them for the tact and firmness they have often displayed under the most trying circumstances.

Details of Cases admitted during the Year.

Registered No. 20.—Age 36.

Tried at Liverpool Assizes for breaking windows; sentenced to one month's hard labour and three years' detention in a Certified Inebriate Reformatory.

Extracts, Deputy Governor--in-Charge and Medical Officer's Report.

Sent to Brentry Reformatory where she assaulted an attendant; was convicted of the offence at Bristol Police Court and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour. Transferred here at the termination of this sentence on April 12th 1902.

On reception:—General health fairly good; physical condition stout and strong; suffers from rheumatism in the winter, and occasionally from hæmorrhoids. Free from organic disease.

Mental state:—Sound. On the whole her conduct has been satisfactory, but she is discontented, and a constant grumbler. Very lazy during the first three months after reception, but latterly has been more industrious.

Previous history:—Of Irish nationality; lived most of her life in Liverpool; a hawker; 80 previous convictions for drunkenness, assaults, and breaking windows. A moderate drinker for 12 years, and excessive for the past eight. Very violent and destructive when in drink; usually drank in company; favourite beverages spirits and beer; has had delirium tremens several times. States that she got into bad company when 16 years old, and has drank more or less to excess ever since.

Family history:—Father, mother, only brother and several uncles and aunts drank to excess. Mother was once in a lunatic asylum for a few months.

Registered No. 21.—Age 28.

Convicted at Liverpool Police Court under Section II., and sentenced to three years' detention in a certified inebriate reformatory. Assaulted an attendant at Brentry; for this offence she was tried and sentenced to four months' hard labour. Received from Bristol Prison on 26th June, 1902.

On reception:—General health fair; physical condition stout and strong; cardiac and pulmonary sounds normal; suffers at times from amenorrhœa. The bridge of the nose is greatly depressed, and she has a very offensive nasal discharge. Patient gives a history of injury to the nose; no manifestations of syphilis.

Mental state:—Of somewhat low mental type; very passionate and violent—uses most filthy language. Has incurred 10 reports for assaults on attendants, destroying clothing and crockery, and using bad language. At the present time has slightly more self-control than she had on reception.

Previous history:—Parents are Irish; born in Liverpool. States that her mother turned her out of the house when she was 17 years old; since that time she has led an immoral life. A regular drinker of spirits to excess for 11 years. Noisy and violent when in drink. Never had delirium tremens. Has 69 previous convictions, chiefly for drunkenness and assaults.

Family history:—No information obtainable.

Extracts, Deputy Governor-in Charge and Medical Officer's Report.

Registered No. 22.—Age 22.

Convicted at the North London Sessions under Section II., and sentenced to three years' detention in an inebriate reformatory. Transferred from Holloway Prison to this Reformatory on the 25th July, 1902.

On reception :—General health fair ; physical condition spare but muscular. No organic disease ; has suffered more or less from amenorrhœa for six years.

Mental state :—Decidedly unstable on reception, self-control extremely deficient ; gives way to violent fits of passion without any real reason. When in this condition she has assaulted attendants and broken windows. When 16 years of age she got into riotous company. Usually drank rum. She states that a very small amount of drink made her excited, and she then drank glass after glass until she was quite mad. Although a drunkard for 11 years, she has not the appearance of a confirmed alcoholic ; this, no doubt, is due to the very short periods she has been at liberty during the last few years. Since the year 1895 she has served sentences of one, three, and six months' imprisonment—chiefly for assaults—with intervals of only two or three days. On several occasions whilst in prison she has been certified insane and removed to asylums ; she has, however, never been detained there for more than a few months. In December, 1902, she commenced to exhibit marked symptoms of mental unsoundness. She was violent, noisy, and abusive ; frequently refused to take food and medicine, because, she said, the medical officer put poison in them. It was necessary to forcibly feed her. As there were no signs of improvement, she was certified insane on 12th January, 1902, and removed to Hanwell Asylum on 22nd of the same month.

Previous history :—Very little reliable information could be obtained. Her mother was Scotch, and her father of Irish nationality. When a young girl she worked as a bookfolder, but never stuck to it for any length of time. A few years ago she obtained a situation as a servant and kept sober for eight months.

Family history :—No history of intemperance, but her mother, two sisters and a brother have all been inmates of lunatic asylums.

Registered No. 23.—Age 46.

Convicted at Bury Police Court under Section II., and sentenced to three years' detention in a Certified Inebriate Reformatory. Sent here from Brentry on August 16th, 1902, on account of violent conduct.

On reception :—General health fair, physical condition fat. Has a decidedly dissipated appearance—much acne roseola on the face. Lungs somewhat emphysematous. Free from any organic disease.

Mental state :—Slightly below the average intellectually ; very irritable and untruthful ; frequently makes false charges of ill-treatment against the attendants. Has incurred five reports since

she came here, chiefly for insolent behaviour; is very idle. During the past few weeks there has been some improvement in her conduct.

Extracts, Deputy Governor-in-Charge and Medical Officer's Report.

Previous history :—A factory hand. She states that she did not drink to excess until five years ago, when she lost three children and a brother within 12 months, and this preyed on her mind. Intemperance is periodical; usually drinks beer; violent when drunk; of social habits; never had delirium tremens nor been in an asylum. 54 previous convictions for drunkenness, prostitution, &c.

Family history :—Knows nothing about her relatives; in fact, it is most difficult to obtain information of any kind from her.

Registered No. 24.—Age 31.

Convicted at Peterborough Sessions on 17th October, 1901 under Section I., of attempted suicide and of being an habitual drunkard. Sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and three year's detention in a Certified Inebriate Reformatory. Transferred here from Brentry, 8th September, 1902, on account of bad conduct—she broke a window and threw a tin full of water at an attendant.

On reception :—General health fairly good; physical condition spare, but muscular. Free from organic disease. Menstruation regular and normal.

Mental state :—Unstable. During the past two months has had two periods of depression, lasting on each occasion about four days. She complained of headache and insomnia, had desponding thoughts about her children, and wept frequently. She is usually cheerful, well-behaved and most industrious.

Previous history :—She was turned from home by drunken parents when 16 years of age. Married shortly afterwards, but left her husband in the course of a few weeks and went to live with another man by whom she has had four children, all now living. Commenced to drink when 17 years old, and for the last 10 years has drank excessively, chiefly taking whiskey. Usually drank in company, and became violent when intoxicated. Has had delirium tremens several times; never been in an asylum. Has taken laudanum on two occasions for the purpose of committing suicide, and her present conviction was for attempting to drown herself. 50 previous convictions for drunkenness, assaults, &c.

Family history :—Father, mother, one brother, both grandfathers, and several paternal uncles all drank. No insane relatives.

Registered No. 25.—Age 31.

Convicted at the North London Sessions, under Section II., on September 24th, 1902, and sent to the State Inebriate Reformatory on the same day.

Extracts, Deputy Governor-in-Charge and Medical Officer's Report.

On reception :—General health good ; physical condition spare but muscular. Free from any organic disease. Occasionally suffers from slight hæmorrhoids.

Mental state :—Of sound mind ; has a fair amount of self-control, but occasionally loses her temper ; on one occasion struck another inmate, and on another attempted to assault an attendant. On the whole, she is a very fairly well-behaved inmate, and a good worker.

Past history :—Married, but has not lived with her husband for 10 years ; has been a street flower-seller since she was a child. Says she commenced to drink moderately after she left her husband, but during the last four years has taken spirits, chiefly rum, in large quantities. At first drank in company of other women, but latterly preferred drinking alone. Very violent when drunk ; 22 previous convictions for drunkenness, &c. Has had delirium tremens "several times" ; was once in Wandsworth Asylum for a brief period. Takes snuff, but does not smoke.

Family history :—Parents and brothers and sisters all sober ; one maternal uncle was intemperate. No insane relatives.

Registered No. 26.—Age 36.

Convicted at the Chester Quarter Sessions on July 2nd, 1901, under Section I., of neglecting her children, and of being an habitual drunkard. Sentenced to two years' detention in a Certified Inebriate Reformatory. Received here from Brentry on September 25th, 1902. She had broken some windows in the Reformatory, and had previously served seven days' imprisonment in Bristol Prison for escaping from the same Reformatory.

On reception :—General health fairly good, and she is well nourished ; free from any organic disease of the lungs and heart ; never had any serious illnesses.

Mental state :—Decidedly unstable ; is irritable, garrulous, and entirely wanting in self-control. A short time since she spoke of being talked to through telephones, but the delusion has disappeared. Four reports for violence, smashing, &c.

Previous history :—Married ; had six children, four living, eldest 14 years of age. Has been an inmate of Chester Asylum on two occasions : the first being after one of her little children was burnt to death ; the second time she was sent there whilst serving a term of imprisonment. A moderate drinker for five or six years, and greatly to excess for a year before she received her present sentence. Favourite beverages whiskey and beer. Usually drank with other women in their own houses. Noisy and violent when in drink. Worked in a mineral water manufactory. Two previous convictions for cruelty to her children.

Family history :—No family history of intemperance. No insane relatives.

Registered No. 27.—Age 30.

Convicted at the Thames Police Court on September 29th, 1902, and sentenced to three years' detention in a Certified Inebriate Reformatory, under Section II. At this time she was on licence from a previous sentence of three years' detention, dating from November, 1899. During this sentence she had escaped from Ashford, but was re-captured. Sent here from the Police Court on September 29th, 1902.

On reception :—General health good; physical condition stout and strong. Free from any organic disease.

Mental state.—Possesses a fair amount of self-control; is industrious, cheerful, and usually good-tempered and contented.

Previous history :—Married; two children living, elder 12 years of age. Has been a flower-seller, but for several years past has only been out of prison for two or three days together. 43 previous convictions for drunkenness, assaults, &c. Usually drank in company, mostly took rum and whiskey; very cheerful and noisy when intoxicated. Had delirium tremens four times. Ascribes her intemperance to family troubles.

Family history :—No information worthy of credence is obtainable.

Registered No. 28.—Age 50.

Convicted at the Cockermouth Police Court 1st February, 1902, and sentenced to two years' detention in a Certified Inebriate Reformatory, under Section II. Removed to Ashford Reformatory, from whence she was sent here on 28th October, 1902, for a period of six months on account of disorderly conduct.

On reception :—General health fair; physical condition spare, but fairly muscular. Cardiac and pulmonary sounds normal. Occasionally suffers from hæmorrhoids.

Mental state :—Showed symptoms of mental unsoundness a very short time after her reception. She heard voices outside her window, was talked to down telephones, said the other women threw sulphur at her, and that people knocked at her door at nights, entered her room and shook her bed. She is childish, noisy, voluble, and at times more or less incoherent. Certified insane on 3rd March, 1903, and removed to the Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum on 10th March, 1903.

Previous history :—Married; has had nine children, only one living; a hawker by trade; a heavy drinker for the past 26 years; took spirits of any kind. Had delirium tremens four times. Took snuff; very violent when in drink; 74 previous convictions for drunkenness, &c.

Family history :—Her father, three brothers, and four sisters all drank to excess. No insane relatives.

Extracts, Deputy Governor-in-Charge, and Medical Officer's Report.

Registered No. 29.—Age 54.

Convicted at the North London Police Court on 5th March, 1902, and sentenced, under Section II., to three years' detention in a Certified Inebriate Reformatory. Sent to Ashford, but was transferred to here on 13th November, 1902, on account of bad behaviour.

On reception :—General health is fair ; physical condition spare, but muscular ; has a weather-beaten appearance, and her face is covered with scars, the result, she states, of wounds inflicted by her husband. Free from any organic disease.

Mental state :—Of a low type ; possesses a moderate amount of self-control ; noisy and extremely coarse in her conversation.

Previous history :—Married, but does not live with her husband; has travelled about the country as a hawker for many years ; has been imprisoned in almost every prison in England and Wales, from York to Plymouth. States that her husband's ill-treatment first made her take to drink ; has drank to excess for about eight years ; chiefly took whiskey and rum. Of social habits ; very violent when in drink ; had delirium tremens once. Smoked a pipe for the last twenty years. Had been convicted of theft several times ; on three occasions has been imprisoned for burglary, and was once sentenced to three years' penal servitude for stabbing ; also many convictions for drunkenness and allied offences.

Family history :—Father drank heavily, and has been an inmate of a lunatic asylum.

Registered No. 30.—Age 30.

Convicted at the West London Police Court on 17th September, 1901. Sentenced to 2 years' detention in a Certified Inebriate Reformatory, under Section II. Sent to Ashford, where she remained for 15 months. On one occasion she assaulted an attendant, and was sent here on 12th January, 1903, on account of destructive conduct.

On reception ;—General health fairly good ; physical condition, spare but muscular ; free from any organic disease.

Mental state ;—Of sound mind ; has been well behaved and industrious since arrival.

Previous history :—Single ; worked in a laundry. States that her parents turned her away from home about seven years ago, because she was leading a dissolute life. Commenced to drink to excess about three years prior to her present sentence. Of social habits ; generally drank rum ; violent when in drink ; smoked cigarettes, and took snuff. Has had delirium tremens two or three times. Sixteen previous convictions for drunkenness.

Family history ;—One paternal aunt drank to excess. No insane relatives.

Extracts, Deputy Governor-in-Charge and Medical Officer's Report.

Registered No. 31.—Age 37.

Convicted at Salford Police Court on 2nd September, 1902, under Section II., and sentenced to three years' detention in a Certified Inebriate Reformatory. Sent here from Brentry, 4th February, 1903, owing to her refusal to work, and disgraceful language and behaviour to the officials.

On reception:—General health indifferent (recently it has improved considerably). Physical condition spare and weak; free from any organic disease. Is about six months advanced in pregnancy.

Mental state:—Slightly melancholic at times, but is improving in this respect; is very bad-tempered, and possesses little self-control. Occasionally uses filthy language.

Previous history:—A widow; gains her living by laundry work; says her husband was drowned at sea, and her only child, a boy of four, died within a very short time, and she then took to drink. Has been drinking to excess for about 12 years; intemperance periodical; sometimes takes no alcohol for five or six months; usually gloomy when intoxicated. Takes whiskey and rum; never slept well, and took laudanum and chloral in consequence. Had delirium tremens three times. Has been in a lunatic asylum for three and a half years.

Family history:—Her father and one sister were intemperate. No history of any insane relatives.

Registered No. 32.—Age 28.

Convicted, under Section II., at the Westminster Police Court on 14th August, 1902, and sentenced to three years' detention in a Certified Inebriate Reformatory. Sent to Farmfield in the first instance, but after nearly six months' detention, she escaped, but was re-captured the same night. Transferred to here on 4th February.

On reception:—General health good; physical condition, stout and strong; a very powerful woman; has not the appearance of an alcoholic.

Mental state:—Apparently sound; is reported to be subject to uncontrollable fits of temper, but during the few weeks she has been here her conduct has been very good, and she has worked well.

Previous history:—Ran away from home when 13 years of age; worked in a laundry for a year. Made the acquaintance of a woman who kept a house of ill-fame when 14 years old; went to live there; had a child when 15 years old, commenced to drink about this time, and has led the life of a prostitute ever since; 31 previous convictions for drunkenness, and two for assault. Once received 18 months' imprisonment for "knocking a man's eye out." Has drank rum and beer in enormous quantities during the last eight years. Says she often drank more than a bottle of rum in a

Extracts, Deputy Governor-in-Charge and Medical Officer's Report.

night. Of social habits; very violent when in drink; could always eat well, even after the hardest night's drinking. Takes snuff; never had delirium tremens; never in an asylum.

Family history:—Can give no information whatever of her family.

Registered No. 33.—Age 25.

Convicted, under Section II., at the North London Sessions on 16th December, 1902, and sentenced to three years' detention in a Certified Inebriate Reformatory. She was sent to Farmfield, from whence she escaped on two occasions, but was recaptured. On 14th February, 1902, she was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for breaking glass and furniture in the Reformatory. She served the term of imprisonment in Holloway, and was transferred here from that prison on March 27th, 1903.

On reception:—General health is good; physical condition stout and strong, free from all organic disease. A healthy looking woman, without any appearance of alcoholism.

Mental state:—Apparently sound; has been very well behaved since she came here.

Previous history:—A flower-seller; her father died when she was 18 years old, and her mother six years previously. She lived with a sister until 2½ years ago, but the sister refused to live with her any longer on account of the dissolute life she was leading. Many previous convictions for drunkenness, one for assault, and one for theft. Has drank moderately for three years, and excessively for another two years. Favourite beverages beer and spirits, but chiefly beer; took snuff. Attributes her drinking habits to bad company. Never in an asylum; had delirium tremens three or four times. Of social habits; very violent when in drink.

Family history:—Meagre. One brother intemperate. No insane relatives.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of INMATES and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Inmates.			2. Value of Inmates' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mail-bag makers	—	1	1	6 12 1	
Needleworkers	—	6	6	40 14 2	
Total	—	7	7	—	47 6 3

Extracts, Deputy Governor-in-Charge and Medical Officer's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of INMATES and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Inmates.			2. Value of Inmates' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Reformatory:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Reformatory.	—	3	3	41 11 0	
Gardeners	—	4	4	66 4 0	
Total	—	7	7	—	107 15 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking.. ..	—	1	1		
Sick	—	1	1		
Under punishment..	—	1	1		
Total	—	3	3		
GRAND TOTAL	—	17	17	—	155 1 3

AYLESBURY STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Protestant inmates have attended the services held in the prison chapel on Sundays.

A special service has been held each week-day morning. Their conduct has been good. Visits have been paid, at least, once each day to the inmates when collected for employment or recreation. Separate visits are made at short intervals to all the inmates.

Library books are frequently changed.

The standard of education among the inmates is low. The majority have but little facility in reading or writing, and a most powerful engine for developing a healthy mental attitude is thus cramped in return.

The double process of sifting which has sent these women to a State Reformatory precludes the hope that a swift cure can be found for them. A morbid introspection governs their actions and renders them irritable in their dealings with each other. Slight causes of complaint make resentment flame out in unwarranted effect.

On this material, moral influence must work slowly.

Every effort is made to encourage a habit of self-respect in common life here in preparation for a happy honest life after release. To this end, letters from home and from ladies who know them are of great value.

The question of employment on release, though not at present urgent, will occupy me closely. There will be special opportunity for aid societies to find employment and watch over such cases.

The constant interest taken in the work by Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, and Lady Battersea is undoubtedly of great value.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of INMATES received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ADMITTED to INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions.	Number admitted to Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
14	6	6	—	—	—

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all INMATES under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 5	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III..—
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III... —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III... —		
Standard III ..	Passed Standard III... —			

WARWICK STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The temporary accommodation set apart by the Secretary of State in this Prison for male inebriate inmates continues to be utilized, and has answered all requirements. The detached debtors wing, which has been reconstructed as a State Reformatory and the buildings in connection with it, and walls partitioning the Reformatory yard and garden from that of the Prison, are all now completed and ready for occupation.

There were seven inmates in the Reformatory on the 1st April, 1902, all of whom had been received from the Royal Victoria Home, at Brentry. During this year seven additional inmates have been received, five from Brentry Home, and one from Colney Hatch Asylum, and one from Newdigate Certified Reformatory making a total of 14 inmates under detention during the year, of whom one has been released on completion of his sentence, two have been returned to Brentry Home, three have been released on licence, and two have been certified insane and sent to an Asylum.

Removal to a Certified Reformatory.—Two inmates have been removed to Brentry Certified Reformatory by order of the Secretary of State.

Discharge on Expiration of Sentence.—One inmate has been released on completion of his sentence, he was a sailor and had lost one arm, he was supplied with a mechanical arm and sent to his home, and recommended to the care of the Church Army, but it was reported that he gave way to drink again shortly after his release and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for drunkenness and assault, and has not since been heard of.

Release on Licence.—Three inmates have been released on licence, two to their homes to the care of friends, and one to the care of the Salvation Army, under the Governor of the Industrial and Land Colony, at Hadleigh, in Essex, all of whom are reported to be leading sober lives and conducting themselves satisfactorily.

Found Insane and sent to Asylums.—Two inmates have been certified to be insane and sent to Asylums, one of them after a short time here to Colney Hatch, from whence he came, and the other, after 18 months' detention here, during which his conduct was bordering on the insane, to the Warwickshire County Asylum.

Only one inmate completed the 18 months' detention to qualify for discharge, on the ground that no cure could reasonably be

Extracts, Governor's Report.

expected, and his behaviour has been so bad that he is ordered to be detained to complete his sentence in the Reformatory.

Employment.—The inmates have been usefully employed according to their capabilities, but few of them are medically fit for hard work; they have been employed in the cultivation of the Reformatory garden, and in bag making, and in the domestic service of the Reformatory. No inmate has been employed at his own trade; there is only one of them who claims to be a skilled workman, and his trade (that of engraver), it is not possible for him to work at, as he has no tools nor money to buy them, and if he had tools it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain for him remunerative work.

The attendants have carried out their duties to my entire satisfaction, and under much discouragement, owing to the hopelessness of the task of reforming the inmates.

The rules and regulations for the management of State Inebriate Reformatories have been strictly adhered to.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of INMATES and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Inmates.			2. Value of Inmates' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mail-bag makers, &c.	2	—	2	10 1 9	
Total	2	—	2	—	10 1 9
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Whitewasher..	1	—	1	5 4 0	
Total	1	—	1	—	5 4 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Reformatory:					
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Reformatory (exclusive of building work of any kind).	2	—	2	23 6 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	44 2 0	
Total	4	—	4	—	67 8 0
GRAND TOTAL	7	—	7	—	82 13 9

WARWICK STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the past year the inebriate inmates of this Reformatory have attended chapel daily, and twice on Sundays.

On these occasions sermons, addresses, and courses of instruction have been given.

Eight inmates have been discharged in the course of the year—two returned to Brentry. One, time expired, was sent to the Church Army, and provided with a false arm, being crippled; this man received six months' imprisonment for an assault. Two were sent to a lunatic asylum. Three went out on licence. One of these is working as a hawker; the other is a dealer. The Vicar of Llanfoist is befriending him. The man wrote to me once and received help. The third was sent to the Salvation Army Farm Colony at Hadleigh, Essex.

Every effort is made by the Governor and myself to help and advise inmates on discharge.

Certain inebriates have been under instruction, with results as appended.

I have visited inmates daily, and at all times, either in association or in cells.

I cannot but speak highly of the tact and discretion of subordinate officers under very trying circumstances.

TOTAL NUMBER of INMATES received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ADMITTED to INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions.	Number admitted to Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
7	4	3	1	—	—

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all INMATES under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. —	Standard II. .. 1	Standard III.. 1	Passed Standard III.. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. —	Standard III.. —	Passed Standard III.. —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.. —	Passed Standard III.. —		
Standard III..	Passed Standard III.. —			

WARWICK STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

Since March 31st, 1902, there have been seven inmates received into the Reformatory. On that date there were seven inmates already in the Reformatory, so that there are altogether 14 who will form the subject of this Report; of these 14, six were remaining in the Reformatory on March 31st, 1903, while of the other eight, three have been liberated on licence, two have been sent back to the Royal Victoria Homes at Brentry, one has been discharged at expiration of sentence, and two have become insane and have been sent to asylums.

Looking at the inmates as a whole, it is almost impossible to imagine where a similar body of individuals could be found. All of them have been sent here for various acts of insubordination at the Certified Inebriate Reformatories to which they had originally been committed. These acts of insubordination embrace mutiny, violence towards those in authority, and escaping or attempting to escape. They include, therefore, probably the pick of the worst characters among those men convicted under the Inebriates Acts. Collectively and individually, one finds without one solitary exception, men low-minded, quarrelsome, and discontented. All have long lists of former convictions against them, chiefly for drunkenness, using obscene language, and assaults on the police and other individuals. Ordinary prison life has long ago lost all terrors for these men as likewise has the dietary punishment usual in prisons.

Individually one finds various qualities common to every one of the others: there is the want of will power—the power of saying "no" which long ago caused him to become an alcoholic: then there is the restlessness and discontented frame of mind, the want of fixity of purpose in following up work or regular habits of life—all these at once the cause and effect of former alcoholism. The unsteady, irregular wild life that these men have led in the past has left its effects in the present when under the restraint of the Reformatory, and occasionally it breaks out in various ways, as already shown, even in acts of mutiny and violence.

The mental condition of each, as seen above, shows a decided want of balance, which in consideration of the past history just alluded to of every one is hardly to be wondered at. Of the 14 men under consideration two have become insane. Of these, one had already had to pass part of the time of his sentence at Colney Hatch Asylum and was transferred as cured to this

Extracts Medical Officer's Report.

Reformatory; during the first two months the delusion gradually returned and he had to return to the Asylum for further treatment. The other case, one of secondary dementia, was undoubtedly the outcome of the bad habits and excesses of former years. In neither case is there anything in the Reformatory or its régime which could in my opinion have conduced to the insanity of either.

Notes of Cases of each Inmate.

1.—This man's mental capacity is decidedly weak and his degree of education is imperfect. He will now soon be released on expiration of sentence. He has a decided want of mental balance, and can be roused to a state bordering on ferocity on very little pretext. He is of a most quarrelsome disposition, so that it has been necessary to keep him out of association as much as possible. He has been often punished for insubordination of various kinds, including assaults on officers. On other occasions he has disturbed the peace of the prison by continual shouting at the top of his voice. The Reformatory code of punishment has few terrors for him. I am glad to say, however, that his conduct has greatly improved during the past three months. I regret, however, that there are few hopes of his reform, and that his oft-expressed determination to return to his old habits on release is probably the inevitable result.

2.—This man's mental capacity was good. He was released on April 4th, 1902. He had lost his arm in 1894. He was furnished with an artificial limb on his leaving the Reformatory. I was sorry to learn that he returned to alcoholism, and while under its influence became riotous and assaulted several people without provocation. He was sent to Maidstone Prison for six months' hard labour for this, and I have heard nothing of him since. All this took place within a month of his release from the Reformatory.

3.—Of average mental capacity. No family history of alcoholism, except that his mother is unsteady at times. He is of weakly disposition, and suffered considerably at first from dyspepsia, aggravated probably by former alcoholism. He chafed under the Reformatory restraint, and at times behaved badly and was punished; on another occasion he feigned insanity with some success for a few days, but being detected he made a clean confession, and, after being cautioned, behaved well till released on license on December 30th, 1902. It is with great pleasure that I have heard of his continued abstention since that date from alcoholism, and hope that such will continue to be the case after the time expires in which he is liable to be brought back to the Reformatory.

4.—Of average mental capacity. His behaviour was uniformly good. He had apparently no family history of insanity or alcoholism. He had attacks of dipsomania at times, during which he had to be entirely dieted on fluids. He was released on licence on August 28th, 1902, and I am glad to hear that, so far, he has had no relapse to alcoholism.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

6.—Was considered of average mental capacity. He was reduced to the penal class for bad conduct, especially for attacks on other inmates. In December last, he was found to be suffering from secondary dementia, doubtless the result of former intemperance; after being certified, he was sent to Hutton Asylum. I find no history of insanity in his family, but most appeared to be intemperate.

7.—Of average mental capacity. He had, however, little education, and is an ignorant man of little intelligence. At first he was inclined to be quarrelsome, and was punished for fighting another inmate. Latterly he was quiet in his behaviour, even to being sullen and morose, but was inclined to make mischief among the other inmates when opportunity offered. He was discharged on licence to the Salvation Army Industrial and Land Colony, Hadleigh, Essex, on February 19th, 1903. Information was sent to the Reformatory that he absconded from there at the beginning of April; his licence was revoked, and steps were taken for his re-arrest.

8.—Of average mental capacity. His family history contains no record of insanity, but some intemperance is recorded among his relatives. When in the Reformatory his behaviour was everything that could be desired. When at liberty, as he often told me, he was always ready to fight anyone, especially when under the influence of drink, which appeared to be nearly always. He was sent back to Brentry on August 14th, 1902, from which place, I am informed, he very soon absconded. I have heard nothing of him since, and, therefore, do not know whether he has profited by his detention.

9.—Of average mental capacity. No record of insanity either in him or his family. His behaviour for the first six months was free from any overt act of insubordination, although suspected of inciting others to commit offences against authority. Twice since December has he been punished, the second being a list of offences of which incitement to mutiny and threatening to strike an attendant, were the chief. He is undoubtedly a dangerous character in association with others. With regard to his alcoholic habits, there is nothing about him to give any hopes of permanent or even temporary reclamation if at liberty.

10.—A man of weak mental capacity. Considering his age (42 years) his appearance was youthful to an extraordinary degree. His mental capacity was probably weak, more from want of development than other causes. He had always been a heavy drinker. He was transferred from Colney Hatch Asylum on July 12th, 1902, being then free from delusions. On October 7th, 1902, he had to go back, as by that time he had again become the victim of delusions.

11.—Of average mental capacity. No history of insanity or intemperance among members of his family. An habitual snuff taker, but not allowed to indulge in the habit while here. He is naturally arrantly lazy, and probably has never earned his own living. He has been punished for insolence to attendants, and

refusing to work; the last time being probably part of a concerted plan of mutiny among some of the inmates. He is indolent by nature, and if at large would probably return at once to snuff taking and intemperance.

12.—Of average mental capacity; no family history of insanity or intemperance. Since admitted on August 15th, 1902 till February 23rd, 1903, when he was sent back to Brentry, his conduct was fairly good. Owing to the loss of a thumb it was not always easy to task him, the want of the thumb being a ready excuse to shirk work if he felt disposed. He suffered very much from depression when here, and it was then that he had no inclination to work and sometimes would not take food. He gained in weight however. Considering his age (62 years) and his general appearance, one cannot with confidence expect much in the way of reform in his case. I understand that since his return to Brentry his behaviour has not been altogether good.

13.—Of weak mental capacity; family history shows much intemperance on his father's side. His character is weak and his behaviour depends very much on the mood he is in; requiring that he be treated with considerable tact to prevent an outbreak of violence. He was punished on one occasion for insolence and striking an officer. If at large his weak nature would, I fear, make him an easy prey to the temptations of alcohol.

14.—Of average mental capacity; no family history of intemperance or insanity; he himself had sunstroke when in the army. This man, who is 62 years of age, has a long record of convictions for drunkenness and other offences committed under the influence of alcohol, and it is a question in his case whether there is any reasonable hope of his refraining from alcohol if again exposed to its influence. Since his admission he has been twice punished, first for insolence, threatening an officer and refusing to work, and then, seven days later, for insolence, striking an officer, disturbing the quiet of the Reformatory and destroying Reformatory property. When in a temper he is of a violent disposition.

15.—Of average mental capacity; has been in the Reformatory but a short time; no history of insanity in his family, but he himself, when in the army, had three months in an asylum from probably mania due to alcoholism. His family are more or less intemperate. So far I have had too little opportunity for judging of his character.

The physical condition of the inmates on the whole is far better than the mental; regular habits have promoted good health and bodily illness has been remarkable by its absence. A dietary allowance, which in many ways is far too generous, has shown itself by the gain in weight of all, and the tendency to obesity of some of the inmates. Most of them, if not all, have in the past taken solid food scantily when on drinking bouts, and even in between periods of drinking have often gone short of food.

With regard to work, the difficulties of enforcing tasks are added to by the men being continually in association and on medical grounds. Of the 14 inmates during the past year, there are a

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

large proportion of physical infirmities: one is blind with one eye, two are ruptured, one had lost an arm, another a thumb, while one was naturally too weak to do much work. The inmates being continually in association the difficulties of the medical officer and attendants have been added to in fixing exactly how much, and what, each individual inmate should and should not do, especially in a group of men who have an inborn and developed hatred of work of any kind. When such men are working in association it is difficult almost to impossibility to make one do a larger task than his fellow, even though the latter has been excused part of his task through some physical infirmity.

With regard to the question of the reformation of the inmates, it is with regret that I am compelled to give an opinion antagonistic on the whole. Considering the class of men who have been here since the Reformatory has been in existence, I do not see how anything else is to be expected, and it is a matter of much gratification to be able to record that three inmates released on licence have so far abstained from alcohol. I can only express the hope that they will continue to do so after the licence—and with it the fear of loss of liberty—has expired.

I am glad to be able to report the total absence of any epidemic or serious disease among inmates, any occurrence of suicide or attempted suicide, real or feigned.

With regard to the buildings, the new buildings have so far not been occupied; they are, however, ready for occupation, and apparently leave nothing to be desired.

The Reformatory accommodation has been within the walls of the prison itself, and adapted to the wants, uses, and the requirements of the inmates. The temporary arrangements so used have answered their purpose admirably, and the heating, lighting and ventilation, and also the sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

I think a word about the officers is due from me: their duties have entailed very great patience, tact and discretion, and sometimes, I may add, personal bravery. Their part has been difficult, and I must speak with the highest praise at the way in which both the attendants have carried out their duties under all circumstances.

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